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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2022(2023)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2022(2023)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2022(2023)

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

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மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
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:

* *Answer* **all** *the questions.*
* *In each of the questions* **1** *to* **40**, *pick one of the alternatives* (1), (2), (3), (4) *which is* **correct or most appropriate**.
* ***Mark a cross*** **(×)** ***on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.***
* *Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.*

1. What is the option that mentions the places where the Lord Buddha preached his first sermon and the great passing away of the Buddha occurred?
(1) Lumbini Sāla grove and Upavattana Sāla grove
(2) Lumbini Sāla grove and Migadāya at Isipatana
(3) Migadāya at Isipatana and Saptaparni cave
(4) Migadāya at Isipatana and Upavattana Sāla grove

2. The one who proclaimed that, "the parents who possess a son like this are pacified", seeing incomparable glamour and serene look of Bodhisattta is
(1) Sujatā, the daughter of a rich merchant. (2) Prājapati Gotami.
(3) Kisa Gotami. (4) Queen Māgandhiya.

3. An example for an occasion when Lord Buddha showed that the service of a caregiver (nursing) is as important as the service of a doctor (medication) for a patient is the story of
(1) Sunīta. (2) Sopāka. (3) Maṭṭakuṇḍali. (4) Pūtigattatissa.

4. Lord Buddha had the ability to go forward steadily amidst of insult and praise as an elephant in a battle field that does not go back though it is attacked with arrow shots. This is known as the quality of
(1) Purisadammasārathī. (2) Thādī.
(3) Mahā karuṇā. (4) Yathāvādī tathākārī.

5. As principles for the attainment of Nibbana are protected well, Sangha Ratna is known as
(1) Supaṭipanna. (2) Ujupaṭipanna. (3) Ñāyapaṭipanna. (4) Sāmīcipaṭipanna.

6. It is said in most of suttas, that the Lord Buddha was welcomed warmly when the Lord Buddha visited monastries of other religions. This reveals the Lord Buddha's quality of
(1) religious tolerance. (2) equanimity.
(3) unshakable virtue. (4) great compassion (mahā karuṇa).

7. The thera who overcame his illness by listening to 'Satta Bojjhanga', preached by the Lord Buddha after coming to Pipphali cave is
(1) Mahā Kāshyapa thera. (2) Girimānanda thera.
(3) Maha Mugalan thera. (4) Cunda thera.

[see page two

8. Many occasions in which the life of the Gotama Buddha turned the natural environment into 'damsabhā maṇḍapa' can be elucidated. Thus, He preached 'Vedanā Parigraha Sutta'
(1) in the mango grove located in Aciravatī river bank.
(2) near the Gaggara Pond close to Campā city.
(3) in the sūkarakata cave in Gijjhakūta mountain.
(4) in the woods of Visālā city.

9. Which Jātaka story reveals how Siddhārtha, the Bodhisatta fulfilled Nekkhamma Pāramitā?
(1) Lomahaṃsa Jātakaya (2) Makhādeva Jātakaya
(3) Temiya Jātakaya (4) Mahākapi Jātakaya

10. The pāramita fulfilled by generating great effort, for the betterment of self and others with kindness and insight/wisdom apart from craving, conceit or wrong view is known as
(1) Paññā pāramitā. (2) Virya pāramitā.
(3) Adhiṭṭhāna pāramitā. (4) Kshānti pāramitā.

11. Lord Buddha preached eight facts as causes for illness of Girimānanda thera. What is the fact that does **not** include into those facts?
(1) Pitta samuṭṭhāna (2) Lohita samuṭṭhānā
(3) Utuparināmajā (4) Kamma vipākajā

12. Lord Buddha preached "if someone grows flower and fruit gardens, forests, build up bridges, water huts, ponds, they accrue merits in day and night" as an answer to the question asked by
(1) Merchant Anātapiṇḍika. (2) Todeyyaputta Subha.
(3) a God. (4) Vishākhā.

13. Which fact is **irrelevant** for living with co-existence in Sri Lankan society which is consisted of national, religious and cultural diversity?
(1) Refrain from doing any harm to a person belonging to whatever religion or nationality.
(2) Behaving for all nations in accordance with fourfold hospitabilities.
(3) Pay honour to other religious places and do no harm.
(4) Devoting to all religions by accepting that all religions teach the same thing.

14. When a Brahmin asked "Oh, Lord I have learnt many things by heart, but I cannot recall them now, what is the reason for that?", the Lord Buddha preached as the memory cannot be recalled
(1) due to five hindrances are executed in mind.
(2) due to three unwholesome roots are executed in mind.
(3) due to works according to four agatīs.
(4) due to engage in five sinful acts.

15. It is mentioned that the mental exercise that develops wholesome acts is meditation. What is meant by wholesome acts here are
(1) healthy, correct and clever. (2) devout, meritorious and correct.
(3) good, virtuous and healthy. (4) clever, knowledge of Dharma and discipline.

