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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2019

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

02.12.2019 / 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** *the 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. What is the name of the ascetic who attained eight mental absorptions (aṣṭasamāpatti) met by Bodhisattva Siddhārtha at time of his search for the truth (kiṃ kusalagavesi)?
(1) Bhaggava (2) Kāladevala
(3) Ālārakālāma (4) Uddakarāmaputta

2. The statements such as "Ānanda the city of Rajagaha is delightful, Nigrodha is attractive, Coraprapāta is delightful," show
(1) the places where the Buddha spent rainy season retreats (vassāvāsa).
(2) the places of environmental beauty appreciated by the Buddha.
(3) the places used for walking meditation.
(4) the places rousing lust.

3. The quality reflected in the Buddha who helped Maṭṭakuṇḍalī and Rajjumālā is
(1) attendance to the sick. (2) helping the helpless.
(3) tolerance. (4) akampya.

4. Name the monk who followed the Buddha because he was attracted by the Buddha's handsomeness
(1) Ven. Anuruddha. (2) Ven. Ānanda.
(3) Ven. Dhammārāma. (4) Ven. Vakkalī.

5. What is the Buddha's quality reflected in the two lines of the poem, "Rahasat Pav nokoṭa – Kelesaryanut duru koṭa"?
(1) Sammā sambuddha (2) Arahaṃ
(3) Lokavidu (4) Sugata

6. The Saṅgha who fulfils the practice required for the realization of Nirvāṇa is,
(1) supaṭipanna. (2) ujupaṭipanna. (3) ñāyapaṭipanna. (4) sāmīcipaṭipanna.

7. What is the common term that conveys doctrinal points of the verse "dānaṃ sīlaṃ pariccāgaṃ"?
(1) Dasa rāja dharma (2) Dasa pāramitā
(3) Dasa puṇyakriyā (4) Dasa kusal

[see page two

8. The quality of equanimous mind with no strong like or dislike towards an object or incident by a person is reflected in
(1) uppekkhā pāramitā. (2) mettā pāramitā.
(3) kshanti pāramitā. (4) adhisṭhāna pāramitā.

9. The sutta preached by the Buddha at the Sūkarakata cave of Gijjhakūṭa rock is
(1) Ambaṭṭha sutta. (2) Mahā Sīhanāda sutta.
(3) Vedanā Parigraha sutta. (4) Soṇadaṇḍa sutta.

10. The factor that does not belong to the duties (obligations) that should be performed by teacher to student as mentioned in the Sigālovāda sutta is
(1) establishing in proper discipline. (2) giving proper education.
(3) introducing to his friends. (4) refraining from pāpa.

11. The Pattakamma sutta that shows how righteously earned the wealth should be consumed was preached by the Buddha to
(1) Nobleman Ugga. (2) Nobleman Anāthapiṇḍika.
(3) King Kosala. (4) Visākhā Upāsikā.

12. The meaning of 'devata bali' of the 'bali' concept as included in the 'Pattakamma' sutra is the
(1) compulsory nature of performing animal sacrifices for gods.
(2) being is created by a god.
(3) god has been used for performing sacrifices.
(4) merits should be transfered to gods by performing religious acts.

13. Listening to teachers reading texts and improving knowledge are mentioned in Dhamma as
(1) cintāmaya paññā. (2) sutamaya paññā.
(3) bhāvanāmaya paññā. (4) indriyamaya paññā.

14. The doctrinal factor that helps one to cross the ocean of saṃsāra, shows it as a seed to be planted and contributes as the main doctrinal point to the path of liberation is
(1) bhakti (2) saddhā (3) tapasa. (4) ottappa.

15. Proper management of wealth maintaining a balance between one's earnings with consumption is known in the Vayagghapajja sutta as
(1) uṭṭhāna sampadā. (2) ārakkha sampadā.
(3) kalyāṇamittatā. (4) samajīvikatā.

16. What is the path factor of the Noble eightfold path that discusses the fourfold effort related to prevention from akusala that has not arisen, destruction of akusala that has arisen, cultivation of kusala that has not arisen and development of kusala that has arisen?
(1) Sammā vācā (2) Sammā kammanta
(3) Sammā ājīva (4) Sammā vāyāma

17. Select the most suitable statement that conveys the meaning reflected in the dhamma guidelines mentioned in the suttas Maṅgala and Parābhava.
(1) Guidance to thinking and inquiry is given.
(2) Social groups that should receive obligations are shown.
(3) Righteous ways of earning wealth are explained.
(4) The factors that cause development and decline of this world and next-world are explained.

