

## (74) Pali

### Structure of the Question Paper

**Paper I - Time : 02 hours.**

This paper consists of **50** multiple choice questions with **4** options. **All** questions should be answered. Each question carries **02** marks. Total marks **100**.

**Paper II - Time : 03 hours.** (In addition, 10 minutes for reading.)

This paper consists of **three** parts.

**Part I**

This part consists of **two compulsory** questions.

Question 1 : (a) Translation of a prose passage into English. (10 marks)

(b) Translation of a verse passage into English. (10 marks)

Question 2 : (a) Translation from Pali into English (10 marks)

(b) Translation from English into Pali (10 marks)

Part II & III - These parts consist of **five** questions. **Three** questions should be answered selecting at least **one** question from each part.

**Part II**

Question 3 : (a) Four questions from a passage (10 marks)

(b) Construction of Pali sentences (10 marks)

Question 4 : History of Pali literature.

- Question consists of four parts. (20 marks)

Question 5 : Appreciation of literature and skills in ethics.

- Question consists of four parts. (20 marks)

**Part III**

Question 6 : Grammar - Question consists of four parts. (20 marks)

Question 7 : Memory and analysis of the meaning of Dhamma.

Question consists of four parts. (20 marks)

Total marks of paper II = 100

Calculation of the final mark :	Paper I	=	100
	Paper II	=	100
	Final mark	=	$200 \div 2 = \underline{\underline{100}}$

## (74) Pali

### Paper I

- Answer **all** questions.
  - Select the **correct or most appropriate** answer. (A multiple choice answer sheet would be provided at the examination)
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1. Select the option with correct alphabetical order.

- (1) uṭṭhāya, upāhanā, upanāmetvā, udakaṃ  
(2) tesu, nanu, pana, mānavo  
(3) puttā, subhe, samaṃ, kesu  
(4) sadā, sace, sakaṃ, sakaṭaṃ

2. Nouns **atta**, **giri**, **rāja** and **go** belong to the

- (1) Masculine gender. (2) Feminine gender.  
(3) Neuter gender. (4) three Genders.

3. **Aggino**, **manussāya**, **vanitāya**, and **rājini** belong to the couple of Cases of

- (1) Locative and Accusative (2) Dative and Locative  
(3) Ablative of separation and Genitive (4) Instrumental and Dative

4. Which of the following is the correct Grammatical Analysis of **upasaṅkamtivā**.

- (1) upasaṃ + kamitvā (2) upasaṃ + i + kami + itvā  
(3) upasaṃ + kama + tvā (4) upa + saṃ + kamu + i + tvā

5. Select the discourse considered as a sutta delivered by a disciple (sāvakaḥāsita).

- (1) Subha sutta (2) Brahmajāla sutta  
(3) Ratana sutta (4) Soṇadaṇḍa sutta

6. The number of Khandakas in the Cullavaggapāli and the Mahāvaggapāli is

- (1) 10. (2) 12. (3) 22. (4) 27.

7. Which of the following options has verbs belonging to **Sattamī**, **Kālātīpatti**, **Pañcamī** : and **Parokkhā** in order ?

- (1) agamissā, gaccheyya, bhavatu, jagāma (2) gaccheyya, bhavatu, jagāma agamissā  
(3) gaccheyya, agamissā, bhavatu, jagāma (4) gaccheyya, jagāma, bhavatu, agamissā

8. According to the ‘worship of the six directions (sadisānamakkāra)’ parents belong to the

- (1) East. (2) South.  
(3) Zenith. (4) Nadir.

