

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka  
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஆகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

වෛද්‍ය වර්මය I  
 பௌத்தம் I  
 Buddhism I

41 E I

පැය දෙකයි  
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
 Two hours

### Instructions:

- \* Answer all the questions.
- \* Write your Index Number in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- \* Read the instructions given on the back of the answer sheet carefully.
- \* In each of the questions 1 to 50, pick one of the alternatives from (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which is correct or most appropriate and mark your response on the answer sheet with a cross (x) in accordance with the instructions given on the back of the answer sheet.
- \* Each question carries 02 marks. Total marks are 100.

1. An exhibition of Buddhist Sculpture in celebration of the previous Vesak full moon poya day organized by the Buddhist Student's Association of our school was held. There was an exhibition stall of Buddha statues. On a plaque at the stall was written how the Buddha was unique among the contemporary religious leaders. What is the sentence that shows this uniqueness?
  - (1) The Dhamma preached by the Buddha is entirely in accordance with modern science.
  - (2) The Buddha gave limitless freedom of thought and inquiry.
  - (3) The Buddha did not preach thus "His doctrine is the truth. All else is wrong."
  - (4) The Buddha showed that sīla was the only path to liberation.
  - (5) The Buddha explained doctrinal matters in a logical way.
2. Mahāyānikas as well as Hinayānikas held different views on the Buddha in later times. Accordingly, the Buddha was sometimes reckoned to be a super-human divine being. Nevertheless, the most ancient texts of the Pali Nikāyas explain that
  - (1) The Buddha had a threefold body.
  - (2) The Buddha occasionally suffered from thirst.
  - (3) The Buddha surpassed human nature as he was endowed with the quality of "Purisa damma sārathi".
  - (4) The Buddha never suffered from any ailment.
  - (5) The Buddhahood is similar to divinity because of his ability to perform yamaka prātihārya.
3. Brāhmins Bāvāri, having renounced the worldly life, was leading a life of an ascetic in a hermitage on a river bank. He had sixteen truth-seeking young followers. He sent these students to the Buddha to verify whether the Buddha possessed thirty two masculine marks. One such mark of the Buddha is that
  - (1) he has jaws like a lion's.
  - (2) he has a body of 09 yards in height.
  - (3) he has 32 teeth of even size.
  - (4) he has long ears with holes at their ends.
  - (5) he has a voice reaching akanitā brahma world.
4. "Vijjācarana Sampanno" is a quality of the Buddha. This quality, which is included in the Nine Great Qualities of the Buddha, conveys that the Buddha is endowed with eightfold knowledge (Aṣṭa vidyā) and fifteenfold conduct (Paśalos carāṇa). The one which is not included in the fifteenfold carāṇa is
  - (1) indriya saṃvara.
  - (2) tādiguṇa.
  - (3) jāgariyānu yoga.
  - (4) praṭhama dhyāna.
  - (5) viriya.
5. The Buddha as well as the Arahants have eradicated all the sufferings of saṃsāra. They, having liberated themselves, realized the truth as it was. Nevertheless, there are types of knowledges (ñāṇa) only possessed by the Buddha not by the Arahants. One of such ñāṇa is
  - (1) Iddhividha ñāṇa
  - (2) Anumāna ñāṇa
  - (3) Ākāśānancāyatana ñāṇa
  - (4) Vipassanā ñāṇa
  - (5) Indriyaparopariyatti ñāṇa

