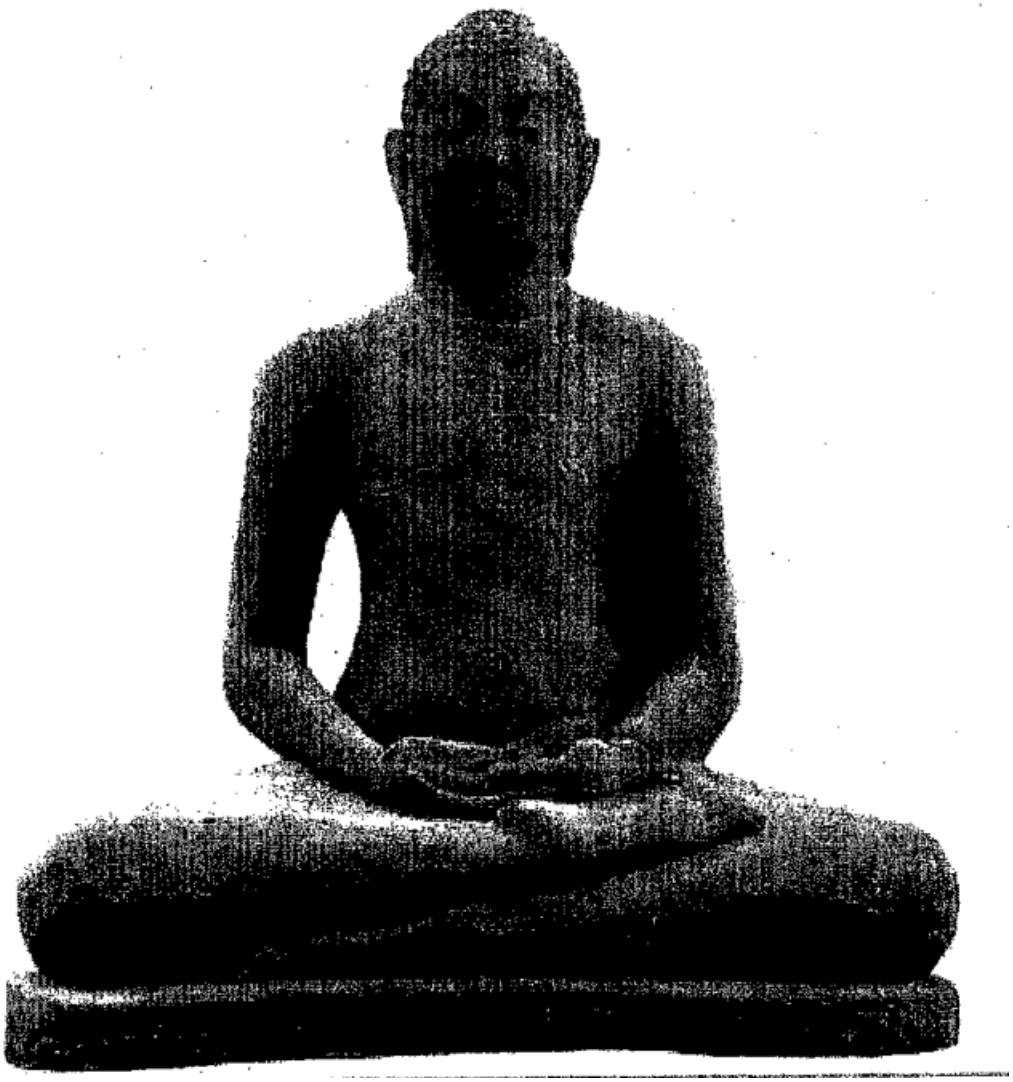
Department of Examinations - Sri Lanka

G.C.E. (O/L) Examination - 2019

11 - Buddhism

Marking Scheme



G.C.E. (O/L) Examination - 2019

11 - Buddhism

Deciding The Final Marks

Paper I	-	**40 MCQ answers**	**(1 x 40)**	=	**40 marks**
Paper II	-	**Question No. 1**	**10 parts**		**short answers**
			(2 x 10)	=	**20 marks**