9. Which of the following is the Dative Plural form of the Feminine noun 'ti'.
- (1) tissā (2) tissaṃ (3) tāsāṃ (4) tissannaṃ
10. Which is the correct statement regarding the **Sammādiṭṭhi**-sutta?
- (1) It was preached by the Buddha to the disciples.  
 (2) It was preached by Ven. Mahākaccāyana to Ven. Mahākoṭṭhita.  
 (3) It was preached by Ven. Moggallāna to Ven. Channa.  
 (4) It was preached by Ven. Sāriputta to a group of monks.
11. The **Saraṇāgamana**, the **Dvattiṃsākāra** and the **Kumārapañha** are included in the
- (1) Suttanipāta. (2) Khuddakapāṭha.  
 (3) Jātakapāli. (4) Udānapāli.
12. Which is the last line of the verse 'Dhammapīti sukhaṃ seti...'
- (1) Attānaṃ damayanti paṇḍitā (2) Sadā ramati paṇḍito  
 (3) Na samiñjanti paṇḍitā (4) Vipassīdanti paṇḍitā
13. 'Na attahetu na parassa hetu - na puttamicche na dhanaṃ na raṭṭhaṃ,  
 na iccheyya adhammena samiddhimattano - sa silavā paññavā dhammiko siyā.'  
 This verse means
- (1) Prosperity should not be expected through unrighteous means.  
 (2) Wealth should be used for one self and others.  
 (3) Development of children should be caused according to the Dhamma.  
 (4) The virtuous does not live unrightfully.
14. Select the option with a word **not** belonging to the grammatical category given at the beginning.
- (1) Gerund - katvā, taritvā, ādāya, omuñcitvā  
 (2) Infinitive - uppajjituṃ, datṭhuṃ, pātuṃ, kātave  
 (3) Present participle - gacchantā, likhanti, vilapaṃ, rudantā  
 (4) Causative - kāreti, pacāpeti, likhāpeti, āharāpayituṃ
15. According to the Mahāvamsa which is the most correct statement regarding the 'sakuṇayatṭhi' at the foot of the Chātavāha mountain.
- (1) It was with living birds of different colours.  
 (2) It was with creepers of gold colour.  
 (3) It was with bird and quadruped figures of various colours.  
 (4) It was a walking stick with various flowers.

16. Which of the following is **not** a wonderful occurrence that took place with prince Devānampiyatissa ascending to the throne.
- (1) Hidden treasures under the earth appearing on earth surface.
  - (2) Gems that were in broken ships coming to shore.
  - (3) Coming of eight kinds of pearl to shore and establish (themselves) as a fence.
  - (4) Appearance of self-born paddy (*sayamjāta sālī*) in paddy fields.
17. Four kammakilesa-s are
- (1) kāma, bhava, diṭṭhi, avijjā
  - (2) pāṇātipātā, adinnādānā, kāmesu micchācārā, musāvādā
  - (3) chanda, dosa, bhaya, moha
  - (4) rāga, dosa, mada, māna
18. Select the reason that make you **not** to recognize your friend as **atthakkhāyī** ?
- (1) When you are ready to do something wrong, he prevents you.
  - (2) He makes a suggestion to go to listen to a sermon.
  - (3) In a sudden calamity, he spends time with you.
  - (4) He teaches you the way to be born in heaven after death.
19. **Abbhāna kamma** means the ecclesiastical act
- (1) to purify from the offences related to the Formal Meeting.
  - (2) of expelling (a monk) from the community.
  - (3) of explaining the misdeed and apologize the community of monks.
  - (4) of advising the misbehaving monk thoroughly.
20. The excerpt **without** an adornment of simile (upamālaṅkāra) is
- (1) nidhīnaṃ'va pavattāraṃ yaṃ passe vajjadassinaṃ.
  - (2) selo yathā ekaghano vātena na samīrati.
  - (3) udakaṃ hi nayanti nettikā usukārā namayanti tejanaṃ.
  - (4) yathāpi rahado gambhīro vipasanno anāvilo.
21. Select the option that reflects poetic characteristics most.
- (1) nibbindiya tato rūpe khandānaṃ udayabbayaṃ.
  - (2) catutthañca nidhāpeyya āpadāsu bhavissati.
  - (3) anantādīnavo kāyo visarukkkhasamūpamo.
  - (4) sugatena vinā bhūto ukkaṇṭhāmi muhuttakaṃ.

22. Which of the following is the meaning of **okā anokaṃ āgama**

- (1) having come from other shore to this shore.
- (2) having come from home to homelessness.
- (3) having come from the lay household.
- (4) having come from there to here.

23. **Jūtappamādatṭhānānuyogo** means

- (1) Engaging in dances etc. that increase lust.
- (2) Not being late to engage in messenger service.
- (3) Not engaging in acts that cause heedless.
- (4) Engaging in gambling that cause heedless.