6. On an occasion, the Buddha arrived at the hermitage of Rammaka the Brahman at the request Ven. Ānanda Thera. There the Buddha explained to the monks who wished to hear Dhamma how he was dedicated to the noble search through Caturāṅga Samannāgata Viriya. This is explained in the
- (1) Vimokkha sutta.
  - (2) Ariyapariyesana sutta.
  - (3) Mahāvaggapāli Vattakkhandhaka.
  - (4) Mahāhatthipadopama sutta.
  - (5) Vimamsaka sutta.
7. A master monk gave his student novice monk an assignment to write correctly and briefly the six fold qualities of Dhamma, one of the Triple Gem. The correct meaning given to the term 'Sandiṭṭhika' is
- (1) vision of equality.
  - (2) visible here and now through knowledge.
  - (3) right view - sammā diṭṭhi.
  - (4) knowledge that develops mind.
  - (5) vision that dispels doubts.
8. There are many factors to prove that Buddhism is the most unique teaching that ever appeared among the other religions in the world. One of the factors that **cannot be** regarded as reflected in the fundamental teachings is
- (1) the teaching that truth cannot be understood through logic.
  - (2) total rejection of the concept of existence of heavenly beings (gods and goddesses).
  - (3) a human centred path of Dhamma.
  - (4) a doctrine based on ethics.
  - (5) rejection of the concept of permanent soul.
9. The Blessed One gave his disciples the freedom on the basis that 'one is responsible for oneself'. What is the Pali sentence that explains the Buddha's declaration that he is not the almighty leader of responsibility in the Saṅgha community?
- (1) dhamma dāyādā hotha bhikkhave mā āmisa dāyādā.
  - (2) sukhā saṅghassa sāmaggī.
  - (3) attāhi attano nātho.
  - (4) na mahanuddeso bhikkhu saṅgho.
  - (5) kullūpamaṃ vo bhikkhave dhammaṃ desissāmi.
10. "Majjhena tathāgato dhammaṃ deseti" a verse found in the Pali canon conveys that the Buddha delivers a middle doctrine. This means that
- (1) kāmasukhālikānuyoga and attakilamathānuyoga are rejected by the Buddha.
  - (2) the Buddha preaches Dhamma based on Upekkhā.
  - (3) Buddhism appreciates equality.
  - (4) the development of this world and next world is appreciated in Buddhism.
  - (5) Buddha's teaching does not fall into the two extremes sassatavāda and ucchedavāda.
11. The Buddha says that he preaches Dhamma in numerous methods. Those who listened to his teachings had justified it. Among the Buddha's methods of preaching, 'attupanāyika' means
- (1) refrain from hurting others taking oneself as example.
  - (2) refrain from selfish behaviour.
  - (3) refrain from using ātmavāda as example.
  - (4) not to consider oneself supreme.
  - (5) gaining a good life in the next life due to accumulation of merits.
12. "Seyyathāpi nāma pakkhī sakuṇo yena yeneva deti. Sapattabhārova deti. Evameva bhikkhu santuṭṭho hoti." This doctrinal sentence explains that bhikkus
- (1) should lead a life of comfort and luxury.
  - (2) should have simple and light living.
  - (3) should lead a higher life than ordinary people.
  - (4) should follow noble conduct and behaviour.
  - (5) should be an example to the society.
13. According to the Mahāvagga of Vinaya, at an assembly of higher ordained monks with quorum, a novice monk is to be given higher ordination after inquiring whether he has 'tudus antarāyika dhamma'. One which is **not** included among them is
- (1) being a debtor.
  - (2) being a deformed person.
  - (3) not having parental permission.
  - (4) being a slave.
  - (5) suffering from one of the pañcābādā.

14. Sāmaṇera bhikkhu means trainee bhikkhu, novice monk, son of the bhikkhu that are the terms used in the Buddhist Order. This means a bhikkhu who is not fully ordained or anupasampanna bhikkhu. The training rules which are **not** included in his training are
- (1) Dasa sikkhā.
  - (2) Dasa pariḥ.
  - (3) Dasa nāsanā.
  - (4) Dasa daṇḍa (tenfold punishment).
  - (5) Dasa pinkiriya.
15. Non-committing of the fourfold āpatti included in the pātimokkha safeguards the higher ordination monkhood. Only one of the following expositions on āpatti termed as pārājika is accurate. That is
- (1) Pārājikas fall into the category of chejja gāmini offences.
  - (2) committing one pārājika does not cause the removal of monkhood.
  - (3) a bhikkhu who committed pārājikas gain saṅgha's forgiveness.
  - (4) a bhikkhu committed pārājikas cannot remain as a novice monk.
  - (5) the bhikkhu who committed that offence (āpatti) can obtain higher ordination again.
16. A detailed explanation on spiritual and external relationships between teachers and students in the bhikkhu society and mutual obligations, duties and responsibilities to each other is given in the
- (1) Chullavaggapāli.
  - (2) Sigālovāda sutta.
  - (3) Vattakkhandhaḥa.
  - (4) Bhikkhupātimokkha.
  - (5) Sekhiya.
17. A special Dhamma discussion was conducted by the Vihāramahādevi Kulangana Society of our temple on the previous poya day. The topic of the discussion was "The upāsikās who were conferred the rank of agga upāsikā." The correct view among the different views on the position of agga upāsikā conferred to Khujjuttarā is
- (1) agga upāsikā among those who look after the sick.
  - (2) agga upāsikā who speaks matters of truth.
  - (3) agga upāsikā among those who develop jhāna.
  - (4) agga upāsikā who has gained the abode of loving-kindness.
  - (5) agga upāsikā among the erudite.
18. Among the fourfold assembly, upāsakas also occupy a unique position in the Buddhist Order. The title of agga upāsaka was conferred to them considering their special skills. Accordingly, the chief among the Dharmakathika upāsakas was
- (1) Mahānāma Sākyaputta.
  - (2) Citta the householder.
  - (3) Nobleman Sudatta.
  - (4) Jotipāla mānavaka.
  - (5) Jivaka the physician.
19. A source that **does not** mention that the Buddha encouraged his male and female disciples to propagate Dhamma is the
- (1) Mahāparinirvāṇa sutta.
  - (2) Saddhammasammosa sutta.
  - (3) Dharmakathika sutta.
  - (4) Assalāyana sutta.
  - (5) Mahāvaggapāli.
20. It is evident from the suttas and Vinaya sources that, even at the time of the Buddha, there were disciples who were not in accordance with Dhamma and Vinaya and they expressed heretic views against Dhamma and Vinaya. One incident that **does not** convey this idea among the following is
- (1) the incident that Vinayadhara bhikkhus accused the Dhammadhara bhikkhus.
  - (2) The remark by bhikkhu Sāti that the same consciousness of an individual transmigrates to next life.
  - (3) The remark by bhikkhu Ariṭṭha that antarāyika Dharma is not so.
  - (4) Accusation to the Buddha by certain monks after conferring the ranks of chief disciples to the Theras Ven. Sāriputta and Ven. Moggallāna.
  - (5) Accusation to the Buddha by some people that giving ordination to Mahā Prajāpati Gotami is nepotism (nāṭisāngaha).

