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

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

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 is* **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. "Oh, monks now you don't have a mother or a father. Therefore, in a situation like this, you must act unitedly, assisting each other" The Buddha said this with reference to
(1) elder Pūtigattatissa Thera. (2) elder Mahakasyapa Thera.
(3) a Bhikkhu suffering from a stomachache. (4) elder Moggallana Thera.

2. Indicate Paribbājaka and antevāsika in order, who came blaming as well as praising the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.
(1) Brahmadatta and Suppabuddha. (2) Suppiya and Brahmadatta.
(3) Suppiya and Isidatta. (4) Suppiya and Sonadanda.

3. The Buddha spent his tenth rainy season retreat at
(1) Isipatana Migadaya (deer park) of Benares. (2) Kūtāgāra hall in Visālā city.
(3) In Pārileyiya forest. (4) At Veluvanārāmaya in Rājagaha city.

4. The person who made his students silent, thinking that the Buddha may not come to his monastery if they speak loudly was
(1) Brahmin Sonadanda. (2) Potthapāda Paribbājaka.
(3) Upaka Ājīvaka. (4) Sanjaya Paribbājaka.

5. The monk about whom the Buddha preached eight reasons for becoming sick is
(1) elder Girimānanda Thero. (2) elder Ananda Thero.
(3) elder Mahākassapa Thero. (4) elder Mahamoggallana Thero.

6. According to the Loveda Sangarā quotation, "Sat hata Vana Bhava dukata vedānan," the Buddha is a
(1) noble physician for the physical diseases of the beings.
(2) noble physician who treats the Sansāric sufferings.
(3) great surgeon.
(4) noble physician who treated any kind of disease of the beings.

7. Before obtaining ordination in Buddhist dispensation, the elder Sariputta was ordained near
(1) Upatissa Paribbājaka. (2) Kolitha Paribbājaka.
(3) Upaka Ājivaka. (4) Sanjaya Paribbājaka.

8. The Jāthaka story which depicts the completion of "dāna paramatta pāramī" by Bodhisattva is
(1) Sasa Jātaka. (2) Sivi Jātaka. (3) Vessantara Jātaka. (4) Makhādeva Jātaka.

[see page two

9. Since the effects can be seen in this world itself by practising oneself, the Dhamma is
(1) Opanayika. (2) Sanditthika. (3) Akālika. (4) Ehipassika.

10. The Saddhā which is gained on the basis of knowing the facts associated with the triple gem is
(1) Amūlikā Saddhā. (2) Tuntarā Bodhi. (3) Aveccappasāda. (4) Bhakti.

11. The number of virtues of the triple gem is
(1) Nine. (2) Sixteen. (3) Twenty. (4) Twenty four.

12. If there is a sleepiness and laziness in the body and mind one cannot recall the lessons that one has already studied. This sleepiness and laziness is known as
(1) Tinamiddha. (2) Vicikiccā. (3) Kāmaccanda. (4) Vyāpāda.

13. A result which **cannot** be gained through Samatha meditation is
(1) developing the power of memory.
(2) ability to forward something in order.
(3) looking at the world according to tilakkhana.
(4) developing the power of immediate realization.

14. "It will be better to live even one day with virtues and disciplined mind than living hundred years with mischievousness and undisciplined mind." The first two lines of the Dhammapada stanza which depicts this idea are
(1) "acaritvā brahma cariyam - aladdhā yobbane dhanam."
(2) "yo ce vassasatam jīve - dussīlo asamāhito."
(3) "susukham vata jīvāma - verinesu averino."
(4) "subhānupassim-viharantam - indriyesu asanutham."

15. The kamma which influences the rebirth is
(1) Janaka Kamma. (2) Upatthambhaka Kamma.
(3) Upapīdaka Kamma. (4) Upaghātaka Kamma.

16. The reason for spending a fortunate life due to the great beauty of a person, although born in a poor family is
(1) Upadhi Sampatti. (2) Kala Sampatti. (3) Prayoga Sampatti. (4) Jāti Sampatti.