18. The factor that conduces to one's birth with long-life as preached by the Buddha to Todeyaputta Subha-mānavaka is
(1) refrain from being jealous of others' success.
(2) refrain from killing.
(3) refrain from hatred.
(4) refrain from conceit.

[see page three

19. "Vyāpāda' among the fivefold 'nīvarana dharmas' which close the path of Nibbana has been assimilated to
(1) water with mass. (2) unclear water.
(3) muddy water. (4) boiling hot water with bubbles.

20. Mental and physical lethargy and laziness (sloth and torpor) are nīvaraṇa dhamma and it is known as
(1) kāmacchanda. (2) thīnamiddha.
(3) uaddhacca kukkucca. (4) vicikicchā.

21. The person who engages in Samādhi meditation should perform the postures like sitting, standing, walking with awarness. This is known in dhamma as
(1) indriya saṃvara. (2) sati sampajañña. (3) vedānnuapassanā. (4) kāyānupassanā.

22. What is the factor that does not belong to the benefits for the worldly life achieved through developing samatha-bhāvanā?
(1) Suppression of defilements (kilesa) like lobha.
(2) Removal of restlessness and having a pleasant appearance.
(3) Refrain the mind from distractions and reaching one-pointedness.
(4) Ability to gain proper comprehension about 'trilakṣaṇa'

23. The statement "I am Sambuddha, I am the greatest surgeon" made by the Buddha reflects that the Buddha
(1) gave treatment to physical diseases.
(2) performed surgical operations.
(3) showed the path to freedom of mental diseases.
(4) worked as an attendant.

24. Select the answer that contains the first two verses of the Dhamma pada gāthā showing the remorse such as "I did not practice dhamma in my youth. I did not earn wealth."
(1) akkocchi maṃ avadhi maṃ – ajini maṃ ahāsi me
(2) taṃca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu – yaṃ katvā nānuttappati
(3) acaritvā brahacāriyaṃ – aladdhā yobbane dhanaṃ
(4) sujīvaṃ ahirikena – kākasūrena dhaṃsinā

25. Having wholesome thoughts of refrain from fivefold sensual pleasure, refrain from killing others and hurting others is
(1) sammā diṭṭhi. (2) sammā saṃkappa.
(3) sammā kammanta. (4) sammā ājīva.

26. The anuloma paṭiccasamupāda teaching "Arising of the five aggregates (pancakkandha) is conditioned by paṭisandhi citta" is
(1) avijjā paccayā saṃkhārā. (2) saṃkhāra paccayā viññaṇaṃ.
(3) viññāṇa paccayā nāma rūpaṃ. (4) nāma rūpa paccayā salayatanaṃ.

27. The livelihood that does **not** belong to the right-livelihood in the statement "anavajāni kammāni mentioned in the Maṅgala sutta is
(1) agriculture - farming. (2) animal husbandry – cattle rearing.
(3) trading in animals. (4) government service.

28. The Dhammapada verse "dūraṃgamaṃ ekacaraṃ – asarīraṃ guhāsayaṃ" conveys the
(1) nature of mind. (2) nature of body.
(3) nature of saṃkhāra dhamma. (4) nature of rūpa dhamma.

[see page four

29. "Kālāmas, if you understand some day that this dhamma is not beneficial to the person who has practiced this dhamma and observed this dhamma, you abandon this dhamma". the quality in Buddhism the above statement explains is,
(1) inquisitiveness. (2) truthfulness.
(3) abiding by policies. (4) tactfulness

30. What is the option that includes akusala that belongs to manokamma among dasa akusala kamma.
(1) pānatipāta, adinnādāna, kāmamicchācāra
(2) pānatipāta, adinnādāna, musāvāda
(3) pisunāvācā, pharusāvācā, samphappalāpā
(4) abijjhā, vyāpāda, micchādiṭṭhi.

31. "Giving solutions to people's problems with warm-heartedness and loving kindness is mentioned in the Dasarāja dharma as
(1) sīla. (2) uprightness. (3) softness. (4) tapas.

