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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர) ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2020

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பௌத்தம் I, II
Buddhism I, II



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மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

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மேலதிக வசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will priorities.

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 (x) on the corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.**
- Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

- The Buddha preached that he was not a god, gāndharva, yakkha or man but the Buddha to
(1) Brahmin Sotthiya (2) Brahmin Huhunka
(3) Brahmin Drona (4) Brahmin Bhāradvāja
- Giving refuge to those like Rajjumāla, Mattakundali shows the Buddha's quality of
(1) purisadammasārathi (2) yathāvādi tathākāri
(3) tādi (4) asarana sarana
- Since the Buddha walked on the noble path, attained the supreme bliss of Nibbāna, user of beneficial words, he is known as
(1) araham (2) bhagavā (3) sugata (4) lokavidu
- The Buddha spent the first rainy retreat (vassā vāsa)
(1) at the deer park in Benares (2) at Kūthāgārasala in the city of Visāla
(3) at Pārileyya forest (4) at the foot of Ajapāla banyan tree
- What is the factor among the following that is **not** included in the good consequence due to practice of sīla?
(1) Spread of reputation (2) Aproaching any assembly without fear
(3) Deluded death (4) A good birth after death

- vi.** The 24 qualities included in the triple-gem-Buddha, Dhamma,Sangha can contribute to the success of student life by
 (1)learning those qualities (2)practicing those qualities
 (3)chanting those qualities (4)imparting those qualities to others
- vii.** The host of noble perfections that should be accomplished by the Bodhisatta, the aspirant Buddha is known as
 (1)dasa kusalakamma (2)dasa sīla
 (3)dasa pāramitā (4)dasa puññakiriya
- viii.** Although life with karunā and Pañña (compassion and wisdom), having freed from craving, conceit and wrong view is destroyed, being truthful is known in Dhamma as
 (1)Samatis pārami (2)Satya pārami
 (3)Satya upa pārami (4)Satya paramattha pārami
- ix.** An example for the perfection of pañña pārami by the Bodhisatta is found in
 (1)Vannupatha Jātaka (2)Ummagga Jātaka
 (3)Vattaka Jātaka (4)Temiya Jātaka
- x.** “Venerable Sir,Gotama, tangle inside,tangle outside,all beings are entangled,Who will disentangle this tangle?” The method of removing the tangles in the answer given to this question is known as the development of
 (1)tisikkhā (2)tilakkhana (3)tevijjā (4)triveda
- xi.** The path practiced by a layperson when leading a household life is known as gūhastha sila and the nitya sila of a layperson is known as
 (1)atthānga sīla (2)dasa sīla
 (3)ājivaka atthamaka sīla (4)pancha sīla
- xii.** The bhāvanā that focuses on anicca, dukkha, anata nature of skandha dhammas like humans, beings etc.is known as
 (1)Samatha bhāvanā (2)Vipassanā bhāvanā
 (3)Pilikul bhāvanā (4)Anāpanasati bhāvanā
- xiii.** The confidence on the understanding of the qualities in the Triple Gem is known in Dhamma as
 (1)acala bhakti (2)aveccappasāda
 (3)Sallekha patipadā (4)amūlikā saddhā
- xiv.** The doubt regarding the eight things like the Buddha etc.is known in Dhamma as
 (1)Kāmacchanda (2)vyāpāda
 (3)Thīnamiddha (4)Vicikicchā

