සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි] முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]All Rights Reserved]

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2016

බුද්ධ ධර්මය I, II
பௌத்தம் I, II
Buddhism I, II

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மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

Buddhism I

Note :

(i) Answer **all** questions.

(ii) *In each of the questions* **1** *to* **40**, *pick one of the alternatives* (1), (2), (3), (4) *which you consider as* **correct or most appropriate**.

(iii) ***Mark a cross*** **(×)** ***on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.***

(iv) *Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.*

1. The first utterance of joy (udāna) made by Siddhāttha Bodhisatva after his Enlightenment is
(1) "Aggo hamasmi lokassa - jeṭṭho hamasmi lokassa."
(2) "Sabbapāpassa akaranaṃ - kusalassa upasampadā."
(3) "Uttiṭṭhe nappamajjeyya - dhammaṃ sucaritaṃ care."
(4) "Anekajāti saṃsāraṃ - sandhāvissaṃ anibbisaṃ."

2. "Brahmin, I am not a god, gāndharva, devil, or man. I am the Buddha." The Buddha said this to
(1) Brahmin Huhunka. (2) Brahmin Droṇa.
(3) Brahmin Jānussonī. (4) Brahmin Sotthiya.

3. Having seen the calm and charming handsome nature of Siddhāttha Bodhisatva, the statement, "The parents who have such a son is pacified", was made by
(1) Kisāgotami. (2) Bhaddakaccānā.
(3) Rūpa Nandā. (4) Uppalavannā.

4. Being refuge to the persons like Sunīta and Sopāka reflects the Buddha's quality of
(1) yathavādī tathākārī (2) purisadamma sārathī.
(3) asaraṇa saraṇa. (4) attending to the sick.

5. Because the Buddha is free from all klesa, committed no sins even secretly, deserves to be honoured in every aspect, the Buddha is called
(1) 'Arahaṃ' (the worthy one). (2) 'Sugato' (the well-gone one).
(3) 'Buddho' (the Enlightened one). (4) 'Bhagavā' (the blessed one).

6. 'Nibaddha cārikā' can be regarded as a factor that shows Buddha's quality of helping the helpless (asaraṇa - saraṇa). Here, Nibaddha cārikā means,
(1) frequent travelling.
(2) walking for the welfare of a special person or group of people.
(3) meeting kings and ministers.
(4) propagation of Dhamma day and night.

7. The perfections of the noble qualities fulfilled by the Bodhisatvas seeking the Buddhahood are known as,
(1) Dasa rājadharma. (2) Dasa pinkiriyavat.
(3) Dasa pāramitā. (4) Dasa Sakvitivat.

[see page two

8. The king who received the Buddha's advice on eating moderately or 'āhāre mattaññutā' is
(1) King Udeni. (2) King Bimbisāra.
(3) King Ajātasattu. (4) King Kosol.

9. "When one commits sins (pāpa), he gets destroyed by such sins. When one refrains from committing sins, he gets purified as a result." The first two lines of the stanza which conveys this idea in the Dhammapada are
(1) "Nataṃ Kammaṃ Kataṃ Sādhū - yaṃ Katvā ānutappati".
(2) "Attanāva Kataṃ pāpaṃ - attanā Saṃkilissati".
(3) "Taṃca Kammaṃ Kataṃ Sādhū - yaṃ Katvā nānutappati".
(4) "Uṭṭhānavato Satimato - sucikammassa nisammakārino".

10. The Buddha who gave perfect freedom of thought and inquiry, preached that no one is to accept things by hearsay, tradition etc. The Sutta that includes this teaching is
(1) Kālāma Sutta. (2) Vīmaṃsaka Sutta.
(3) Ariyapariyesana Sutta. (4) Mahāparinibbāna Sutta.

11. The factor that is **not** included among the factors which cause the waste of wealth according to the Sigālovāda-Sutta is
(1) loitering in streets in unsuitable times.
(2) over-enjoyment in theatrical shows, dancing and singing.
(3) association of evil friends.
(4) doing activities without idleness.

12. 'Cintāmaya paññā' means improving knowledge
(1) by reading books.
(2) by listening to the teacher.
(3) through meditation.
(4) through thinking.

13. The factor that is **not** included in the results (ānisaṃsa) gained by observing sīla is,
(1) spread of one's fame.
(2) no fear in assembly.
(3) death in deluded mind.
(4) heavenly birth after death.

14. "Bhava paccayā jāti" means
(1) rebirth of the being(satta) in Saṃsāra because of reattachment to saṃsāra.
(2) rebirth of the being because of taṇhā.
(3) because of birth subjection to jarā, maraṇa etc.
(4) endless suffering because of bhava.

15. "Not having a knowledge of the Four Noble Truths is the cause for the accumulation of kusalākusala kamma."
This is conveyed by,
(1) "avijjā paccayā saṃkhārā".
(2) "Saṃkhārā paccayā viññāṇaṃ".
(3) "Viññāṇā paccayā nāma rūpaṃ".
(4) "taṇhā paccayā upādānaṃ".