Selected 4 Questions from 2 - 7

Question No. 2	**I**	-	**2 marks**		
	II	-	**3 marks**		
	III	-	**5 marks**	=	**10 marks**
Question No. 3	**I**	-	**2 marks**		
	II	-	**3 marks**		
	III	-	**5 marks**	=	**10 marks**
Question No. 4	**I**	-	**2 marks**		
	II	-	**3 marks**		
	III	-	**5 marks**	=	**10 marks**
Question No. 5	**I**	-	**2 marks**		
	II	-	**3 marks**		
	III	-	**5 marks**	=	**10 marks**
Question No. 6	**I**	-	**2 marks**		
	II	-	**3 marks**		
	III	-	**5 marks**	=	**10 marks**
Question No. 7	**I**	-	**2 marks**		
	II	-	**3 marks**		
	III	-	**5 marks**	=	**10 marks**
				=	**40 marks**
		Total Marks		=	**100 marks**

Paper I	=	**40 marks**
Paper II	=	**60 marks**
Total	=	**100 marks**

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

රහස්‍යයි

අ.පො.ස. (සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2019
க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2019

විෂයය අංකය
பாட இலக்கம் **11**

විෂයය
பாடம் **Buddhism**

I පත්‍රය - පිළිතුරු
I பத்திரம் - விடைகள்

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය **විනා இல.**	පිළිතුරු අංකය **විடை இல.**	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය **විනා இல.**	පිළිතුරු අංකය **විடை இல.**	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය **විනා இல.**	පිළිතුරු අංකය **විடை இல.**	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය **විනා இல.**	පිළිතුරු අංකය **විடை இல.**
01.	**4**	**11.**	**2**	**21.**	**2**	**31.**	**3**
02.	**2**	**12.**	**4**	**22.**	**4**	**32.**	**2**
03.	**2**	**13.**	**2**	**23.**	**3**	**33.**	**4**
04.	**4**	**14.**	**2**	**24.**	**3**	**34.**	**4**
05.	**2**	**15.**	**4**	**25.**	**2**	**35.**	**2**
06.	**1**	**16.**	**4**	**26.**	**3**	**36.**	**3**
07.	**1**	**17.**	**4**	**27.**	**3**	**37.**	**4**
08.	**1**	**18.**	**2**	**28.**	**1**	**38.**	**3**
09.	**3**	**19.**	**4**	**29.**	**1**	**39.**	**4**
10.	**4**	**20.**	**2**	**30.**	**4**	**40.**	**3**

විශේෂ උපදෙස් } **එක් පිළිතුරකට ලකුණු** **බැගින්**
விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் } ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு **0** புள்ளி வீதம்

මුළු ලකුණු / மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள் **01 × 40 = 40**

පහත නිදසුනෙහි දැක්වෙන පරිදි බහුවරණ උත්තරපත්‍රයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பல்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பல்தேர்வு வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛ්‍යාව **25**
சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை **40**

I පත්‍රයේ මුළු ලකුණු **25**
பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்புள்ளி **40**

Part - II

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.

01.

(i) The quality of Purisadhamma Sarathi / Bringing wayward men to the righteous path.

(02 marks)

(ii) Samatha Meditation, Vidharshana meditation /
Samadhi Meditation, Wisdom meditootion /
Citta Meditation Vipassana meditation
Panna meditation
Thilakhana meditation

(02 marks)

(iii) Happiness of having a right live hood / Happiness of having right action, right speech and right mindfulness.

(02 marks)

(iv)
- Offering luxurious and huge monasteries by kings and other elites people.
- Offering the unparalled alms by king Kosala.
- Had to take "Yawa", a kind of coarse grain given to the horses during 12th rainy season in Veranja.
- The story of Suppiya Brahmadatta Paribhrajaka (Criticizing the Buddha Dhamma and Sangha by Suppiya Paribhrajaka)

- The story of Sundari Paribhrajika.
- Scandals of Magandiya and Chinca Manavika.
- Scandals of Akkosabharadvaja and Kasibaradvaja (discredits)

(02 marks)

(v) Things that proceed from a cause. the Buddha has told their cause and also their ceasation thus teaches the Buddha.