16. The most important procedure to be followed to receive advance results in a short period of time in Samatha meditation is
(1) learning forty meditating objects.
(2) practice of a meditating object which is suitable for the character with instructions.
(3) understanding of personal characteristics.
(4) attaining good knowledge on prior needs of meditation.

17. "What is the doctrine preached by your religious teacher?"
My teacher Lord Buddha preaches that "the factors arisen due to causes and conditions would be ceased when causes and conditions are ceased"
Two persons who asked the above question and gave the answer are
(1) Sanjaya piriveji and Assaji thera. (2) Kolitha piriveji and Assaji thera.
(3) Upatissa piriveji and Assaji thera. (4) Upatissa piriveji and Koṇḍañña thera.

[*see page three*

18. Paticcasamuppāda indicates that six āyatanas (shaḍāyatana) appear due to nāma rūpa dharma. Which option shows these six āyatanas?
(1) nāma, rūpa, vedanā, saññā, saṅkhāra and viññāna
(2) rūpa, sadda, gandha, rasa, sparśa, dharma
(3) paṭhavi, āpo, tējo, vāyo, ākāsa, samudra
(4) cakkhu, sōta, ghāṇa, jivhā, kāya, mana

19. The wisdoms that see the existence of prior lives and after lives of beings which confirms life after death-rebecoming are
(1) pubbenivāsānussati and cutūpapāta ñāṇa.
(2) pubbenivāsānussati and āsavakkhaya ñāṇa.
(3) cutūpapāta and iddhividha ñāṇa.
(4) dibbasōta and paracittavijānana ñāṇa.

20. According to Buddhism Anupubba sikkhā, Anupubba kiriya and Anupubba paṭipada are the way to emancipate from suffering. The first step of this gradual journey is
(1) samādhi. (2) paññā. (3) shraddhā. (4) bhāvanā.

21. As the foot print of any animal can be kept in the foot print of the elephant, the Dhamma which has been preached over forty five years by the Lord Buddha can be included in
(1) four-fold satipaṭṭhāna. (2) the four noble truths.
(3) satara sangraha vastu (4) four-fold Iiddhipāda.

22. The karma that is effective in the first life after death or in the next birth is
(1) Diṭṭha Dhamma Vedanīya Karma. (2) Upapajja Vedanīya Karma.
(3) Aparāpariya Vēdanīya Karma. (4) Ahōsi Karma.

23. Although many factors can be given to pointout biological differences among beings such differences cannot be pointed out among human beings and equality exists among them with respect of Linga and Jāti. This was preached in the sutta
(1) Vasala. (2) Kasībhāradvāja. (3) Vāseṭṭha. (4) Aggañña.

24. What is the option that includes auspicious facts of dāna and behaviour according to dhamma of the Mangala sūtra text?
(1) "*dānaṃ sīlaṃ pariccāgaṃ*" (2) "*dānaṃ sīlaṃ ca bhāvanā*'
(3) "*dānaṃ saggassa sopāṇaṃ*" (4) "*dānaṃ ca dhamma cariyā ca*"

25. Which is **not** included among duties of clergy towards laymen as indicated in the Sigālovāda Sūtra?
(1) Prevention from sin (2) Occupying in good deeds
(3) Speaking of loving-kindness (4) Showing the way to attain good world

26. Sūtras preached indicating facts of a person's upturn and downfall are respectively
(1) Mangala and Vasala Sūtras. (2) Mangala and Sigālovāda Sūtras.
(3) Mangala and Parābhava Sūtras. (4) Parābhava and Vasala Sūtras.

27. When considered lay life, protection of lives and property, generating peace and happiness in family life, trust, presence of mindfulness and health are secured by
(1) engaging dasa puññakiriya. (2) working on the basis of pañcasīla.
(3) engaging in threefold meritorious acts. (4) engaging in fourfold saṃgraha vastu.

28. "It is easy to do things that are unbeneficial and bad to oneself, but it is, indeed, most difficult to do things that are beneficial and good." The first two lines in Dhammapada verse that includes this idea are
(1) "*attanāvakataṃ pāpaṃ - attanā samkilissati*"
(2) "*yo ce vassasataṃ jīve - dussīlo asamāhito*"
(3) "*sukarāni asādhūnī - attanō ahitāni ca*"
(4) "*nataṃ kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu - yaṃ katvā anutappati*"

[*see page four*

29. What is the text that includes the idea that 'working by examining wisely and thoughtfully, performing as a doctor who treats by examining the cause for illness and doing correct deeds inspecting correct and incorrect'?
(1) Sucikamma (2) Nisammakāri (3) Saññata (4) Dhammajīvī

30. The places such as Nigrodhaya, Caura Prapātaya, Kālaśilāwa, Sappa Soṇḍika Pabbhāraya and Tapodāramaya which were praised as pleasant places by Lord Buddha are located at
(1) Visālā city. (2) Rājagaha city. (3) Kusinārā city. (4) Sāvatti (Sevet) city.

31. As indicated in Cakkavatti Sīhanāda Sūtra of Dīgha Nikāya, the chakraratna, out of the saptaratna which belonged to the Sakviti King Dalhanemi, symbolises
(1) kingship. (2) vehicle's wheel of the king.
(3) cakrāvāṭa. (4) state protection.

