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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

11 | E | I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2023(2024)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2023(2024)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2023(2024)

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

පැය තුනයි
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

Instructions:

* *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. Siddhārta Bodhisatva understood that the self-indulgence experienced by him was not the everlasting reality for the first time
(1) by seeing the ugly postures of the actors and actresses.
(2) by seeing an ascetic on the way.
(3) by hearing the birth of prince Rāhula.
(4) by experiencing old-age, illness and death (jarā, vyādhi, maraṇa).

2. According to the first utterance of joy (udāna), the Tathāgata had to face the sufferings like old-age, death (jarā, maraṇa) etc in previous existences because of
(1) taṇhā. (2) māna. (3) dosa. (4) kamma vipāka.

3. Which quality of the Buddha does the two lines of the verses "Rahasat paw nokota-kelesarayanut durukota" represent?
(1) Arahaṃ (2) Sammā sambuddha (3) Lokavidū (4) Bhagavā

4. What is the option that does **not** express the Buddha's quality 'Sugata'?
(1) 'treading the noble path (ariya magga)'
(2) 'attainment of the highest bliss, nibbanā'
(3) speaking the wholesome words beneficial for this life and next life
(4) deserving to accept all kinds of offerings

5. "I am the Fully-Enlightened One. I am the greatest surgeon." This statement uttered by the Buddha indicates that He
(1) showed nursing the sick persons by example.
(2) totally eradicated the defilements like rāga in the mind.
(3) engaged not only in medicating but also in nursing well.
(4) became a physician who conducted surgeries.

6. The Jātaka stories show how Siddhārta Bodhisattva fulfilled the perfections (pāramitā). Accordingly, select the option that correctly includes the perfection of pāramitā and the Jataka story relevant to that.
(1) Upekkhā pāramitā - Kapi Jātaka (2) Mettā pāramitā - Vaṭṭaka Jātaka.
(3) Nekkhamma pāramitā - Makhādeva Jātaka. (4) Adiṭṭhāna pāramitā - Lomahaṃsa Jātaka.

[*see page two*

7. Mindfulness in all actions such as sitting, standing, walking etc. is a basic characteristic in developing samatha bhāvanā. This is known as
(1) indriya saṃvara. (2) sati sampajañña.
(3) nisammakārī. (4) brahmacārī.

8. The Dhamma practice that guides the thinking and acting towards others taking oneself as example is known as
(1) attūpanāyika. (2) attajjhāsaya.
(3) dhammādhipati. (4) lokādhipati.

9. The Dhamma that teaches the right consumption of righteously earned wealth through one energy one's own limbs and sweat is known in Buddhism as
(1) atthi sukha. (2) bhoga sukha.
(3) anaṇa sukha. (4) anavajja sukha.

10. "Any living and non-living things such as satva, puggala and matter are in the nature of rising and passing." This characteristic is known in Buddhism as
(1) tatathā. (2) vitatatā. (3) aniccatā. (4) visamatā.

11. Five obligations that should be performed by employer to employee are mentioned in Sigālovāda sutta, and the fact that does **not** belong to those obligations is
(1) assigning work according to capacity of the employee.
(2) providing food and due wages.
(3) providing health facilities.
(4) not insulting.

12. What is the nīvaraṇa dhamma identified by terms such as anger, ill-will, malice and hatred?
(1) kāmacchanda. (2) vyāpāda. (3) thīnamiddha. (4) vicikicchā.

13. According to the anuloma paṭiccasamuppāda, "five aggregates (pañcakkandha) arise due to paṭisandhi citta." This is indicated by
(1) "avijjā paccayā saṃkhārā". (2) "viññāṇa paccayā nāmarūpaṃ".
(3) "nāmarūpa paccayā saḷāyatanaṃ". (4) "upādāna paccayā bhavo".

14. What is the Sutta preached to Todeyya Putta Subha Mānavaka explaining that diversity of persons (puggala visamatā) is caused by Kamma?
(1) Pattakamma Sutta (2) Cullakamma Vibhaṅga Sutta
(3) Dakkhiṇā Vibhaṅga Sutta (4) Sacca Vibhaṅga Sutta

15. The wholesome and unwholesome actions (kusalākusala kamma) performed as a life habit and the wholesome and unwholesome actions performed in the previous life and constantly remembered are known as
(1) garuka kamma. (2) āsanna kamma.
(3) āciṇṇa kamma. (4) kaṭattā kamma.

16. The consequences of unwholesome actions (akusala kamma vipāka) that one has to face can be avoided by acting with presence of mind and diligence are mentioned in the Dhamma as
(1) gati sampatti. (2) upadhi sampatti.
(3) kāla sampatti. (4) payoga sampatti.

