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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018

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

03.12.2018 / 0830 - 1140

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மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

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மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use **additional reading time** to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

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. Brahmin Pandit who taught arts and crafts to prince Siddhārtha was
   (1) Koṇḍañña. (2) Kāladevala.
   (3) Sarvamitra. (4) Sudatta.

2. Stories such as Aṅgulimāla and Ālavaka elucidate the Buddha's virtue of
   (1) Asaraṇa saraṇa. (2) Purisadamma sārathī.
   (3) Yathāvādī thathākārī. (4) Tādī.

3. Bodhisattva Siddhārtha, during his "kiṃ kusala gavesī" period, first went in search of truth towards
   (1) Ālārakālāma. (2) Kāladevala.
   (3) Bhaggava. (4) Uddakarāmaputta.

4. The Buddha had to spend his time in Verañjā while eating the rustic food known as 'yava' during
   (1) 10th rainy season retreats. (2) 12th rainy season retreats.
   (3) 15th rainy season retreats. (4) 21st rainy season retreats.

5. A practical example for attending to the sick in the life of the Buddha is the story of
   (1) Maṭṭakuṇḍalī. (2) Rajjumālā.
   (3) Sopāka. (4) Pūtigattatissa.

6. The father of Baddakaccānā with whom Prince Siddhārtha got married was
   (1) Udena. (2) Koliya.
   (3) Suprabuddha. (4) Bimbisāra.

7. The verse "dānaṁ sīlañ ca nekkhammaṃ" describes,
   (1) dasa pāramitā. (2) dasa rājadharma.
   (3) dasa sakvitivat. (4) dasa pinkiriyavat.

[see page two

8. Dhamma points out the realization of truth according to three ways such as Sammā Sambuddha, Pacceka Buddha and Arahanta Buddha. These three ways are known as
(1) tuntarā Bodhi. (2) trividha cetiya.
(3) trividha ratna. (4) trisiksā.

9. Dāna paramattha pāramitā is known as giving
(1) one's own material things. (2) body parts.
(3) wife and children. (4) one's own life.

10. The importance of acting with perseverance with reference to initiation, participation and engaging in something is described in
(1) satya pāramitā. (2) nekkhamma pāramitā.
(3) adhisṭhāna pāramitā. (4) viriya pāramitā.

11. Owing to their observance of proper rites necessary for the realization of Nibbana, Mahāsaṅgharatna is known as
(1) supaṭipaṇṇa. (2) ujupaṭipaṇṇa.
(3) āhuneyiya. (4) pāhuneyiya.

12. The fact which is **not** included in four-fold "saṅgraha vastu" is
(1) dāna. (2) sīla. (3) priyavacana. (4) samānātmatā.

13. Six-fold faculties become due to five aggregates or name and matter according to cause and effect Dhamma. They are
(1) rūpa, vedanā, saññā, saṅkhāra, viññāṇa and upadhi.
(2) rūpa, sadda, gandha, rasa, sparśa and dhamma.
(3) paṭhavi, āpo, tejo, vāyo, ākāsa and indriya.
(4) cakkhu, sota ghāṇa, jivhā, kāya and mana.

14. A fact that **cannot** be considered as a beneficial result that can be gained through the consumption of food while knowing its quantity as indicated in Bhaddāli Sutta is
(1) decrease of sickness. (2) comfortable life style.
(3) gaining body strength. (4) gaining mental power.

15. "Praṭisandhi citta becomes due to accumulating wholesome and unwholesome deeds." The paṭicca samuppāda teaching which includes the preceding statement is
(1) "avijjā paccayā saṅkhārā".
(2) "saṅkhāra paccayā viññānaṁ".
(3) "viññāna paccayā nāma rūpaṁ".
(4) "upādāna paccayā bhavo".

