

வைகிழைப்புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW	12 E I, II
------------	-------------------

உயர்நிலைப்பரீட்சைத் துறை, இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் துறை
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் துறை, இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் துறை
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

மேலதர I, II
 சைவநெறி I, II
 Saivaneri I, II

மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

Saivaneri I

Note :

- Answer *all* 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 (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.

- The God that bless āthma appearing in formless, form and between that two types is
 (1) Sivaperuman. (2) Vinayagar. (3) Murugan. (4) Umadeviyar.
- The text that is praised as 'Vedantam' is
 (1) Sanhithaihal. (2) Āranyagangal. (3) Upanishadh. (4) Prāmanangal.
- The texts that contain four parts as Sariyāpāda, Kiriyaṇpāda, Yogapāda and Gnanapāda are called
 (1) Vedas. (2) Ithikasās. (3) Purānās. (4) Sivāgamās.
- The text that takes place as tenth in Saiva Thirumurais is
 (1) Thiruvisaippa. (2) Thiruppallandu.
 (3) Thirumantiram. (4) Periyapurānam.
- The flame that Nadaraja holds in his holy left hand denotes the philosophical thing is
 (1) Creation. (2) Protection.
 (3) Concealment. (4) Destruction.
- The rituals made while the time of living is
 (1) abara kiriyai (2) poorva kiriyai (3) niththiya kiriyai (4) kāmiya kiriyai
- The Veda mentioned as "There is only one real thing, the scholars call it by many names." is
 (1) Rig veda. (2) Yajur veda. (3) Sāma veda. (4) Atharva veda.
- The activity reveals the mutual understanding and giving opportunity to the other in a marriage is called as
 (1) Pānikkirahanam. (2) Finding the ring.
 (3) Raksha bandan. (4) Pūthākkalam.
- The holy vehicle of Saturn is
 (1) Garuda. (2) Parrot. (3) Crow. (4) Peacock.
- The annual function that takes place in Vatrāpalai Kannakai amman temple is
 (1) Vaikāsi pongal. (2) Vasantha Nawarathry.
 (3) Thaipūsam. (4) pankuni Uththaram.
- The 'Mūrtham' to worship to destroy the attachment in the word, body and dress is
 (1) Nadesa mūrtham. (2) Vairava mūrtham.
 (3) Gangāthara mūrtham. (4) Sandēswara mūrtham.

[see page two]

12. The group that contains the texts that extolled by Arunakirināthar being a parrot shape is
 (1) Kantharnupūthi and Thiruppuhal.
 (2) Kanthar anthāthi and Kanthar alankāram.
 (3) Mayil virutham and sēval virutham.
 (4) Thiruvakuppu and velvirutham.
13. Select the group that contains only the names of stars.
 (1) Pavam, Pālavam and Kavlavam.
 (2) Pirathamai, Thuthiyai and Thiruthiyai.
 (3) Achuvini, Parani and Kārthikai.
 (4) Panchami, nāgavam, suvāthi.
14. The form and formless nature of God Shiva is
 (1) Nadarajar. (2) Somāskanthar. (3) Thenmuga kadavul. (4) Sivalingam
15. The starting day of Vinayakarsashti fast is
 (1) The pirathamai of waning moon in the month of Āvani.
 (2) The pirathamai of waxing moon in the month of Ippasi.
 (3) The pirathamai of waning moon in the month of Kārthikai.
 (4) The Sashti of waxing moon in the month of Mārkalī.
16. Person who conducts the rituals of Throwbathi Amman Temple in Palugāmam is called as
 (1) Pūsāry. (2) Nambiyār. (3) Kappurālai. (4) Kurukkal.
17. The play (kūththu) conducted by children and youngsters in Baticaloa is
 (1) Kāthavarāyan kūththu. (2) Kāman kūththu.
 (3) Vasanthan kūththu. (4) Sinthunadai kūththu.
18. “Ulagaththōdu otta oluhal palakatrum kallār arivilāthār” was said by
 (1) Thiramūlar. (2) Kabilar. (3) Ovveyār. (4) Thiruvalluvar.
19. The text that is praised as recited by Vāthavūrar and written by Ambalavan is
 (1) Thiruvāsaham. (2) Kanthapurānam.
 (3) Mahābhāratham. (4) Thiruvirattaimanimālai.
20. Suffering that comes from ‘panchabūtha’ is
 (1) āthi deivigam. (2) āthi bowthigam. (3) āthiyānmigam. (4) āgāmiyam.
21. Kumbābishekam held for the newly made temples is
 (1) Nūthana kumbābishekam. (2) Jērnōththārana kumbābishekam.
 (3) Āvarthana kumbābishekam. (4) Antharītha kumbābishekam.
22. Veda that gives priority to chant, illusion and medicine is
 (1) Rig veda. (2) Yajur veda. (3) Sāma veda. (4) Atherva veda.
23. Select the group that contains only the agachantāna kuravars.
 (1) Sanagar, Sanāthanar, Sanatkumārār, Meikanda thēvar.
 (2) Thirunanthi thēvar, Meikanda thēvar, Sanagar, Sanāthanar.
 (3) Thirunanthi thēvar, Sanatkumara munivar, Sathiyagnana tharsinihal, Paranjothi munivar.
 (4) Meikanda thēvar, Arulnanthi Sivachariyār, Maraignana Sambanthar, Umapathi Sivāchāriyar.
24. The text ‘Pillayar Kathai’ was written by
 (1) Aranganātha Iyar. (2) Swaminātha pandithar.
 (3) Sinnathambi pulavar. (4) Varathapandithar.
25. The group that contains the names of those who attained mukthi through ‘Guru’ worship is
 (1) Mangayarkarasiyār, Kulachirayār, Appūthiyadihal.
 (2) Pūsālār, Kannappar, Sākkiyanāyanār.
 (3) Thirunēlakandar, Iyarpagayār, Siruththondar.
 (4) Thirumūlar, Seraman perumal, Ilayankudimāranar.