- xv.** What is name given to the Kusalakusala Kamma with dominance of Cetana powered by repeatedly done actions for a long period
 (1)Vedanā (2)Sañña (3)Samkhāra (4)Viññāna
- xvi.** Just as the Sammuti (convention) ‘ratha’(chariot) is a combination of various parts,the Sammuti ‘Satta’ (being) is a combination of various aggregates. Accordingly, the aggregates of being (Satta) is known as
 (1)Pañcakkandha (2)Pañca mahā bhūta
 (3)Pañca indriya (4)Pañca bala
- xvii.** Among the akusala kammās committed through the Three doors,the factor that is not included in the Vacī kamma is
 (1)pisunā vāca (2)parusā vāca (3)sampappalāpa (4)abhijjā
- xviii.** A person who is born in a prosperous and good time is able to lead a skillful and good time and as a result he does not suffer from the bad consequence committed due to pāpakamma. This is known in Dhamma as
 (1)gati sampatti (2)upadhi sampatti (3)kāla sampatti (4)prayogya sampatti
- xix.** According to the Buddhist teaching on Kamma vipāka, a person who is **not** jealous of others’ success is
 (1)born healthy (2)born in high birth (Maheshākya)
 (3)born wise (4)born ‘Mahabhogī’
- xx.** “A person who is ignorant of the Four Noble truths accumulates Kusalākusala Kamma”. The anuloma paticca samuppada statement that includes the above idea is
 (1) avijjā paccayā samkhārā” (2)samkhārā paccayā Viññānam”
 (3)vedanā paccayā tanhā” (4)upādāna paccayā bhavo”
- xxi.** “Let’s live happily without hatred among those who bear hatred”. What are the first two words of the Dhammapada verse that includes the above idea?
 - -
 (1)Tamca kammam katam sadhu – yam katva nanuppati”
 (2)Attanāva katam pāpam – attana samkilissati”
 (3)Nahi verena verāni – sammantidha kudācanam”
 (4)Susukham vata jīvāma – verinesua averino”
- xxii.** Protection of righteously earned wealth without destruction from fire, thieves, enemies is known as
 (1)Utthāna sampadā (2)Ārakkha sampadā
 (3)Kalyānamittatā (4)Samajīvikatā

- xxiii.** The factors like refrain from the association with the unwise, association with the wise honouring those who deserve honour contribute to the well-being of individual are preached by the Buddha to
 (1)a god (2)a Brahmin (3)a householder (4)a bhikkhu
- xxiv.** Among the obligations that should be performed by wife towards husband in the Sigalovada Sutta, what is the statement that is not included among them?
 (1)Proper management of household affairs
 (2)Treatments to pole in association
 (3)Proper protection of earned wealth
 (4)Providing dresses and ornaments
- xxv.** What is the Sutta preached to Anathapindika , the noble man emphasizing the importance of proper management of wealth?
 (1)Parābhava Sutta (2)Dhammika Sutta
 (3)Pattakamma Sutta (4)Vyagghapajja Sutta
- xxvi.** “venerable sir, we lead a household life partaking sensual pleasures, and troubles due to wife and children. Please preach a dhamma for our well-being of this life.” This was made by
 (1)Brahmin kasibhāradvāja (2)Dighajānu Koliyaputta
 (3)Household Sigāla (4)Nobleman Anāthapindika
- xxvii.** According to Buddhist doctrine, every phenomenon with the nature of origin has the nature of destruction. This principal is explained in Buddhism as,
 (1)Lokha dharma (2)Lokottara dharma
 (3)Anitya dharma (4)Acintya dharma
- xxviii.** “Once a seed is sown, accordingly harvest is reaped. Good deeds produce good consequences” What are the first two lines of the verse that include the above idea?
 (1)Yāṭisam vapatē bījam-tādisam harathe phalam”
 (2)ye dhamma hetuppabhavā-tesam hetum tathāgato āha”
 (3)manopubbamgamā dhammā- manō setthā manomayā”
 (4)Saddhā bījam tapo vutthati- paññā me yuganamgalam”
- xxix.** In the Buddhist concept of ‘pañcabali’, ‘Atthi bali’ means through earned wealth
 (1)Treating the relatives.
 (2)Treating the guests.
 (3)Transferring merits to the diseased relatives.
 (4)Paying due taxes to the government.
- xxx.** Beings bear and inherit their own Kamma, Due to Kamma they become low or high.” The Buddha preached this to
 (1)Chatta mānavaka (2)Subha mānavaka
 (3)Ugga situputta (4)Nobleman Sudatta

