The fourth noble truth is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the ‘way’), the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way and the Eightfold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Eightfold Path consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aspects that Buddhists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The eight aspects are grouped into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sections which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Eightfold Path – The cure for suffering**



Label the diagram above. Include each of the eight sections (English and Pali) in the spokes, and in outer circle, the threefold way. In the eight sections give examples.

**Ethics (Sila)**

This section of the threefold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with having \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It essentially requires Buddhists to act in ways that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others.

**Meditation (Samadhi)**

This section is concerned with how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effectively, which is important for developing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and achieving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Wisdom (Panna)**

This section emphasises the importance of overcoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and achieving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Eightfold Path – The cure for suffering**



**The symbol of Buddhism – the eight spoked wheel – Dharmachakra.**

The Eightfold Path is represented as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to emphasise the fact that the steps do not need to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sequence. They can be practiced at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Each step \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the others. For example, acting more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meditation helps understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which in turn increases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



Exam Questions;

1. Give two reasons why Buddha rejected his life of wealth. [2 marks]
2. Explain two ways in which learning about the life of the Buddha influences Buddhists today. [4 marks]
3. Explain two ways in which the Buddha’s ascetic life influenced his later teaching. [4 marks]
4. Explain two Buddhist teachings about the causes of suffering.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Buddhist belief and teaching in your

answer. [5 marks]

1. For Buddhists, ‘impermanence (anicca) is the most important of the Three Marks of Existence.’ Evaluate this statement.

*In your answer you should:*

• refer to Buddhist teaching

• give reasoned arguments to support this statement

• give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view

• reach a justified conclusion. [12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]