(02 marks)

(vi) Four divine abodes (Satara Brahma Viharana)

- Mettha - loving kindness
- Karuna - compassion
- Muditha - sympathetic joy
- Upekkha - equanimity

(02 marks)

(vii) Pansiyapanas Jathaka potha
Sinhala Bodhi Vansaya
Thupavansaya
Anagatha Vansaya
Dalada Siritha
Umandava
Dalada Asna

(02 marks)

(viii)
- Writing the Tripitaka in Ola leaves.
- Ensuring the protection of Dhamma as preached by the Buddha.
- Avoiding damages that can occur when memorizing Dhamma orally.
- Writing the dhamma brought forward from generation to generation orally.
- Socializing the idea that the Tripitaka need to be given priority and protected.
- These books were of great assistance to restore Dhamma in occasions of its disappearance.

- Avaliability of Sri Lankan books to restore dhamma when it disappeared in other countries.
- Subsequent expansion of Dhamma to Western countries using Sri Lankan books.
- Establishment of Pali Book Society in England and translating Tripitaka in to English language.

(02 marks)

(ix) Abayagiriya - King Valagamba
- King Vattagamini Abaya

Jethavanaya - King Mahasen / King Mahasena

(02 marks)

(x) Lobha - Craving
Dosa - Hatred
Moha - Illusion

(02 marks)

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.

02.

(i) Perfections

1. Dana Paramitha - generosity
2. Seela Paramitha - morality
3. Nekkhamma Paramitha - Renunciation
4. Panna Paramitha - Wisdom
5. Virya Paramitha - energy
6. Ksanthi Paramitha - patient endurance
7. Sacca Paramitha - truthfulness
8. Aditthana Paramitha - resolute determination
9. Metta Paramitha - loving kindness
10. Upeccka Paramitha - equanimity

(02 marks)

(ii) Dana - generosity

Dana means to donate (offer or giving) something belonging to oneself without expecting anything in return. It should be without craving, pride and wrong belief.

ex. Wessantara jathaka
Sivi jathaka
Sasa jathaka

Seela - morality

Restraining from wrong actions and wrong speech is Seela. Avoiding wrong beliefs, pride and craving and observing seela with wisdom and kindness is seela paramitha. When this seela aims the ultimate goal of Nibbana, it can be explained as the paramitha.

ex - Seela vimansa jathaka

Nekkhamma - Renunciation

Nekkhamma can be explained the giving up pleasures of the sense organs. To fulfill as a paramitha detesting sensual pleasure should be with wisdom, avoiding wrong beliefs, pride and craving. giving up pleasures should directly aim the Nibbana.

ex - Makhadeva jathaka

Panna - Wisdom

Seeing the reality of the five aggregates while aiming Nibbana is Panna Paramitha. Realize the true nature of the world and life is wisdom. Behaving wisely in mundane life is wisdom.

ex - Ummagga jathaka

Viriya - Energy

Energetic dedication and commitment for the wellness of oneself and others is viriya paramitha. viriya paramitha means whatever obstacles one has to face, he never should be disappointed until fulfill the final target.

ex - Vannupatha jathaka

Ksanthi - Patient

The practice the patient with kindness and discreet is ksanthi paramitha.

ex - Ksanthivadee jathaka

Sacca - truthfullness

Abstaning from wrong speech, not honouring promises and speaking the truth is sacca paramitha. Acting truthfully not deceiving others.

ex - Vattaka jathaka

Aditthana - Resolute determination

Free from craving, pride and wrong beliefs, Cultivating kindness and wisdom with determination is adhitthana paramitha. one must have a firm determination to overcome any challenge and hardship to achieve the aim.

ex - Themiya jathaka

Metta - Loving kindness

The cultivation of the friendship strategically with compassion is metta. spread the loving kindness for all being, spread friendly attiudes to all such as "may all being be well and happy".

ex - Mahakapi jathaka

Magha manavaka jathaka

Upeccka - Equanimity

looking impartially, without attachment or aversion, favour or disfavor and maintaining a balanced mind towards a person, object or an incident. working with compassion and wisdom and with no extra attachment or hatred is upeccka.

ex - Lomahansa jathaka

(03 marks for one explanation)

(iii)
- The principles fulfilled by Aspirant Buddhas are called paramitha. (perfections)
- Ten perfections are very important to establish righteous, friendly society in the world.
- Over coming the craving, hatred and illusion are the aim of the Dana or charity.
- Paramitha is nurturing these virtues without craving, pride and wrong beliefs fostering compassion, wisdom and skills.
- Qualities like generosity and morality lead to harmony in society.

- These Bodhisatva qualities are practrically can be adhered by the students and whole society.
- These great qualities ensure the social unity co - existence and companionship.