16. What is the Sutta which mentions that conflicts occur in the society because of taṇhā?
(1) Satipaṭṭhāna Sutta. (2) Vasala Sutta.
(3) Mahā nidāna Sutta. (4) Sigālovāda Sutta.

17. Bhaddāli Sutta mentions that moderate eating gives good results. What is the fact which is **not** included among the good results mentioned there?
(1) Decrease of illnesses (2) Gaining happiness
(3) Gaining physical energy (bodily energy) (4) Increase of intelligence

[see page three

18. The stanza, "lābho alābho ayaso yasoca" means the doctrine of,
(1) cause and effect.
(2) equality (samānattatā).
(3) lokādhipati.
(4) vicissitude of life (aṣṭha loka dharma)

19. Refraining from the three unskillfulnesses (akusala), killing, stealing and sexual misconduct is the following of the Noble Eightfold path is
(1) Sammā Diṭṭhi. (2) Sammā Saṃkappa.
(3) Sammā Kammanta. (4) Sammā ājīva.

20. The Sutta preached by the Buddha to nobleman Anāthapiṇḍika explaining that the wealth righteously earned through one's own effort, energy, by both hands and sweat of brow should be consumed in four ways is
(1) Vyagghapajja Sutta. (2) Pattakamma Sutta.
(3) Anaṇa Sutta. (4) Sigālovāda Sutta.

21. The factor of the consumption of wealth according to earnings which is among the factors for the development of this world preached to Dighajānukoliyaputta is,
(1) Uṭṭhāna Sampadā. (2) Ārakkha Sampadā.
(3) Kalyāṇamittatā. (4) Samajīvikatā.

22. If a ruler dedicates his time, energy, wealth and comfort for the welfare of his countrymen, this quality is known in Dasarājadharma as
(1) dāna. (2) sīla. (3) pariccāga. (4) uju.

23. Which is **not** included in manokamma among the dasa akusala kamma committed by the three doors.
(1) adattādāna. (2) abhidhyā.
(3) vyāpāda. (4) micchādiṭṭhi.

24. Diṭṭhadhammavedanīya Kamma means the Kamma that
(1) gives consequences in the life time.
(2) gives consequences in the next life.
(3) gives consequences in any life in the existence.
(4) gets nullified without giving consequences.

25. According to the consequences, The Kamma that is performed by one as a habitual action in life and frquent remembering of previously performed kusalākusala cetanā is,
(1) garuka kamma. (2) āsanna kamma. (3) āciṇṇa kamma. (4) katattā kamma.

26. Certain rules preached by the Buddha are known as 'Sekhiyā'. According to the Sekhiya, which of the following that **should not** be done while eating food?
(1) not to open mouth before taking food closer to the mouth.
(2) not to make 'suru' sound when eating.
(3) not to lick fingers when eating.
(4) holding the bowl of drinking water with the hand used for eating.

27. As the Buddha preached Todeyyaputta Subha Mānavaka, the person who acts without hatred (dvesa) is
(1) born with long life.
(2) born with good health.
(3) born with personal beauty.
(4) born with fame.

28. The confidence or faith due to the awarness of the qualities of the Triple Gem is known in Buddhism as
(1) amūlikā saddhā. (2) ākāravatī saddhā.
(3) religious faith. (4) Buddhālambana.

29. Which of the following is emphasized by "anavajjāni kammāni"?
(1) Good occupations. (2) Bad occupations.
(3) Akusala kamma. (4) Kusala kamma.

[see page four

30. What are the two Suttas which explain the factors that cause the development and decline of individual?
(1) Mahāmaṅgala Sutta and Parābhava Sutta.
(2) Dhammika Sutta and Anaṇa Sutta.
(3) Vasala Sutta and Parābhava Sutta.
(4) Sigālovāda Sutta and Karaṇīyametta Sutta.

31. A factor which is **not** included among the factors that cause the decline of individual as preached by the Buddha in answer to a question posed by a deity is
(1) dislike towards Dhamma.
(2) association of the wise.
(3) not looking after one's old parents.
(4) cheating ascetic brahmins through falsehood.

32. The pioneer Buddhist monk who contributed to the reestablishment of the Buddhist Order (Sāsana) subjected to decline during the Kandy period was
(1) Welivita Asarana Sarana Sri Saranankara Sangharāja Thero.
(2) Wariyapola Sri Sumangala Thero.
(3) Migettuwatte Sri Gunānānda Thero.
(4) Hikkaduwe Sri Sumangala Thero.

33. The great poetic classic text enhancing the qualities of Saddhā written by Ven. Weedagama Maitreya Thero in the Kotte Period is
(1) Loweda Saṅgarāva.
(2) Buduguna Alankāraya.
(3) Kāvyashekharaya.
(4) Yasodarāvata.