32. The author who composed a precious anthology titled "Kiyanuwa divāreya – Kerem buduguna alaṃkāraya" is
(1) Ven. Totagamuwe Rahula.
(2) Ven. Weedagama Maitreya.
(3) Ven. Incumbent of Mayurapada pirivena.
(4) Ven. Welivita Saranankara.

33. The two kings who supported the Second and Third Theravāda Buddhist Councils are
(1) Dharmashoka and Ajasatta. (2) Ajasatta and Kālāshoka.
(3) Kālāshoka and Kaṇishka. (4) Kālāshoka and Dharmashoka

34. Compilation of the comentarial text titled 'Vibhāsā" written on the coper sheets, deposited in stone caskets and enshrined in a stūpa took place in the
(1) Second Buddhist Council. (2) Third Buddhist Council.
(3) Aluvihāra Buddhist Council. (4) Kaṇishka Buddhist Council.

35. The statement "Sinhalese, rise up, protect Buddhagaya" reflects Anagarika Dharmapala's
(1) humbleness. (2) bravery.
(3) non-violence. (4) abiding by principles

36. What is the sacred place where a painting that depicts the arrival of the Buddha to Sankassapura from heaven is found in the Pollonnaru period?
(1) Hindagala Vihāra (2) Dimbulagala Cave temple
(3) Tivanka Pilimage (4) Medawala Vihāra

37. An artistic masterpiece that depicts, artistic skills and the expertise of communicating dhamma message of the Sri Lankan artists is
(1) Paṭimāghara. (2) Cetiyaghara (3) Bodhighara. (4) Moonstone.

38. Living that establishes one's identity respecting other religions in a multinational and multi-religious society is.
(1) patriotism. (2) equality. (3) coexistence. (4) samajīvikatā

39. Five types of persons who eat food greedily are mentioned in the Buddhist literature; and the one who vomits food taken and eats again is known as
(1) āhāra hatthaka. (2) alaṃsāṭaka.
(3) tatthavaṭṭaka. (4) bhūtavamitaka.

40. The desire or craving for overenjoyment of sensual pleasure based on the concept that there is no next-world is known as
(1) kāma taṇhā. (2) bhava taṇhā. (3) vibhava taṇhā. (4) rasa taṇhā.

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[see page five

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

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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2019

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 Buddha's quality depicted in the Aṅgulimāladamanaya.

(ii) Name **the two** main meditation methods taught in Buddhism.

(iii) Define in brief 'anavajja sukha'.

(iv) Write **two** instances that show 'the quality of tādi' in the Buddha's Character.

(v) Write the meaning of the verse, 'Ye dhammā hetuppabhavā – tesaṃ hetu tathāgato āha'.

(vi) Name the **four** Sublime Abodes (cāttaro bramhavihārā).

(vii) Name **two** Buddhist literature texts that belong to the Kurunegala period.

(viii) Mention **two** results (effects) in 'pustakārūḍha sangīti'.

(ix) Write the names of the **two** rulers who built stupas, Abhayagiri and Jetavana in the Anuradhapura period.

(x) Name the **three** unwholesome roots that pollute the mind as mentioned in Buddhism.

2. (i) Name **two** factors in Dasapāramitā.

(ii) Explain **one** factor mentioned in the above (i).

(iii) Explain how pāramitā contributes to building a righteous, friendly, Bodhisatta society.

3. (i) Complete the Dhammapada verse, "attanāva kataṃ pāpaṃ – attanā saṃkilissati....."

(ii) Write the meaning of the above verse.

(iii) Evaluate the guidelines provided by the Dhammapada for making student's life successful.

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

(ii) Explain **one** truth mentioned in the above (i).

(iii) Explain how the Four Noble Truths can be applied for solving problems faced by us in our daily life.

[see page six

5. (i) Name **three** main types of Buddha Statues according to postures.

(ii) Explain with examples one type of Buddha Statues mentioned in the above (i).

(iii) Show how Buddha statue sculpture depicts the Sri Lankans' sculptor skills.

6. (i) What are the factors that caused the first Buddhist Council?

(ii) Name the place of this Buddhist Council, the royal supporter and the Arahant who chaired the Council.

(iii) Explain the various actions (measures) taken at First Buddhist Council for the protection of Dhamma and Vinaya.

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

(i) The Great King Duṭugemuṇu

(ii) Uṭṭhāna Sampadā

(iii) Tilakkhaṇa

(iv) Vaṭadāge

* * *