(05 marks)

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.

03.

(i) Aththanava kathan papan
Aththana sankilissathi
Aththana akathan papan
Aththanava visujjathi
Suddhi asuddhi pachchaththan
Nanna manno visodhaye

(02 marks)

(ii) By one self is evil done by one self is one defiled. By one self is evil left undone by one self indeed, is one purified. purity and impurity depend on one self. No one purifies another.

(03 marks)

(iii)
- Dhammapada is the Hand book of Buddhist.
- This book can be used everybody irrespective of time, country, ethnicity and religion.
- Dhammapada can be explained as a most valuable hand book which provides great advices and practical points for the success of students.
- Dhammapada provides necessary lessons to develop the right live hood and enhance the quality life.
- Energetic effort, mindfulness, wise attention decency, righteous live hood and heedfulness are the key factors for a progressive life.
- It provides more advices to develop the students' personalities.
- It also provides valuable lessons to succeed this life and next. (After)

- Dhammapada gives, necessary advices to help establish the social co - existence.
- It is helpful to understand deferent personalities among the human beings.

(05 marks)

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.

04.

(i)
- The Noble Truth of dhukkha / dhuka / The noble truth of suffering
- The Noble Truth of the arising dhukkha / Causality for dhukkha / The noble truth of cause of suffering
- The Noble Truth of eradicating dhukkha / Eradicate the suffering / The noble truth of eradicate the suffering
- The Noble Truth of the way to avoid dhukkha / the way of Eradicate the suffering / The noble truth of the method of eradication of suffering

Give marks even if they are written in dhukkha, samudaya, nirodha, magga

(02 marks)

(ii)
- The noble truth of suffering (Dukkha Arya sathya)
  Birth (jathi), Decay (jara), Sickness (vyadhi), Death (marana), Separation from loved ones, join with dislike person, in short firm attachment to the five aggregates is suffering.

- The noble truth of the cause of suffering. (Dukkha Samuday Arya sathyaya)
  According to the Buddha the world exists on suffering and suffering arises out of craving. Because of craving rebirth will be occurred.
  Craving can be categorized into three sections.
  Kama Tanha
  Bhawa Tanha
  Wibhava Tanha

- The noble truth of eradicating craving (Dukkha Nirodha Arya sathyaya)

The cessation of suffering is the truth of Nirodha. Total eradition of craving is the truth of Dukkha Nirodha. It is the cessation of caraving and realization of Nibbana, freeing from rebirth. ageing sickness and death.

- The noble truth of the method of eradication of suffering.
  The path for the cessation. It is the way which have eight facts. It is middle path. eight fold path.
  Right view - Samma ditti
  Right intention - Samma sankappa
  Right speech - Samma vaca

  Right action - Samma kammanta
  Right live hood - Samma ajiva
  Right effort - Samma vayama
  Right concentration - Samma sati
  Right mindfulness - Samma Samadhi

Give full marks for short explanation which have basic factors.

(03 marks)

(iii) The four noble truths can be applied as a means of solving the problems we face in daily life. When considering any problem we face in our daily life, we can analyze them under following four facts according to four noble truths.

- The problem
- The cause of the problem
- The solution for the problem
- The way to resolve the problem

- Firstly we should analyze the problem and understand it.
- Secondly we should find the causes for the problem.
- Thirdly we should realize the solution for the problem.
- Finally it gives advice to follow the path for solution.

(05 marks)

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.

05.

(i) Standing posture statues - Hiti pilima

Seated / siting posture statues - Hindi pilima

Sleeping posture statues - Oth pilima

(02 marks)

(ii) ★ Standing posture statues (Hiti pilima)

The Buddha statues which are created standing postures called as Hiti pilima. Standing postures are divided into two.

i. Abaddha standing posture. Which has a stone or another external / stand behind the statue.

ex - Statues Awkana, Resvehera, Galvihara in Polonnaruwa.

ii. Statues without such a stand behind are called Anabaddha statue.

ex - Standing statue at Maligavila.

★ Sitting posture statues / seated posture statues (Hindi pilima)

The Buddha statues which are created seated or sitting posture called as Hindi pilima.

ex - Samadhi statue at Anuradapura

Buddha statue at Tholuvila

Seated statue at Galviharaya

★ Sleeping posture statues (Oth pilima)

The Buddha statues which are created sleeping posture are called Oth pilima.

ex - Oth pilima at Galviharaya

Statue at Thanthirimale

(03 marks)

(iii) Sri Lankan Art and Craftsmen those who created the Buddha statues to develop the faith and spiritual life of the devotees.