24. Of the words given under 'A' and 'B', which pair of words could construct more meaningful compound noun.

A	B
A putta	E pātīṃ
B suvaṇṇa	F saddaṃ
C madhura	G dhītāhi
D rāja	H bhayaṃ

- (1) A + F                      (2) A + G                      (3) B + F                      (4) D + H

25. Which pair of the following words is **not** dissimilar in meaning?

- (1) āvilam - anāvilam                      (2) āvāṭam - anāvāṭam
- (3) ānākulam - nirākulam                      (4) ādaram - anādaram

26. Which of the following is the meaning of the **mā vihāro rajena ūhaññi**

- (1) Temple was destroyed by the government.
- (2) King died in the Mahāvihāra.
- (3) 'O king, do not come to the temple.'
- (4) May the temple not be polluted by the dust.

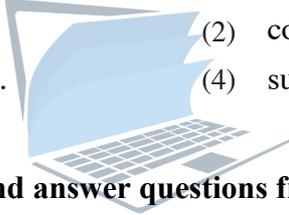
27. On **Bhante ahaṃ ubhato mukhaṃ assaṃ addasaṃ** mentioned in the Mahāsupina-jātaka, the Buddha says that in future,

- (1) rulers will be heading for wrong extremes (*agatiḡāmī*).
- (2) there will be communal conflicts among races.
- (3) men and women will change as they cannot be recognized.
- (4) lustful judges will receive bribery from both the accuser and the accused.

28. Selects the correct sentence that denotes the meaning ‘when king Vijaya arrived in Sri Lanka’
- (1) *Vijayarājā Laṅkāḍīpaṃ āgatasmiṃ kāle.* (2) *Vijayarājā Laṅkāḍīpaṃ āgacchante.*  
 (3) *Vijayarañṇe Laṅkāḍīpaṃ āgate.* (4) *Vijayarājino Laṅkāḍīpaṃ āgate kāle.*
29. ‘Pacchānipātino’ is a good characteristic of a wife as she
- (1) is near husband always. (2) goes to bed after her husband.  
 (3) wakes up early. (4) is obedient to her husband.
30. The number of similes in the verse  
 ‘Lokajēṭṭho ca nimmāno - andhānaṃ nayanūpamo;  
 santaveso guṇanidhi - karuṇāmatīsāgaro.
- (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four
31. Which of the following is the verbal meaning of ‘Vakkali’?
- (1) One who faces unexpected troubles. (2) One who wears worn robes.  
 (3) One who holds a bent piece of wood. (4) The son of the carpenter.
32. ‘*Ariyappavedite dhamme sadā ramati*’ means that
- (1) Being abide by the doctrine preached by the Noble Ones.  
 (2) Noble Ones preach the Dhamma always beautifully.  
 (3) Noble Ones engage in preaching everyday.  
 (4) Noble Ones realized the Dhamma well.
33. Select the option only with Primary Derivatives.
- (1) avaca, chaddisā, allavatthaṃ, namassamānaṃ  
 (2) karonto, namassivā, pahīṇā, arakkhito  
 (3) nisinno, samajjābhicaraṇo, yebhuyyena, gutto  
 (4) tiṇṇo, bhante, vinaye, mahāpuriso
34. Correct disjoined form of ‘kālasseva’ is
- (1) kālasso + iva (2) kālassa + eva  
 (3) kāla + asseva (4) kālassaṃ + iva
35. ‘Ussūraseyyo’ is most suitable to be used as an adjective with
- (1) alaso (2) dhīro  
 (3) devo (4) satthā

36. As mentioned by Ven. Buddhagosha, which of the following is meant by ‘**desabhāsā**’?
- (1) The Language of the gods or daivī bhāṣā.
  - (2) One hundred and one languages used in India.
  - (3) Language spoken by a child who never heard words.
  - (4) Language of the Kosala region.
37. Which of the following discourses was preached by the Buddha to the citizens of Kuru country?
- (1) Satipaṭṭhāna sutta
  - (2) Sigālovāda sutta
  - (3) Dhammacetiya sutta
  - (4) Āṭānāṭiya sutta
38. Which of the following is another name for the Mahāsamaya - sutta?
- (1) Vedanāpariggaha sutta
  - (2) Anuttara saṃgāmaṅgavijaya sutta
  - (3) Sammā pabbājanīya sutta
  - (4) Pāsārāsī sutta
39. Of the following, it was due to whose request that the Buddha allowed monks to accept the robes offered by the laity?
- (1) King Kosala
  - (2) Physician Jīvaka
  - (3) Commander Siha
  - (4) The group of the six monks (chabbaggiyā bhikkhū)
40. Which of the following texts contains the verse ‘*Yassa mūle nisinnova...*’?
- (1) The Buddhavaṃsa
  - (2) The Samantakūṭavaṇṇanā
  - (3) The Lalāṭadhātuavaṃsa
  - (4) The Mahābodhivaṃsa
41. Which of the following verse denotes the meaning ‘the wise is unshaken by the eight worldly conditions’?
- (1) Dhammapīti sukhaṃ seti
  - (2) Selo yathā ekaghano
  - (3) Yathāpi rahado gambhīro
  - (4) Nidhīnaṃva pavattāraṃ
42. Vakkalī Therāpadāna means
- (1) An emotional joyful utterance on the past and present life of elder Vakkalī.
  - (2) A biographical explanation on elder Vakkalī by the Buddha.
  - (3) A discussion among monks on elder Vakkalī.
  - (4) An utterance by elder Vakkalī in front ven. Sāriputta.