16. "It is very easy to perform improper things harmful to the self. It is difficult to perform beneficial things." Select the answer which includes first two lines of Dhammapada verse carrying the foregoing idea.
(1) "yo ce vassasataṁ jīve-dussīlo asamāhito"
(2) "nataṃ kammaṃ kathaṁ sādhū-yaṁ katvā anutappatī"
(3) "sukarāni asādhūni-attano ahitānica"
(4) "attanāva kataṁ pāpaṃ-attanā saṅkilissati"

17. As a response to the question raised by Upatissa Paribbājaka, the verse, "ye dhammā hetuppabhavā tesaṁ hetu tathāgato āha" etc. was uttered by
(1) Kondañña. (2) Bhaddiya. (3) Mahānāma. (4) Assaji

18. As indicated in Buddhism, for arising something, another thing or things influence. The Buddhist concept which depicts this idea is
(1) paṭicca samuppāda. (2) ahetu appaccayavāda.
(3) akiriyavāda. (4) pubbekata hetuvāda.

[see page three

19. As a tree sprouts again and again until the root of the tree remains strongly without getting uprooted, an individual falls into suffering in the saṃsāra again and again due to
(1) hatred. (2) craving. (3) conceit. (4) torpor and restlessness.

20. The path component which is **not** included in the samādhi siksā of the three-fold training is known as
(1) sammā ājīva. (2) sammā vāyāma. (3) sammā sati. (4) sammā samādhi.

21. The Buddhist meditation method which is useful for understanding the unavailability of any permanent element is
(1) ānāpānasati. (2) maitree. (3) samatha. (4) vidarśanā.

22. The sutta which includes defects of not taking care of elderly parent, although one has the ability to do so is
(1) Maṅgala. (2) Parābhava. (3) Sigālovāda. (4) Pattakamma.

23. A fact that **cannot** be included under the duties of parent to be performed towards their children, as indicated in Sigālovāda Sutta is
(1) freeing them from wrong acts.
(2) engaging them in benevolent acts.
(3) handing over the wealth at the proper time.
(4) assigning the responsibilities of house.

24. "It is proper to raise the doubt with regard to the sayer of truth and untruth. The doubt occurred within you at the proper place." This statement expresses
(1) the freedom of thinking and questioning.
(2) nature of Samanās and Brahmins.
(3) statements related to truth and false.
(4) religious tolerance.

25. Engaging in a righteous occupation with courage, strength of one's hands and feet, and sweating is known in Vyagghapajja Sutta as
(1) uṭṭhāna sampadā. (2) ārakkha sampadā.
(3) kalyānamittatā. (4) samajīvīkatā.

26. Kammās that produce results in the next birth or first birth after the death are known as
(1) diṭṭhadhamma vedanīya. (2) upapajja vedanīya.
(3) aparāpariya vedanīya. (4) ahosi.

27. The karma which obstructs janaka karma and weakens its strength is known as
(1) kaṭattā. (2) upatthambhaka. (3) upapīdaka. (4) upaghātaka.

28. The fact which is **not** included within the group of bodily actions among the unwholesome acts performed by three doors is
(1) killing. (2) stealing. (3) unchastity. (4) severe greed (Abhijjhā)

29. The Elder who headed the first Buddhist Council is
(1) Sabbakāmī. (2) Moggalīputtatissa. (3) Mahā kāssapa. (4) Pārśva.

30. The author of "Amurtāvaha" which narrates the virtues of the Buddha and which includes the following statement "budun saraṇa yemiyi butsaraṇa yāyutu" at the end of each paragraph is
(1) Pandit Gurulugomī. (2) Pandit Vidyācakravarti.
(3) Thera Buddhaputra. (4) Thera Dharmasena.

31. The house erected for the protection of Buddha statues, as creation and veneration of them became popular is known as
(1) cetiyaghara. (2) padhānaghara. (3) paṭimāghara. (4) bodhighara.

[see page four

32. The partial act of a ruler on his own will without acting fairly and justly is
(1) chanda. (2) dvesa. (3) bhaya. (4) moha.

33. The Dhamma pariyāya which teaches to think about others while comparing with self is known in Buddhism as
(1) lokādhipati. (2) attādhipati.
(3) dhammādhipati. (4) attūpanayika.

34. The stupa which is erected with dome having the shape of a pot is known as
(1) dhānyākāra. (2) ghaṇṭhākāra
(3) ghaṭākāra. (4) padmākāra.