26. The mukthi that is attained by gnana markka is
 (1) Sāmēbam. (2) Sāyuchiyam. (3) Sārūbam. (4) Sālōgam.
27. Who sang as “Āram kandigai ādayung kandaye...” ?
 (1) Nakkērar. (2) Thirumūlar. (3) Sēkkilār. (4) Appar.
28. What is meant by ‘mahālayam’?
 (1) Huge contraction. (2) Confluence. (3) Creation. (4) Anthiyetty.
29. Who wrote the sections of songs Sakalakalavalli mālai?
 (1) Abirāmibattar. (2) Kambar. (3) Nackkīrar. (4) Kumarakurubarar.
30. The day declared for the ‘gurupooja’ for Thirunavukkarasu nāyanār is
 (1) Thaipūsam. (2) Māsimagam. (3) Pankuni Uththaram. (4) Siththirai Sathayam.
31. The miracle that happened while the Thirunētru pathikam “manthiramāvathu neeru...” was sung by Thirugnana Sampanthar was
 (1) dispelling of the Stomachache (veppu nōi) of the king Pāndia.
 (2) float of the stone slab as a barge.
 (3) saving the child who was swallowed by a crocodile.
 (4) giving life to the trader who was bitten by a snake.
32. The person who is honoured as fifth kuravar is
 (1) Vallalār. (2) Kumaragurubarar. (3) Ārumuga Nāvalar. (4) Vipulananthar.
33. What is called as ‘Sāmbawa thētsai’?
 (1) fasts. (2) celebrations. (3) thiruvila. (4) guru poojas.
34. The period that ‘Thatshana Kailāsapuranam’ created is
 (1) Kandyan period. (2) Dambadeniya period. (3) Vannikuḍa period. (4) Jaffna period.
35. The text that is considered as the first text of Saiva Sidhanta is
 (1) Thiruvartupayan. (2) Sivagnanapōdam. (3) Sivagnanasiththiyār. (4) Sivaprakāsam.
36. Who wrote Thirumuraikanda purānam?
 (1) Umāpathi Sivachariyār. (2) Nambiyandar nambi.
 (3) Sēkkilār. (4) Thirugnana Sampanthar.
37. The ‘Malam’ that is considered as more ‘cruel than darkness’ is
 (1) māyā malam. (2) ānava malam. (3) Kanma malam. (4) āgāmiya malam.

● Answer the questions 38 to 40 based on the details from A to I in the following table.