17. The discourse preached by the Buddha to the people of Kesaputta by praising the rights of thinking, investigation and freedom is
(1) Vyaggapajja Sutta. (2) Kālāma Sutta. (3) Vīmansaka Sutta. (4) Mangala Sutta.

18. According to Cullakamma Vibhanga Sutta, the consequence of becoming jealous of others' happiness is
(1) dying in early ages. (2) having a birth in lower castes.
(3) having a birth as a poor. (4) having a birth with discolour.

19. "There is no rebirth since one is not attached to samsāra." The teaching known as Patiloma Paticca Samuppada which contains this is
(1) bhava nirodhā jāti nirodho. (2) upādāna nirodhā bhava nirodho.
(3) tanhā nirodhā upādāna nirodho. (4) vedanā nirodhā tanhā nirodho.

20. Five aggregates (pañcakkhanda) are
(1) rūpa, vedanā, tanhā, upādāna, viññāna. (2) rūpa, vedanā, saññā, sankhāra, viññāna.
(3) rūpa, vedanā, tanhā, upādāna, bhava. (4) rūpa, vedanā, saññā, viññāna, nāmarūpa.

21. 'Vibhava tanha' is
(1) belief in not having a birth after death.
(2) belief in this life and the life after death.
(3) desire for continuous happiness throughout the Samsāra.
(4) desire for abundant happiness in this world.

22. The knowledge that helps to know Akusala and its root, Kusala and its root, Akusala and its effects, Kusala and its effects as included in noble eight fold path is
(1) Sammā kammanta. (2) Sammā ājīva.
(3) Sammā vāyāma. (4) Sammā ditti.

[see page three

23. A component of magga which is **not** included in Sila Siksa of Tri Siksa is
(1) Sammā vāyāma. (2) Sammā vācā.
(3) Sammā kammanta. (4) Sammā ājīva.

24. The one and only path for purification of the beings, avoidance from grief and lamentions, freedom from suffering and realization of Nibbana is known in Buddhism as
(1) Satara Iddhipāda. (2) Satara Kamatahan.
(3) Satara Sangrahavattu. (4) Satara Satipatthāna.

25. The ability of a ruler to gain happiness while seeing his people's progress and well being is known as
(1) karunā. (2) upekkhā. (3) muditā. (4) mettā.

26. To work for others' well being and happiness of others is known as
(1) Attacariya. (2) Samānattatā. (3) good governance. (4) altruistic behaviour.

27. The duties of a ruler for citizens and the country without spending much time for own sensual pleasure are known in Dasarāja dharma as
(1) gentleness. (2) austerity. (3) patience. (4) virtue.

28. The tax money to be paid by the citizens is known in Buddhism as
(1) Rāja bali. (2) Atithi bali. (3) Devatā bali. (4) Pubbapetha bali.

29. The happiness that one gains while thinking that he has a wealth earned through a righteous manner is known as
(1) Atthi Sukha. (2) Bhoga Sukha. (3) Anana Sukha. (4) Anavajja Sukha.

30. The monks should consume their food as they have been taught,
(1) for increasing body strength. (2) for decorating the body.
(3) for becoming handsome. (4) as a support for developing religious practices.

31. One who sleeps at the same place even incapable of getting up, after taking too much food is known in Buddhist literature as
(1) Kākamāsaka. (2) Bhuttavamithaka. (3) Tattāvattaka. (4) Āhāra hattaka.

32. The presiding monk of the second Buddhist Council was
(1) elder Sabbakāmī Thero. (2) elder Upali Thero.
(3) elder Mahakassapa Thero. (4) elder Mahadeva Thero.

33. Each and every part of the sections of Dhamma was handed over to bhānaka traditions. Thus, Majjhima nikaya was handed over to
(1) Pupillary tradition of Sāriputta Thero.
(2) Pupillary tradition headed by Mahakassapa Thero.
(3) Pupillary tradition headed by Ananda Thero.
(4) Pupillary tradition headed by Anuruddha Thero.

34. The text added to Abhidhamma Pitaka, compiled by Moggalīputta Tissa Thero was
(1) Patthānappakarana. (2) Yamakappakarana.
(3) Vibhangappakarana. (4) Kathāvattuppakarana.