35. The fact which is **not** included in the results of the Third Buddhist Council is
(1) expulsion of immoral monks from sāsana.
(2) establishment of sāsana in nine countries.
(3) addition of Kathāvatthuppakaraṇa into Abhidhamma pitaka.
(4) assigning the protection of Dhamma Vinaya to a Bhāṇaka tradition.

36. With the intention of restoring Buddhism and Buddhist education already deteriorated, the Parama Viññānārtha Buddhist Society was established with the help of nationalists by
(1) Hikkaduwe Sumangala Thera. (2) Migettuwatte Gunānanda Thera.
(3) Sir Henry Steel Olcott. (4) Srīmat Anagārika Darmapala.

37. The text which is **not** included in the books composed by Weliwita Sri Saranankara Sangharāja is
(1) Munigunālankāra. (2) Budugunālankāra.
(3) Sārārtha Saṅgaha. (4) Satara Banavara Sanna.

38. Select the answer which includes only the religious buildings constructed by king Duṭugemuṇu.
(1) Lovāmahāpāya, Ruvanveliseya, Abhayagiriya.
(2) Ruvanveliseya, Mirisaveṭiya, Jetavanaya.
(3) Mirisaveṭiya, Ruvanveliseya, Lovāmahāpāya.
(4) Ruvanveliseya, Thupārāmaya, Mirisaveṭiya.

39. The place where the paintings belonging to the Kandy period can be seen, is
(1) Hindagala vihāra. (2) Gal vihāra.
(3) Tivañka pilimage. (4) Medavala vihāraya.

40. The stupa built by king Devānampiyatissa having enshrined the right collarbone of the Buddha is
(1) Mahiyangana cetiya. (2) Thūpārāmaya.
(3) Girihanḍuseya. (4) Rankot Vehera.

* *

[see page five

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018

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) Write the first **two** lines of the first udāna gāthā uttered by Bodhisattva Siddhārtha after his enlightenment.

(ii) Name the **three** palaces erected by king Suddhodana for prince Siddhartha to reside.

(iii) Write four-fold pre-signs.

(iv) Write the common name that identifies the Dhamma fact indicated in the stanza, "lābho alābho ayaso yaso ca ..."

(v) Which pāramitā completed by Bodhisattva Siddhārtha is exemplified in Vaṇṇupatha Jātaka?

(vi) Write the meaning of the virtue of Dhamma, 'ehipassiko'.

(vii) Write **two** factors which affect the downfall of a person as indicated in Parābhava Sutta.

(viii) Explain briefly the 'Atthi sukha' as included in Buddhism.

(ix) Write **two** good habits to be followed in consuming of foods according to sekhiyā.

(x) Name the Dhamma text which includes the statement, "eta dhūlīn vesī giya et rajaya mēta savaṇak ghana budu resin sedī giya budurajāno ye" and its author.

2. (i) Name **two** places where the Buddha had rainy season retreats in association with natural environment.

(ii) Point out briefly how He appreciated the beauty of the environment.

(iii) Explain the advantages that can be gained through protecting the environmental resources.

3. (i) Complete the Dhammapada stanza, "tañ ca kammaṃ kataṁ sādhu ..."

(ii) Write the meaning of this stanza.

(iii) Evaluate Dhammapada as a text which gives advices for the satisfaction of individual life.

4. (i) Write **two** facts of dasarāja dharma.

(ii) Explain **one** fact indicated in (i) above.

(iii) "Dasarāja dharma is useful for rendering a good service to the people". Describe.

[see page six

5. (i) Point out briefly, how the arrival of Arahat Mahinda took place.

(ii) Evaluate the service rendered by king Devānampiyatissa for the establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

(iii) Give an account of the benefits that we obtained through the arrival of Arahat Mahinda.

6. (i) Point out briefly the causes that led to the conduct of Second Buddhist Council.

(ii) Write the place, the ruler who provided royal patronage and the number of monks participated in that Council.

(iii) Point out the results of the Second Buddhist Council.

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

(i) Rerukāne Candawimala Mahānāyaka Thera

(ii) Kalyānamittatā

(iii) Saddharmaratnāvaliya

(iv) Buddha statue

* * *