17. What is the unwholesome action (akusala kamma) that does **not** belong to mano kamma among the ten unwholesome deeds (dasa akusala kamma)?
(1) Vicikicchā (2) Abhijjā (3) Vyāpāda (4) Micchā diṭṭhi

18. Being, (satta) individual, (puggala), self, soul (ātma) are only conventional terms and all these are subjected to change and suffering and they are not ātma. This is expressed in
(1) tilakkhaṇa. (2) trividyā. (3) pañca niyāma. (4) tisikkhā.

[*see page three*

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19. "It is better not to engage in actions that lead to repentance, suffering the consequences with crying and shedding tears". The first pair of lines of Dhammapada verse that includes this idea is
(1) "Nataṃ kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu - yaṃ katvā anutappati".
(2) "Taṃca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu - yaṃ katvā nānutappati".
(3) "Sukarāni asādhūni - attano ahitānica".
(4) "Akkocchi maṃ avadhi maṃ - ajini maṃ ahāsi me".

20. In which sutta and to whom did the Buddha preach the five obligations known as pañca bali?
(1) In Pattakamma sutta to millionaire Anāthapiṇḍika
(2) In Anaṇa sutta to millionaire Anāthapiṇḍika
(3) In Kūṭadanta sutta to Brahmin Kūṭadanta
(4) In Vyagghapajja sutta to householder Dīghajānu

21. According to the concept of pañca bali, performing obligations to one's relatives is known as
(1) ñāti bali. (2) atithi bali. (3) pubbapeta bali. (4) devatā bali.

22. Among the facts preached by the Buddha to the residents of Kālāma that one should not accept anything at once, the option that does **not** belong to them is
(1) by hear-say. (2) by tradition.
(3) by logic. (4) inability to criticise.

23. Without quarrels and disputes, living in unity and happiness, just as a mixture of milk and water, in harmony and looking at each other pleasantly is known in Buddhism as
(1) empathy (Sahakampanaya). (2) co-operation (Sahayogaya).
(3) co-existance (Sahajīvanaya). (4) sympathy (Sahānubhūtiya).

24. What is the option that includes the Buddhist teaching that guides harmonious and peaceful existence with regard to living in a multi-national, religious and cultural society?
(1) Sivu sas and sivu sangarāvaṭ.
(2) Sivu sangarāvat and sivu bambaviharaṇa.
(3) Sivu pilisimbiya and sivu bambaviharaṇa.
(4) Sivupasaya and sivusas.

25. "Being (satta) is a combination of elements (skandha)." According to this analysis, the four great elements (satara mahā bhūta) such as paṭhavi belong to
(1) rūpa skandha. (2) vedanā skandha.
(3) saññā skandha. (4) saṁkhāra skandha.

26. The first two lines of Dhammapada verse that indicates the increase of fame of the individual who works with unshakable energy (viriya), mindfulness, with the purity of three doors and acting wisely are
(1) "acaritvā brahma cariyaṃ - aladdhā yobbane dhanaṃ".
(2) "uṭṭahānavato satimato - sucikammassa nisammakārino".
(3) "appamādo amatapadaṃ - pamādo maccunopadaṃ".
(4) "Sukarāni asādhūni - attano ahitānica".

27. According to the theory of paṭiccasamuppāda, a sutta that describes rise of quarrels and various conflicts in the society due to taṇhā is
(1) Mahāsamaya sutta. (2) Mahāparinibbāna sutta.
(3) Mahānidāna sutta. (4) Mahāpadāna sutta.

28. A fact that does **not** belong to Dasasakvitivat is
(1) providing protection to the armed forces that safeguard the country.
(2) working towards prevention of unrighteous actions in the country.
(3) providing of wealth to the poor people.
(4) providing protection to women.

29. The faith, which is also considered a seed that is to be cultivated, on the qualities of the triple gem (tisaraṇa) that originates in our mind is known as
(1) bhakti. (2) saddhā. (3) samādhi. (4) pasāda.

[*see page four*

30. According to pañcanīvaraṇa, just as a patient who suffers from bile disorder can not sense any taste in food, good and bad can **not** be identified because of
(1) kāmacchanda. (2) vyāpāda. (3) thīnamiddha. (4) vicikicchā.

31. In the analysis of sammā diṭṭhi into five aspects, identification that all is of anicca, dukkha and anatta is known as
(1) kammassakatā sammā diṭṭhi. (2) dhyāna sammā diṭṭhi.
(3) vidarśana sammā diṭṭhi. (4) mārga sammā diṭṭhi.

32. Having accompanied Upāli Thera and twenty monks from Siyam desa and performed the Upasampadā vinaya karma, a revival of the Sāsana in Sri Lanka took place during the period of
(1) King Kithsirimevan.
(2) King Wimaladharmasooriya.
(3) King Kirthi Sri Rajasinghe.
(4) King Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe.