35. A fact that **cannot** be considered as a result of the "Mahindāgamanaya" is
(1) the inception of indigenous Bhikkhu society.
(2) the inception of education centered on Mahāvihāra.
(3) taking the state governance under the control of monks.
(4) origination of the art of carvings and sculptures.

36. "My endeavour is for the continuous protection of Buddha Sāsana and not for the royal happiness". The ruler who acted forwarding this slogan is known as
(1) King Valagambā. (2) King Dhātusena.
(3) King Mahāparakramabāhu. (4) King Dutugemunu.

[see page four

37. The Pansiya Panas Jātaka Pot Vahanse was compiled during the
(1) Polonnaruwa period. (2) Dambadeniya period.
(3) Kurunegala period. (4) Anuradhapura period.

38. An example for 'Anābaddha' Buddha Statue is
(1) Avukana Buddha Statue. (2) Māligāwila Buddha Statue.
(3) Toluvila Buddha Statue. (4) Sasseruwa Buddha Statue.

39. According to the shape of its Dome, the āmalakākāra stupa takes
(1) the appearance of a lotus. (2) the appearance of a nelli fruit.
(3) the appearance of a pot. (4) the appearance of a bell.

40. Who made the wish, "May I be born in India for another Twenty five times for protecting Buddhism."?
(1) Henry Steal Olcotte. (2) Rerukane Chandawimala Mahanayaka Thero.
(3) Migettuwatte Gunananda Thero. (4) Anagarika Dharmapala.

* *

[see page five

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 දෙසැම්බර්
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General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

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

Buddhism II

* *Answer **five** questions only, including **first one** and **four** other questions.*
* *The first question carries **20** marks and **10** marks each for other questions.*

1. (i) Who uttered the Nibbuta pada, "The parents who obtained such a son are pacified" etc. ?

(ii) Write the meaning of the text, "Imasmin Sati Idam hoti, Imasmin asati idam na hoti".

(iii) Name **four** agatīs.

(iv) Write **two** auspicious facts contained in the verse, "Dānam ca dhamma cariyā ca-ñātakānañ ca sangaho".

(v) Explain briefly, "Anana Sukha" as taught in Buddhism.

(vi) Explain the meaning of customs and non-customs (cāritta-vāritta) as mentioned in Buddhism.

(vii) What is the policy of administration introduced by Buddha to Vajji kings?

(viii) Buddha statues are mainly divided into three categories. Write **two** of them.

(ix) Name the prose text written during the Polonnaruwa literary period on the basis of Buddha's "purisadhamma sāratī" virtue and the author who wrote it.

(x) Who was the founder of Pali Text Society in England?

2. (i) Who have been assimilated to North and South directions in Sigālovāda Sutta?

(ii) State **three** duties that should be performed towards you by any one of the social groups mentioned in (i) above.

(iii) "The progress of the entire society takes place in performing the duties mutually". Discuss.

3. (i) Write the Dhammapada stanza which emphasizes the causes for developing individual's fame.

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

(iii) "Dhammapada can be considered as a text consisting of valuable advices to be practised by the entire humanity." Examine.

4. (i) There are four divisions of Kamma according to the time of its fruition. State **two** of them.

(ii) "Cetanāham Bhikkhave Kamman Vadāmi." Elucidate the Buddhist teaching on Kamma on the basis of this text.

(iii) Explain how the knowledge of wholesome and unwholesome deeds assist the success of this life and life after death.

[see page six

5. (i) Point out **two** facts which are conducive to the happiness of individual in this world with reference to Vyaggapajja Sutta.

   (ii) Explain one fact mentioned in (i) above.

   (iii) Explain how those facts are conducive to the success of mundane life.

6. (i) Elucidate briefly, the facts that caused the conducting of the third Buddhist Council.

   (ii) Name the venue, king who patronised and the Head Thero of this council.

   (iii) "The international expansion of Buddhism took place as a result of the third Buddhist Council." Explain.

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

   (i) Welivita Saranankara Thero

   (ii) Four-fold sangraha vastu

   (iii) The Council of Mātale Aluvihāra

   (iv) Moonstone (Sandakadapahana)

* * *