

கிடைக்கக்கூடிய அனைத்து உரிமைகளும் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது [All Rights Reserved]

புரட்சி கிரேடு/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

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| <p>இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்<br/>         Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka</p> | <p>11 E I, II</p> |
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 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசெம்பர்  
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017

இரண்டாம் பரீட்சை I, II  
 பௌத்தம் I, II  
 Buddhism I, II

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 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

### Buddhism I

#### Note :

- Answer **all** questions.
- In each of the questions **1 to 40**, pick one of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4) which you consider as **correct or most appropriate**.
- Mark a cross (X) 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.

- "Oh friends, it is suitable to visit the ascetic Gothama by ourselves rather than his coming to visit us." This is how a Brahmin pointed out the qualities of the Buddha. That Brahmin is  
 (1) Ambattha. (2) Sonadanda. (3) Vacchagotta. (4) Potthapada.
- "One who sees Dhamma sees me", Buddha delivered this statement to  
 (1) Punna Thero. (2) Ananda Thero. (3) Vakkali Thero. (4) King Kosala.
- The Buddha, for seven weeks, spent at various places near the Bodhi tree after his enlightenment. Accordingly, the 7th week was spent  
 (1) in the Jewelled house. (2) under the Rajayatana Kiripalee tree.  
 (3) near the Sri Mahabodhi. (4) under the Ajapala banyan tree.
- The duties performed prior to his meal by the Buddha who had only one meal per day were known as  
 (1) Perabat kisa. (2) Perayam kisa. (3) Pasubat kisa. (4) Pesuluyam kisa.
- The Buddha delivered Anattalakkhana Sutta to  
 (1) Ven. Moggallana Thero. (2) five ascetics.  
 (3) Ven. Sariputta Thero. (4) Bhaddha vaggiya Theras.
- The Buddha who listened to a song praising the qualities of triple gem played with violin appreciated it. That song was sung by  
 (1) the god sakka. (2) the god pañcasikha.  
 (3) the musician Guttila. (4) the musician Mūsila.
- "The householder, If anyone who uses this body, says even for a moment, that my body is free from sickness, it is due to the ignorance". the Buddha uttered this to  
 (1) Nakula pitā. (2) The millionaire Anāthapiṇḍika.  
 (3) The householder citta. (4) The father of Yasa.
- "Buddha is the only great personality who had received respect from a maximum number of human beings." The Buddha was praised in this way by  
 (1) Professor Saunders. (2) Abdul Atahilā.  
 (3) H. G. Wales. (4) Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan.
- The life which is attached to the wrong and unethical conducts in a diverse society is known in Buddhism as  
 (1) the righteous life. (2) the life similar to a lotus (Padmakāra).  
 (3) the life of non-violence. (4) the simple life.

[see page two]