32. Following are some statements which explain Buddhist concept on state administration.
A – State administrators should work in unity.
B – Curb unrighteous activities in the state.
C – Law and order should be protected without breaking.
D – Should seek advice from scholars.
Select the option which includes the statements related to Sapta aparihānī Dharma.
(1) A only. (2) A and C only. (3) B and C only. (4) C and D only.

33. The group of books composed by Weliwita Asaraṇa Saraṇa Sri Saraṇankara Sangharāja Thera does **not** include
(1) Munigunālankāraya. (2) Budugunālankāraya.
(3) Sārārtha Sangraha. (4) Sathara Banawara Sanna.

34. One who established Parama Viññānārtha Buddhist society by getting united with patriots in order to uplift Buddhism and Buddhist education which deteriorated during English rule is
(1) Migettuwatte Gunānanda Thera. (2) Hikkaduwe Sri Sumangala Thera.
(3) Anagārika Dharmapāla. (4) Henry Steel Olcott.

35. Pañcasathika Saṃgiti is known as the
(1) First Dhamma Council. (2) Second Dhamma Council.
(3) Third Dhamma Council. (4) Fourth Dhamma Council.

36. The fact which is **not** included in the results of third Dhamma Council is
(1) combining Kathāvatthuppakaraṇaya with Abhidhamma piṭaka.
(2) banishing of evil monks from dispensation.
(3) assigning Dhamma for maintaining orally to Bhānaka generation.
(4) propagating Dhamma nationally as well as internationally.

37. According to the opinion of archeologists, the origin of Buddha statue occurred in
(1) 1st century BC. (2) 3rd century BC. (3) 1st century AD. (4) 3rd century AD.

38. The relic enshrined in the Thupārama stupa constructed by the King Devānampiyatissa with the establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka was
(1) Neck relic. (2) Right collar-bone. (3) Fore-head relic. (4) Left collar-bone.

39. Stupas surrounded by a circular roofing is known as cetiyaghara or waṭadāge. The most artistic waṭadāge of ancient Sri Lanka is situated at
(1) Thupārāmaya. (2) Ambasthala. (3) Lankārāmaya. (4) Medirigiriya.

40. Indian tradition has been highly influenced on the art of Sri Lankan Buddhist painting. In this regard the painting which shows relation to ancient paintings of Ajantā caves in India can be found at
(1) Dambulla temple. (2) Sīgiriya. (3) Kelani temple. (4) Dimbulāgala.

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[*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, 2022(2023)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2022 (2023)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2022 (2023)

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 names of the **two** ascetics bearing samāpatti whom the Siddhārtha Bodhisatta met when the Bodhisatta was in search of truth (kiṃ kusala gawēsi).
(ii) Write the meaning of the 'Arahaṃ' quality of Buddha.
(iii) Which 'Pāramitā', fulfilled by Bodhisatta is revealed in the Lōmahaṃsa Jātaka?
(iv) State **two** benefits that can be obtained by 'Samatha' meditation.
(v) What dhamma facts are indicated in the verse "*dānaṃ sīlaṃ ca nekkhammaṃ*"?
(vi) Name threefold training (thrishikshā).
(vii) Write the meaning of the statement "*Susukhaṃ vatha jīvāma-vērinēsu avērinō*".
(viii) Name **four** components of stūpa (stupāṅga).
(ix) Explain the meaning of "*Sankhāra Nirōdhā Viññāṇa Nirōdho*".
(x) Name the **two** types of Sraddhā.

2. (i) Write **two** among other facts which are beneficial in this world of a person as mentioned in the Vyagghapajja sūtra.
(ii) Explain **one** out of them mentioned above in (i).
(iii) Explain how the Pañcabali concept is helpful in building up a dutiful, pious society.

3. (i) Complete the Dhammapada verse "*Nataṃ Kammaṃ Kataṃ Sādhu*".
(ii) Write the meaning of this verse.
(iii) "Dhammapada advises to make lives successful in both worlds by refraining from evil and engaging in meritorious acts". Analyse.

4. (i) Name **two** facts included in ten-fold rājadharma.
(ii) Name four-fold hospitable objects (satara sangraha vastu) and explain **one** of them.
(iii) Describe how Buddhist political principles are helpful for righteous governing.

5. (i) Name **two** of pañca niyāma dharma.
(ii) State **four** types of karma according to the way they produce results and explain **one** of them briefly.
(iii) Explain how the theory of dependent origination (paṭicca samuppāda) can be applied in order to solve problems of student life.

[see page six

6. (i) State **two** reasons for conducting the second Dhamma Council.

(ii) State the place where it was held, the king who patronaged and the arahant who initiated.

(iii) Explain how the results of second Dhamma Council affected the history of the dispensation.

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

(i) Rerukāne Candawimala thera.

(ii) Mettā meditation

(iii) Sammā ājīva (Right livelyhood)

(iv) Buddha Statue

* * *