Saiva nāyanmar	Social service	Pathikam
A – Thirugnana Sambanthar	D – Saving the boy who was swallowed by a crocodile	G – “Ondru kolāmavar sinthai ...”
B – Thirunavukkarasar	E – Dispelling of the disease called ‘muyalagan’	H – “Mēlā adimai ...”
C – Suntharamurthi nāyanār	F – giving life to the person who died	I – “Idarinum thalarinum ...”

38. The group that is related the Saiva religious kuravar who wrote the ‘Thiruthondath thogai’ is
 (1) ADG. (2) BFL. (3) CDH. (4) CEH.
39. The group that is related the person who sang the pathikam, “seiyānē thiruvālavāi meviya aiyanē...” is
 (1) ADH. (2) AFI. (3) BDG. (4) CFH.
40. The group that is related to the religious kuravar who served for the advancement of Saiva religion fill his eighty first year is
 (1) AEH. (2) BEI. (3) BFG. (4) CDH.

* *

[see page four]

வை கிரேடு/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

	12 E I, II
--	-------------------

**අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2017**

ශෛවනේරී I, II
சைவநெறி I, II
Saivaneri I, II

Saivaneri II

- * Answer **five** questions including **first, second** and **any other three** questions.
* The **first** question carries **20** marks, **second** question carries **16** marks and other questions carry **08** marks each.

1. (i) What is the Veda that is in the form of lyric?
(ii) What is the aim of Āgamas?
(iii) Where did Thirunāvukkarasar worshipped the holy view of Kailasa?
(iv) What is the name of the God symbolized by the name ‘Thiyagarasan’?
(v) Who was the nāyanār who spend the gold coins of king Arimarthana Pandiya for Social welfare?
(vi) “Nalamilan nannārkkku nanninarkku nallan
salamilan pērsan karan”
What is meant by ‘Sankaran’ mentioned here?
(vii) Write **two** religious functions that are held in schools.
(viii) Name **two** ‘thithis’ mentioned in panchankam.
(ix) Name **two** Sidhantha sastra texts that were written by Umapathi Sivāchariyār.
(x) Write **three** values that are emphasized by Saiva religion.
2. (i) Write **two** of the following songs accurately and in correct order.
(ii) Write the meaning of the songs you mentioned in (i) above.
(a) “Utrumai sērvathu... ”
(b) “Pāl ninain thūttum... ”
(c) “Yāvarukku māmiraī vatkoru... ”
(d) “Kēdum ākkamum ketta...”
(e) “Thūkkum panaval thurai...”
3. “Swami Vipulananda is one of the Tamil scholars who developed Saiva religion in Sri Lanka.”
(i) What is the text that was written by Swami Vipulananda for the development of music?
(ii) Mention **three** Saiva religious texts that were written by Swami Vipulananda.
(iii) Explain briefly **three** social services rendered by Vipulananda.
4. “Saiva religious institutions were started for the purpose of protection of Saiva religious heritage in Sri Lanka.”
(i) When and where did the Saiva vithyaviruthi sangam started?
(ii) Mention **five** objectives of Saiva vithyaviruthi sangam.
(iii) Explain briefly about the social services of Saiva vithyaviruthi sangam.

[see page five]

5. "Thiruvāsagam and Thirukkōvayār written by Mānikkavāsakar hold a special place."
- Write separately, the number of 'Panuvals' in Thiruvāsagam and Thirukkōvayār.
 - Mention **two** songs of Thiruvāsagam that were sung by ladies in rural areas.
 - Explain briefly about the Saiva religious services by Mānikkavāsakar.
6. "Kundre rinthavan amararpāl pērarul kodunōkki
Nandri yillavan siraiyidaip palapahal nanugutrēr
thundru pēridar mūlginēr īnginith thuyarindry
endrum vālkuthir thurakkamē verukkayil irunthendrān" - Kanthapurānam
- Who wrote Kanthapurānam in Tamil? How many Kāndams is it divided into?
 - How is the great blessings of God Muruga explained in this song?
 - Explain briefly the message described in the 'mētchi padalam' of Kanthapurānam.
7. Write short notes on any **two** of the following.
- Thirumūlar
 - Sangama worship
 - Kannagiyamman worship
 - Kunguliyakalaya nāyanār

* * *