10. The teacher who succeeded the Buddha after his parinibbana, as stated in the Pali Canon was  
 (1) Elder Sāriputta Thero. (2) Elder Moggallāna Thero.  
 (3) Elder Kondañña Thero. (4) Dhamma and Vinaya.
11. The two lines of the Dhammapada stanza which state that living alone is appropriate, if there is no friend with qualities higher or equal to oneself to associate are  
 (1) asāre sāra matino - sāre cā sāra dassino.  
 (2) akkocchiman avadhimam - ajinimam ahāsime.  
 (3) caran ce nādhigaccheyya - seyyam sadisamattano.  
 (4) susukham vata jīvāma - verinesu averino.
12. "Someone scolded me, hit me, conquered me, stole my belongings". If such things are remembered frequently, the feeling that arises in the mind of a person is  
 (1) patience. (2) caring. (3) envy. (4) hatred.
13. Although others are impure with ten unwholesome deeds such as killing etc, if we are determined to live with pure minds while avoiding such actions, it is known as  
 (1) Apanṇaka paṭipadā. (2) Sallekha paṭipadā.  
 (3) Atthūpanayika Dharma pariyāya. (4) huhunka paṭipadā.
14. Pañca nīvarana dharma are explained on the basis of five similes. Thus, Uddachcha kukkuchcha is like  
 (1) coloured water. (2) boiling water.  
 (3) water with moss. (4) moving water.
15. According to Anuloma patichcha Samuppāda Tanhā arises within a being due to  
 (1) Upādāna. (2) Phassa. (3) Vedana. (4) Salāyatana.
16. A nīvarana related to the uneasiness and repentance with regard to committed bad actions and uncommitted good actions in the mind is known as  
 (1) Uddachcha kukkuchcha. (2) Kāmachchanda.  
 (3) Vicikiccā. (4) Thīna middha.
17. Right livelihood is to continue the life with earning things in righteous manner. In the case of an ordained person, the avoidance of hypocrisy such as showing unavailable virtues to gain four requisites is known as  
 (1) Sammā Vāyāma. (2) Sammā Sati. (3) Sammā Ājiva. (4) Sammā Sankappa.
18. The karma which produces results at any occasion in the sansāra according to the time of fruition is known as  
 (1) Diṭṭadhamma vedanīya. (2) Upapajja vedanīya.  
 (3) Aparāpariya vedanīya. (4) Ahōsi.
19. According to Buddhism, beings are born with differences such as noble and base due to the  
 (1) Kamma. (2) parents. (3) society. (4) religion.
20. The Mahāsaṅgha, according to the meaning, 'following noble eightfold path leading to Nibbana' is known as  
 (1) supatipanna. (2) ujupatipanna. (3) ñayapatipanna. (4) sāmīcipatipanna.
21. The fact that five aggregates are not stable or unchangeable dhammas is pointed out by five similes. Accordingly, viññāna is like a  
 (1) banana trunk. (2) mirage. (3) deception. (4) water bubble.
22. The evolution of the universe, as revealed in Aggañña Sutta, occurs on the basis of  
 (1) the cause and effect relationship. (2) the desire of the omniscience god.  
 (3) accidentally, without a cause and effect. (4) an anthropoid species.
23. The perfection related to the refraining from the desire for fulfilling the organs such as eyes and ears while receiving objects such as forms and sounds is known as  
 (1) virtue. (2) nekkhamma. (3) wisdom. (4) effort.

[see page three]

24. The thing that does **not** belong to the forty objects of Samatha meditation is  
 (1) dasa asubha. (2) satara āruppa. (3) dasa anussati. (4) satara iddhipāda.
25. The fact which is **not** included among the duties that are to be performed by the pupil towards the teacher as mentioned in the worship of six directions in Sigālōvāda Sutta is  
 (1) respecting him by rising from the seat.  
 (2) attending to his needs.  
 (3) listening to the teacher attentively.  
 (4) not engaging in bad behaviours.
26. The meaning of the term, 'Santussaka' as mentioned in Karaṇīyametta Sutta is  
 (1) not having many duties. (2) being satisfied with what was received.  
 (3) possessed with pacified organs. (4) being intelligent.
27. The Buddha compared Man and Woman leading a household life unvirtuously while committing five sins and ten unwholesome acts, without Saddha, with the mind impured with greed while scolding the ordained persons to living together of a  
 (1) male dead body with a female dead body.  
 (2) Male dead body with a female deity.  
 (3) deity with a female dead body.  
 (4) deity with a female deity.
28. The Buddha preached a number of Buddhist principles for the righteous governance. Of the following, the fact which is **not** a principle of governance is  
 (1) Dasa rāja dharma. (2) Satara Sangraha Vatthu.  
 (3) Aparihāṇīya Dhamma. (4) Satara Karmaklesa.
29. "Son, this universal kingship is not an inheritance to you from your father. You should be a qualified person by fulfilling practices properly related to it." This statement is found in  
 (1) Kūṭadanta Sutta. (2) Aggañña Sutta.  
 (3) Cakkavattisihanāda Sutta. (4) Mahāsīhanāda Sutta.
30. There is only one race of human beings in the world. It is feminine and masculine if divided on the basis of biological evidence. According to the Buddha, it is not a division of race or caste but a division based on gender. This was stated by the Buddha to Brahmin  
 (1) Sarvamitra. (2) Vāsetṭha. (3) Pokkharasāti. (4) Adinnapubbaka.
31. The teachings of the Buddha were maintained orally by bhānakas after the first Buddhist Council. Accordingly, Khuddhaka Nikaya was given to  
 (1) the disciples headed by Ven. Ananda.  
 (2) the disciples headed by Ven. Mahākassapa.  
 (3) all the monks.  
 (4) the disciples headed by Ven. Purāna.
32. The forth theravāda Buddhist Council was held in the beginning of Christian era at  
 (1) Ashokārāmaya of Pāṭaliputra. (2) Aloka temple of Mātale.  
 (3) Jetavanārāmaya of Sāvatti. (4) Kundalawana vihāra of Kashmir.
33. According to the Dharmavijaya principle of the emperor Dharmashoka, the dharmadhūta monk who was sent to svarnabhumi, out of the nine countries was  
 (1) Majjhantika Thero. (2) Soṇa and Uttara Theras.  
 (3) Majjhima Thero. (4) Mahārakkhita Thero.
34. Symbols were used for the Buddha in carvings created by the artists during the early period. A symbol which was **not** used in this regard was  
 (1) Vajrāsana. (2) Lotus. (3) Bodhi tree. (4) The series of rays.
35. The literary periods have been divided according to the ruling periods of the country in the study of ancient sinhala literature. Thus, the third period, when the periods are divided in order is  
 (1) Anuradhapura. (2) Dambadeniya. (3) Kurunegala. (4) Gampola.