43. Which of the following is **not** an analysis of meaning for '*padumuttara*'?
- (1) Having eyes similar to a lotus.
  - (2) Not clashing with the worldling like the lotus untouched by water.
  - (3) Having a mouth of good scent like a lotus with pleasant odour.
  - (4) Answering questions with a simile of a lotus.
44. When the *saddhivihārika* is not well the *upajjhāya* should
- A – bring gruel after having washed the bowl.
  - B – fold and keep safely the seat when woke up.
  - C – keep wooden brush (for cleaning teeth).
  - D – prepare the seat.
  - E – prepare water for washing face.
- (1) A – B – C – D – E
  - (2) C – E – D – A – B
  - (3) B – C – E – A – D
  - (4) D – C – E – A – B
45. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of a Compound Noun?
- (1) no space between words.
  - (2) conjugating according to the last word.
  - (3) having two or more words.
  - (4) suffixing an ending to the noun.



**Read the following passage and answer questions from 46 to 50.**

Atha kho Mallikādevī taṃ kāraṇaṃ ñatvā rājānaṃ upasamkamtivā pucchi. Kinnu kho mahārāja Brāhmaṇā punappunaṃ saṃsaranti? Sukhitā tvam amhākaṃ kaṇṇamūle āsivisaṃ carantaṃ na jānāsīti. Kiṃ etaṃ mahārājāti. Mayā evarūpā dussupinā diṭṭhā, Brāhmaṇā tiṇṇaṃ antarāyānaṃ aññataro paññāyatīti vatvā tesam paṭighātāya yaññaṃ yajāmāti vatvā punappunaṃ saṃsaranti'ti.

46. Between whom this dialogue took place?
- (1) King Kosala and Brahmins
  - (2) Queen Mallikā and Brahmins
  - (3) Queen Mallikā and king Kosala
  - (4) King Kosala, queen Mallikā and Brahmins
47. Select the option with the correct meaning of '**Tvam amhākaṃ kaṇṇamūle āsivisaṃ carantaṃ na jānāsī**'
- (1) You don't know that there is a poisonous ulcer near my ear.
  - (2) You don't know that a verminous snake moves at the base of our ears?
  - (3) Do you know that a verminous poison exists at the base of our ears?
  - (4) What for you if there is a snake near our years.

48. The number of gerunds in the above passage is'
- (1) Three (2) Four  
(3) Five (4) Six
49. Which option contains the three calamities mentioned in the passage.
- (1) rājantarāya, corantarāya, amanussantarāya  
(2) dukkhantarāya, rogantarāya, bhayantarāya  
(3) rājantarāya, jīvitarāya, bhogantarāya  
(4) rogantarāya, bhogantarāya, jīvitarāya
50. Which of the following is most reflected in this passage.
- (1) Negligence of queen Mallikā as a wife.  
(2) Brahmins were very much in favor of kings.  
(3) Faith of king Kosala in the inappropriate.  
(4) King Kosala saw the fore signs of future.



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**(74) Pali**  
**Paper II**

- Answer **all** questions in part I and three other questions selecting at least **one** from part II and part III.

**Part I**

1. (a) Translate into English.