- xxx.i.** What is the name given to hand symbol with right hand bent upward, fingers totally open towards the front?
 (2)Dhyāna mudrā (2)Abhaya mudrā (3)Vitarka mudrā (4)Dharmacakra mudrā
- xxxii.** Paintings with their specific own characteristics used as a main media for communicating Buddhist doctrine developed through several periods, Select the pair of laces that illustrate ancient paintings belonging to Anuradhapura period.
 (1)Dimbulagala and Mahiyanganaya (2)Mahiyanganaya and Sigiri
 (3)Hindagala and Dimbulagala (4)Sigiri and Hindagala
- xxxiii.** According to Prof.Senarath Paranawithana, the moonstone in Anuradhapura symbolizes
 (1)religious co-existence (2)nible state
 (3)bhava cakra (4)agricultural livelihood
- xxxiv.** What is the name of the house with a canopy erected for the protection of Stupa?
 (1)Cetiya ghara (2)Patimāghara (3)Bodhigara (4)Padhāngara
- xxxv.** What is the statement which is not included in the Sapta aparihaniya Dharma?
 (1)Providing the poor with money
 (2)Protecting women
 (3)Seeking and respecting elder' advice
 (4)Providing facilities to holy men coming into the Kingdom
- xxxvi.** What is the Sutta preached by the Buddha giving freedom of thought and inquiry and explaining ten points that should not be considered when deciding what is right and wrong?
 (1)Anatta lakkhana Sutta (2)Āditta pariyāya Sutta
 (3)Kalāma Sutta (4)Vīmamasaka Sutta
- xxxvii.** Sacrificing time, energy, wealth, comfort etc. by a ruler for the welfare of his subjects is known in Dasarājadharmā as
 (1)dāna (2)sīla (3)pariccāga (4)avirodha
- xxxviii.** Vibhāsā, the commentary on Tripitaka-Sūtra, Vinaya, Abhidharma was written
 (1)in the third Buddhist council (2)in the Buddhist Council at Aluvihāra
 (3)in the Kanishka Dharma Sangāyanā (4)in the Buddhist Council in Burma
- xxxix.** Select the line which includes the correct information of the selected regions and missionary theras for the establishment of Buddhist Order on foreign lands implemented by King Dharmashoka.
 (1)Kashmir Gandhāra – Ven. Mahadeva
 (2)Aparantha Desa – Ven. Rakkhita
 (3)Himavantha Pradesa – Ven Majjhima
 (4)Mahisa Mandala – Ven, Majjhattika

xl. The text which mentions “The Buddha’s qualities are infinite. Therefore, all the nine qualities can not be explained. Only the quality Purisadamma Sarathi is explained” was written by

(1) Buddhaputra Thera

(2) Vidya Cakravarthi

(3) Gurulugomi

(4) Dharmasena thera

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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2020

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பௌத்தம் I, II
Buddhism I, II



පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

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.

- Name the threefold Bodhi.
- "One who attends to the sick attends me." What is the quality of the Buddha expressed in this statement?
- "Kayena samvaro sādhu – sādhu vācāya samvaro." Write the meaning of this statement.
- Write respectively the two monasteries offered by nobleman Anāthapindika and Visāka Mahā upāsika to the Buddhist Order.
- Name Satara Sangra Vastu.
- "My endeavour is not to enjoy kingly comfort but to safeguard the continuity of Sambuddha Sāsana." Who is the ruler who expressed this example?
- Define 'Bhoga Sukha'.
- "imasmin asathi idam na hoti – imassa nirodhā idam nirujjhati." Write the meaning of this statement.
- Mention respectively the authors who wrote two texts Budugunalankaraya and Pujavaliya.
- What is the stupa erected by king Devanampiyatissa enshrined with the right collar bone (akudhātu) of the Buddha?

2.

- Define the two terms 'anusotagami' and 'patisotagami'.
- Explain why the Buddha's character is explained with the simile of lotus (padmakara).
- Show the examples that can be taken from the Buddha's padmakara character for your life.

3.

- i. Complete the Dhammapada verse ‘sukarāṇi asādhunī’.
- ii. Write the meaning of that verse.
- iii. Evaluate the examples that can be taken from the Dhammapada for individual’s refrain from wrong and engagement in virtuous life.

4.

- i. According to the Sigālovada Sutta, who represents the direction of Zenith?
- ii. Write **three** obligations that should be performed by social groups representing the direction of Zenith.
- iii. Evaluate the importance of performing mutual obligations in time of disaster.

5.

- i. Write the venue and the number of bhikkus associated with the fourth Theravāda Council (mentioned texts).
- ii. Write **three** reasons that caused the above Buddhist Council.
- iii. Explain how the results of this Council contributed to the future continuity of Dhamma and Vinaya.

6.

- i. Name **two** of the six structures (types) of stupa.
- ii. Draw a diagram of a stupa and name **three** parts of it.
- iii. Explain the importance of protecting national heritages.

7. Write brief notes only on two of the following topics.

- i. Sirimath Anagārika Dharmapala
- ii. Samajīvikatā
- iii. Satara agati
- iv. Nekkhamma Pāramitā