Sri Lankan Buddha statues depict the great skills of the creators.

The most important item of Buddhist heritage is the Buddha statue.

Different mediums have been used to build Buddha statues. Among them there are stone, cement plasters, metal, marble, ivory and wood.

Buddha statues have been built protecting the Sri Lankan identity.

Several Mudras (Gesture of meditation) and Asana (Seating poses) are also included their Buddha statues.

ex - Samadhi statue

Awkana statue

Galvihara statues at Polonnaruwa.

(05 marks)

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.

06.

(i)
- Disparaging words uttered by Bhikku Subhadra.
- During the Buddha's life time there were some rebellious Bikkhus in the sasana.
- Wanted integrate dhamma and vinaya which were disintegrated like heap of flowers spread everywhere.
- The Neediness to entrust the Dhamma and Vinaya, and stablish oral tradition.

(02 marks)

(ii) Place - The city of Rajagaha / near the Sapthaparni cave at the bottom of vebhara pabbhatha

Royal patronage - King Ajasaththa

Leadership - Arahath Maha Kashyapa Thero

(03 marks)

(iii) ★ Dhamma was integrated in to the five separate sections and assigned to separate groups of Buddhist monks to practice them by reciting orally.

1. Deega Nikaya - Ven. Ananda Thero and disciples.
2. Majjima Nikaya - Ven. Sariputta Thero and disciples.
3. Angutthara Nikaya - Ven. Anuruddha Theroand disciples.
4. Sanyuktha Nikaya - Ven. Maha Kasyapa Thero and disciples.
5. Khuddhaka Nikaya - All Bhikkhus.

★ Vinaya pitaka was assigned to Bhikkhus headed by venerable Upali thero.

★ Bhikkus decided not to change any precepts or rules since there may be allegations from the public saying that no sooner the Buddha passed away the precepts are changed.

(05 marks)

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

(i) The Great King Duṭugemuṇu

(ii) Uṭṭhāna Sampadā

(iii) Tilakkhaṇa

(iv) Vaṭadāge

07.

(i) <u>King Dutugemunu</u>

King Dutugemunu was the eldest son of king Kavantissa and Viharamaha Devi of the Ruhunu Dynasty. His younger brother is Tissa Kumara. "This effort of mine is for the benefit of the Buddha Sasana and not for the Kingship and luxurious life" it was the motto of king Dutugemunu. Its purpose was to protect the independence of the country and liberating the country from foreign rule and uniting it. His special task was to liberate the country from the foreign ruler called Elara and to unite the country. Ruwanweli Seya,

Mirisawetiya, Lovamahapaya was built for the wellbeing of the Sambuddha Sasana. He also played an important role in the development of agriculture.

(05 marks)

(ii) Utthana sampada

In the Vyagghapajaja Sutta, the Uttana sampada is explained as follow.
Whatever job the person is done, it should be done by effort (Utthana viriyadhigatha), own strength of his hand (bahabala parichitha), dripping sweat (sedavakkhitta) in moral way (dhammika), By following righteous deeds (dhammaladda). the person should earn by following above facts and it is the Utthana sampada. six righteous jobs are approved under Utthana sampada: Agriculture, Trade, Livestock, Archery, Public Service, Crafts.

(05 marks)

(iii) Trilaksanaya

Impermanence, sorrowfulness (dissatisfaction) and soullessness is Trilaksana. This is a basic teaching of Buddhism. Impermanence is change. All edits of living and inanimate are changed. The nature of everything that changes the world is sorrowful (sad). The birth (jathi), getting old (jara), having illness (vyadhi) and the death (marana) is the nature of suffering. According to Buddhism, the whole of the five aggregates is sorrowful (sad).

(05 marks)

(iv) Watadage

The Vatadage is a circular dome built for the stupa. It is also called Chetiyaghara. It was built to protect the stupa. Archaeological evidence finds that the Vatadage had been built for small stupas such as Thuparamaya, Ambasthala and Lankarama. The Vatadage in Polonnaruwa and Medirigiriya are considerd as artistic masterpieces.

(05 marks)

Consider the answer as a whole and give marks,