‘Saddhivihārikena bhikkhave upajjhāyamhi sammā vattitabbaṃ. Tatrāyaṃ sammāvattnā: kālasseva uṭṭhāya upāhanā omuñcitvā ekaṃsaṃ uttarāsaṅgaṃ karitvā dantakaṭṭhaṃ dātabbaṃ. Mukhodakaṃ dātabbaṃ. Āsanaṃ paññāpetabbaṃ. Sace yāgu hoti bhājanaṃ dhovivā yāgu upanāmetabbo. Yāgu pītassa udakaṃ datvā bhājanaṃ paṭiggahetvā nīcaṃ katvā sādhukaṃ aparighaṃsantena dhovivā paṭisāmetabbaṃ. Upajjhāyamhi uṭṭhite āsanaṃ uddharitabbaṃ. Sace so deso uklāpo hoti, so deso sammajjitabbo. Sace upajjhāyo gāmaṃ pavisitukāmo hoti paṭinivāsaṃ paṭiggahetabbaṃ. Kāyabandhanaṃ dātabbaṃ. Saṅgaṃ katvā saṃghāṭiyo dātabbā. Dhovivā patto saudako dātabbo.

(Vattakkhandhaka)

- (b) Translate into English.

Saṭṭhivassāni Muṭṭasivo - rājā rajjamakārayī,  
Anurādhapure vare - Laṅkābhūvadane subhe.

Tassa puttā dasā’hesuṃ - aññamaññahitesino,  
duve dhītā cā’nukulā - kulānucchavikā ahū.

Devānampiyatisso’ti – vissuto dutiyo suto,  
tesu bhātusu sabbesu - puññapaññādhiko ahu.

Devānampiyatisso so - rājā’si pitu accaye,  
tassā’bhisekena samaṃ - bahuna’cchariyāna’huṃ.

Laṅkāḍīpamhi sakale - nidhāyo ratanāni ca,  
anto ṭhitāni uggantvā - paṭhavītaḷamāruhuṃ.

(Mahāvamsa)

(Marks: 10 + 10 = 20)

2. (a) Translate into English.

Atīte Brahmadatte rajjaṃ kārente bodhisatto udiccabrāhmaṇakule nibbattitvā vayappatto isipabbajjaṃ pabbajitvā abhiññā ceva samāpattiyo ca nibbattetvā Himavantappadese jhānakīlaṃ kīlanto viharati. Tadā Bārānasiyaṃ Brahmadatto iminā'va niyāmena ime supine disvā brāhmaṇe pucchi. Brāhmaṇā evameva yaññaṃ yajituṃ ārabhiṃsu. Tesu purohitassa antevāsī mānavo paṇḍito vyatto ācariyaṃ āha. Ācariya, tumhehi mayaṃ tayo vede uggaṇhāpitā, nanu tesu ekaṃ māretvā ekassa sotthikammaṃ karaṇaṃ nāma natthi'ti. Tāta, iminā upāyena amhākaṃ bahuṃ dhanam uppajjissati. Tvaṃ pana rañño dhanam rakkhitukāmo maññeti. Mānavo tenahi ācariya tumhe tumhākaṃ kammaṃ akrotha, ahaṃ tumhākaṃ santike kiṃ karissāmi'ti vicaranto rañño uyyānaṃ agamāsi.

(Jātakapāli)

(b) Translate into Pali

- (i) Having got up early, monk performs sweeping yards etc.
- (ii) The Buddha preached the doctrine to all who came to the temple.
- (iii) If this prince would be ordained, He will achieve enlightenment.
- (iv) The god came there, where the Buddha was.
- (v) Human beings perform meritorious deeds of alms giving etc. to achieve great results.

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(Marks: 10 + 10 = 20)

## Part II

3. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Sāvattiyaṃ kireko manusso Uttarāpathaṃ gacchāmi'ti addhānamaggaṭṭipanno gimhānamāse majjhaṇhe bahalātapena kilanto hutvā rukkhacchāyaṃ pavisitvā tambūlaṃ khādanto phalake nisīdi. Atha Uttarāpathenā'gacchanto eko tatheva ātapena kilanto āgantvā purimassa santike nisīditvā bho, pāniyaṃ atthi'ti pucchi. Itaro pāniyaṃ natthi'ti āha. Atha'ssa so mayhampi bho tambūlaṃ dehi, pipāsitomhi'ti vatvā'pi na labhi. Catukahāpaṇena ekaṃ tambūlappaṇaṃ kiṇitvā laddho'pi tattheva nisīditvā khādītva pipāsaṃ vinodetvā tena upakārena tassa sinehaṃ katvā attano gamaṇaṭṭhānamagamāsi.