[see page four]

36. The only poetry text remains from the Anuradhapura period is  
(1) Siyabaslakara. (2) Kausilumina. (3) Muvadevdāvata. (4) Guttila Kāvya.
37. "Sinhalese Buddhist children, be determined not to tell lies even at the expense of your life." This statement was uttered by  
(1) Sir Henry Steel Olcott. (2) Madam Blavatski.  
(3) Migettuwatte Gunananda Thero. (4) Anagarika Dharmapala.
38. "Save mānūsā mama paṇa". The ruler who uttered this statement is king  
(1) Dharmashoka. (2) Kosala. (3) Bimbisara. (4) Ajāsatta.
39. Buddhism has advised Buddhists to earn wealth righteously. Accordingly, a method which is **not** considered as a righteous way of earning wealth is  
(1) cattle breeding. (2) trading. (3) government service. (4) slavery.
40. The tooth relic was brought to Sri Lanka during the period of King  
(1) Dutugemunu. (2) Valagamba. (3) Upatissa. (4) Kitsirimevan.

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பரவலாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பாலத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

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இரண்டாம் பகுதி I, II

பௌத்தம் I, II

**Buddhism I, II**

### Buddhism II

\* Answer five questions only, choosing the first one and any four questions.

\* The first question carries 20 marks and other questions 10 marks.

- Write the names of the **two** teachers to whom the prince Siddhartha went in search of truth after his renunciation.
  - Name the place where the Buddha passed away.
  - There are three wholesome roots in Buddhism. Write **two** of them.
  - Write Satara Sangraha Vastu.
  - Write the meaning of "Sabba pāpassa akaranam kusalassa upasampada".
  - Explain the meaning of 'Atthi Sukha'.
  - What are the **two** monasteries built and offered by king Bimbisara and millionaire Anāthapindika.
  - What is emphasized in the statement, "Na jaccā vasalo hoti na jaccā hoti brāhmano..."
  - Write the names of the authors who composed the texts, 'Amāvatura' and 'Saddharmaratnāvaliya'.
  - Explain the "Moonstone" in brief.
- Name **two** characteristics that should be possessed by a person who practises loving kindness as mentioned in Karanīya Metta Sutta.
  - Explain how loving-kindness should be developed as mentioned in this Sutta.
  - Explain how the development of loving-kindness can be utilized not only for the tolerance of individual mind but also for the social solidarity.
- Write the Dhammapada Stanza which states that the hatred is never ceaseable... by hatred".
  - Write the meaning of this stanza.
  - Explain how the advice found in this stanza contribute to solve the social conflicts.
- According to the teachings of Sigālovāda Sutta, who were compared to the directions, above and below, in order to fulfil one's own duties?
  - Write **three** duties that should be performed by any of the social groups you mentioned above.
  - Explain how the facts found in this Sutta could be utilized to build good social relations.
- Define the term 'environment' with reference to Buddhism.
  - Describe how the importance of preservation of environment have been praised by the Buddha.
  - Explain how refraining from the environmental pollution and conservation of environment become a social duty.

[see page six]

6. (i) Point out the reasons that led to conduct of the first Buddhist Council.  
(ii) Write the venue, the king patronized and the arahat who chaired the first Buddhist Council.  
(iii) Explain how the first Buddhist Council assisted the preservation of both Dhamma and Vinaya.
7. (i) Stupa is classified into six categories according to the shape of its dome. Mention **two** of them.  
(ii) Introduce in brief the Vaṭadāge and Vāhalkaḍa.  
(iii) Evaluate the art skills of Sri lankan Artists with reference to the creation of Stupa.

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