34. The first stūpa built with the establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka is
(1) Girihaṇḍu Cetiya. (2) Mahiyangana Cetiya. (3) Thūpārama Cetiya. (4) Kelani Cetiya.

35. The fact which is **not** included among the results of the Second Buddhist Council is
(1) refusal of the ten points (dasavatthu) accepted by the vajjiputtaka monks.
(2) expulson of the heretic Vajjiputtaka monks who accepted the ten points.
(3) the organization of the monks who accepted the spotless Dhamma and Vinaya as Theravādins.
(4) establishment of lineage of monks as bhāṇakās for the protection of Dhamma and Vinaya.

36. The fact which is **not** included among the results gained by Sri Lankans because of the arrival of Arhant Mahinda Thero is
(1) origin of Bhikkhu community. (2) introduction of an Alphabet.
(3) planting of the sacred Sri Mahā Bodhi. (4) bringing of the Sacred Tooth Relics of the Buddha.

37. Two ancient sacred places where recumbent Buddha statutes (sleeping Buddha) are found are
(1) Tantirimale and Polonnaruwa Galvihāra.
(2) Awkana and Tantirimāle.
(3) Tivanka Pilimāgeya and Māligawila.
(4) Polonnaruwa Galvihāra and Buduruwagala.

38. The posture of the Buddha's statute which keeps the left foot with its sole up on the right thigh and right foot with its sole up on the left thigh is known as
(1) Buddhāsana. (2) Padmāsana.
(3) Bhadrāsana. (4) Vīrāsana.

39. Welcoming the guests who visit one's house is known according to Buddhist teachings as
(1) ñāti bali. (2) rāja bali. (3) devatā bali. (4) atithi bali.

40. The ruler of Sri Lanka when the Sacred Tooth Relics of the Buddha was brought was
(1) King Mahasen. (2) King Kithsirimevan.
(3) King Vijayabāhu I. (4) King Parākramabāhu I.

* *

[see page five

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නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2016

බුද්ධ ධර්මය I, II
பௌத்தம் I, II
Buddhism I, II

Buddhism II

* *Answer **five** questions only, choosing the **first one** and **any four** questions.*
* *The first question carries **20** marks and other questions **10** marks.*

1. (i) What is the name of Prince Siddhattha's Brahmin teacher who taught him?

(ii) What are the **two** main methods of bhāvanā (meditation) taught in Buddhism?

(iii) According to Buddhist teachings, illnesses are twofold. What are they?

(iv) Write the names of the authors who wrote dharma texts 'Poojavali' and 'Saddharma Ratnāvali'.

(v) What is the quality of 'tādi' reflected in the Buddha's character?

(vi) Name 'Satara sangraha vasthu'.

(vii) "Cetanāhaṃ bhikkhave kammaṃ vadāmi". Write the meaning of this statement.

(viii) "Ye dhammā hetuppabhavā - tesaṃ hetuṃ tathāgato āha
Tesaṃ ca yo nirōdhō - evaṃ vādi mahāsamaṇo."
What doctrinal fact (teaching) of Buddhism is explained in this stanza?

(ix) Why 'Pustakārūḍha Sangīti' is known by that name?

(x) Name the **four** animal Symbols found in the moonstone (Sandakadapahana) of the Anuradhapura period.

2. (i) Name **two** of the Dasapāramitās (Ten Perfections).

(ii) Explain, with examples, one of the Pāramitās you mentioned in (i) above.

(iii) Describe how the qualities of Pāramitas contribute to the establishment of a righteous and wholesome society.

3. (i) Complete and write the stanza, 'Sukarāni asādhūnī'.

(ii) Write the meaning of the stanza mentioned in (i) above.

(iii) Review how far this teaching of the Buddha contributes to a Successful life.

4. (i) Name **two** of the Four Noble Truths.

(ii) Explain why the Four Noble Truths are named as 'Āriya Sacca' (Noble Truths).

(iii) Explain how the Four Noble Truths can be applied as a method for resolving our problems in the mundane life.

[see page six

5. (i) Write the Bhikkhu Subhadra's remark that influenced the First Buddhist Council.

   (ii) Name the venue of the First Buddhist Council, its chief patron king (supporter) and the Arahnat Thero who chaired it.

   (iii) Describe the organized measures taken at the First Buddhist Council for the protection of Dhamma and Vinaya.

6. (i) According to the shape of the matrix of Stūpa, its shape is mainly sixfold. Write **two** shapes of them.

   (ii) Draw a picture of Stūpa and name its parts (structures).

   (iii) Evaluate the creative skills of Sri Lankan artists, architects and sculptors.

7. Write short notes only on **two** of the following.

   (i) Srimath Anagārika Dharmapala

   (ii) Anaṇa Sukha

   (iii) Pansiya panas jātaka poth vahanse

   (iv) The arrival of Arahant Saṅghamittā

* * *