- (i) In which season the incident said in this passage has happened?
- (ii) As mentioned here, write the price of a beetle leaf and the reason for buying it at that price.
- (iii) Where was the first person, for what reason and doing what?
- (iv) Construct a dialogue from this passage in Pali.
- (b) Rewrite the following sentences correcting the errors if any.
- (i) Bahussutā dhammadharo bhikkhū imassa sāsane na honthi.
- (ii) Bhagavā Ānandattheraṃ saddhiṃ Sāvattiyam pāvīsi.
- (iii) Sāriputtatthero Bhagavā paṭivacanaṃ adamsu.
- (iv) Tumhe sammā mama vacano sotabbaṃ.
- (v) Ahaṃ gāmaṃ gate mayhaṃ mataraṃ rodituṃ ārabhi.
- (Marks: 10 + 10 = 20)
4. (i) Name two Vaṃsakathā-s (Chronicles) composed on the bodily relics of the Buddha.
- (ii) Bring out four scholarly views on the birth place of the Pali language.
- (iii) Select and copy the authors from column B of the Pali classics in column A.
- | A                     | B                           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jinakālamāli          | An elder named Raṭṭhapāla.  |
| Thūpavaṃsa            | An elder named Medhaṅkara.  |
| Bodhivaṃsa            | An elder named Dhammanandi. |
| Sahassavattuppakaraṇa | An elder named Ratanapañña. |
| Sīhalavattuppakaraṇa  | An elder named Vācissara.   |
| Jinacarita            | An elder named Upatissa.    |
- (iv) Clarify how the Tipiṭaka was preserved from generation to generation.
- (2 + 4 + 6 + 8 = 20 marks)
5. (i) Selo yathā ekaghano - vātena na samīrati,  
evaṃ nindāpasamsāsu - na samiñjanti paṇḍitā.  
Clarify the relationship of the simile and the object it explains in this verse.
- (ii) Analyze the social reality as said in the verse line 'lāpūni sīdanti silāplavanti
- (iii) Bring out the obligations of a student as mentioned in the Sigālaka-sutta.
- (iv) Explain what should be done by the Upajjhāya when Saddhivihārika is ill.
- (5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 marks)

### Part III

6. (a) Disjoin the following euphonic combinations.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (i) puthuddisā   | (vi) Atisāyamidaṃ |
| (ii) paccassosi  | (vii) idamavoca   |
| (iii) etadavoca  | (viii) athāparaṃ  |
| (iv) parammaraṇā | (ix) aggīva       |
| (v) parikkhayaṃ  | (x) chayimā       |

(b) Name the compounds of the following nouns.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Mallikādevī   | (vi) mahāvīro       |
| (ii) sattāhaṃ     | (vii) brahmaṇatrajo |
| (iii) yathākammaṃ | (viii) mahāmegho    |
| (iv) pakkhimigā   | (ix) latāyaṭṭhi     |
| (v) catuddisaṃ    | (x) paṭivātaṃ       |

(c) Write the Grammatical Case and Words in the following verbs.

- |              |                 |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) ovadeyya | (ii) kathessāma | (iii) nisidiṃsu |
| (iv) desetu  | (v) ārocesiṃ    |                 |

(d) Write the **Accusative** and **Genitive** plural forms of following nouns.

- |             |                 |                            |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (i) paṇḍita | (ii) bhagavantu | (iii) rāja                 |
| (iv) devī   | (v) disā        | (5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 marks) |

7. (a) Write the verse ‘chandaṃ dosā bhayā mohā...’ in full with correct spelling and right separation of words.

(b) Complete the following sentences with relevant words.

- Mātā pitā disā pubbā ..... dakkhiṇā disā.
- Tathrābhiratimiccheyya hitvā kāme .....
- Na bhaje pāpake mitten a bhaje .....
- Ekena bhoge buñjeyya ..... kammaṃ payojaye.
- Anujānāmi bhikkhave sakāya ..... Buddhavacanaṃ pariyāpuṇiṭuṃ.

(c) Provide Dhamma explanations for **two** of the followings.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Kammakilesā    | (ii) Aññadatthuharo |
| (iii) Maccudheyyaṃ | (iv) Yaññaṃ         |

(d) Show the ill repercussions of lethargy according to the Sigālaka-sutta.

(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 marks)

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