33. A text known as 'Kathāvatthuppakaraṇa' was complied and included in the Abhidhamma Piṭaka by
(1) Mahā Kassapa Mahā arahat Thera.
(2) Sabbakāmi Mahā arahat Thera.
(3) Sambhūta Mahā arahat Thera.
(4) Moggalīputta Tissa Mahā arahat Thera.

34. Select the option that correctly mentions the missionary monk and the region to which he travelled to establish the Buddha Sāsana on new lands as a result of the third Buddhist council.
(1) Mahādeva Thera - Himavanta Region (2) Majjhima Thera - Yonaka Raṭṭha
(3) Rakkhita Thera - Vanavāsi Region (4) Mahā Rakkhita Thera - Aparanta Region

35. Name respectively, according to which stūpa structures were Anuradhapura, Thūpārāma and Kelani Vihāra stūpas constructed?
(1) Bubbulākāra - Ghaṇṭākāra (2) Dhānyākāra - Bubbulākāra
(3) Ghaṇṭākāra - Dhānyākāra (4) Ghaṇṭākāra - Ghaṭākāra

36. What is the name of the structure connected to the matrix of stūpa (stūpa garbha), facing the four directions and built like a pandal (toraṇa)?
(1) Devata kotuwa (2) Koravakgala
(3) Vatadāge (4) Vāhalkada

37. As children, our most important obligation to protect the sacred places with various amazing world-renowned artistic creations is
(1) showing them to the tourists.
(2) giving a publicity appreciating them.
(3) assisting the security guards at the sacred places.
(4) preventing the damage caused to them.

38. What is the hand gesture (mudrā) depicted by the well-known Samādhi Buddha Statute in the Mahamevnā park in Anuradhapura?
(1) Dhyāna mudrā (2) Abhaya mudrā (3) Vitarka mudrā (4) Dharma cakra mudrā

39. Performance of royal duties without any anger or ill-will towards citizens for any reason and considering that all the citizens as one's won children is known in the Dasa Rāja Dharma as
(1) maddava. (2) tapasa. (3) akkodha. (4) avirodhatā.

40. What is the name of the artist who created the paintings extracting various styles from local and foreign arts in the new shrine room of the Kelaniya Vihāra?
(1) M. Sarlis (2) Solias Mendis
(3) George Keet (4) Somabandhu Vidyāpati

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[*see page five*

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2023(2024)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2023(2024)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2023(2024)

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) What is the Buddha's quality depicted in the taming of Nālāgiri tusker?

(ii) Write down the places where the Buddha spent the first and the tenth rainy retreats (vassāvāsa).

(iii) Write **two** character types related to the classification of person's character when giving kammaṭṭhāna (meditation subjects).

(iv) State the meaning of 'anaṇa sukha' in brief.

(v) Write the meaning of the lines of the verse, "ārogya paramā lābhā – Santuṭṭhi paramaṃ dhanaṃ".

(vi) Name the **four** Sublime Abodes (brahma vihāra).

(vii) Write **two** obligations that should be performed by monks to lay followers as mentioned in the Sigālovāda Sutta.

(viii) Name the fourfold Assembly as mentioned in Buddhism.

(ix) State the meaning of diṭṭhadhammavedanīya kamma.

(x) Write respectively the names of the **two** kings who built Abhayagiri and Jetavana stūpas.

2. (i) Name the **two** factors related to the noble eightfold path.

(ii) Divide the noble eightfold path according to 'Tisikkhā'.

(iii) Explain how the noble eightfold path can be applied to make household life successful.

3. (i) Complete the Dhammapada verse "attanāva kataṃ pāpaṃ".

(ii) Write the meaning of the above verse.

(iii) Explain that Buddhism gives the responsibility of good and bad actions to oneself.

4. (i) Write **two** facts that cause decline mentioned in Parābhava Sutta.

(ii) State in brief **three** factors of prosperity and happiness (Maṅgala Kāranā) as indicated in the Maṅgala Sutta.

(iii) Explain how the factors mentioned in the Maṅgala Sutta can be applied to bring about success in individual's life, preventing decline.

5. (i) Name **two** poses (āsana) shown in the Buddha statues.

(ii) Give a short description on Moonstone (Sandakadapahana).

(iii) Explain the artistic expertise of the Sri Lankan artists with reference to sculpture of Buddha statues.

[*see page six*

6. (i) Write the immoral statement made by Bhikkhu Subhadra that caused the first Buddhist council.

(ii) Name the venue, Mahā Arahat Thera who chaired and the king who supported the council.

(iii) Explain with reference to the first Buddhist council that the main objective of the Buddhist councils was to ensure the preservation of the Sāsana.

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

(i) King Dutugemunu

(ii) Tilakkhaṇa

(iii) Viriya Pāramītā

(iv) Paintings in the Kandyan period

* * *