21. The traditional sources mention that the sole reason that led to the first Buddhist Council was the immoral remark of Subhadra. It also mentions that Ven. Mahākassapa Thera convened the council moved by the Subhadra's remark. Nevertheless, it is evident from various factors that situations that led to conduct the first council had already arisen by that time. What is the factor that is **not** included among them?
- (1) The necessity to reach a unanimity on the purity of Dhamma and Vinaya.
  - (2) Dissatisfaction of certain royal princes towards the condition of the sāsana.
  - (3) Investigation of the accusations against Ven. Ānanda Thera.
  - (4) Investigation of lesser and minor vinaya rules to be altered.
  - (5) Taking necessary measures to safeguard the continuity of Dhamma and Vinaya.
22. According to the non-Theravāda sources, five types of views on the nature of an Arahant had spread 100 years after the Mahāparinibbāna. One which is included in the five view is
- (1) Arahant has not realized the Four Noble Truths.
  - (2) Arahant may have the defilement of rāga.
  - (3) Arahant has no existence after death.
  - (4) Arahant has no (sceptical doubt) vicikicchā.
  - (5) Arahant's Dhamma knowledge is incomplete.
23. The third Buddhist Council is a historic incident that immensely influenced the history of the Buddha Sāsana. The senior Theravāda bhikkhus were compelled to hold the council due to a number of reasons. One factor which is **not** included among them is
- (1) the necessity to spread the Theravāda Dhamma in foreign lands.
  - (2) Suppression of persons in the guise of monks who were against the Buddha Sāsana.
  - (3) Providing proper responses to the heretic views held by the Buddhist Nikāyas.
  - (4) Expulsion from the Buddhist Order the bhikkhus who held Mahāyānika views.
  - (5) Further strengthening the Theravāda Bhikkhu Organization.
24. A piriivena student inquired his master monk in vinaya what precepts the Bhikkhu Pātimokkha includes. The one that was **not** included in the correct answer given by the master monk is
- (1) Satara pārājikā.
  - (2) Dasa sikkhā.
  - (3) Teles saṅghādisesa
  - (4) Adhikaraṇa samatha.
  - (5) Pātideseṇīya.
25. Purāṇācārya Theras have provided numerous definitions to explain what Abhidhamma is. One such definition is
- (1) It is termed as Abhidhamma because it clarifies meanings.
  - (2) It is termed as Abhidhamma because it includes numerous theoretical approaches.
  - (3) It is known as Abhidhamma as it properly clarifies Dhamma.
  - (4) It is known as Abhidhamma as it conveys the meaning "extra or additional Dhamma".
  - (5) Abhidhamma is known so as it provides deep analysis of society.
26. A question included in the Grade 13 Buddhism paper of the last term test held in our school was "what are the duties of a Vessa according to the teachnigs of Svadharmā by the Vedic Brahmins." One factor in the answer given by a student was **not** correct. What is it?
- (1) Conducting sacrifices
  - (2) Studying sāstra
  - (3) Leading a celibate life
  - (4) Lending money
  - (5) Farming.
27. It is well-known fact that the Buddha criticized the Brahmanic teachings on individual and society. One sutta which explains oneness of mankind is
- (1) The Pātika sutta.
  - (2) The Jīvaka sutta.
  - (3) The Kaṇṇakathala sutta.
  - (4) Mahāpadāna sutta.
  - (5) Sekha sutta.
28. The theory that teaches "All is causeless, unconditioned, pre-determined and there is no intentional action to be performed by individual" was introduced by
- (1) Sanjaya Bellaṭṭhiputta.
  - (2) Saccaka.
  - (3) Jaina Mahāvīra.
  - (4) Makkhaligosa.
  - (5) Vacchagotta Paribrājaka.

29. One of the facts in an essay written on Tilakkhaṇa, a fundamental Buddhist teaching was **not** correct. That is
- (1) pañcupādānkkhandha is of the nature of Tilakkhaṇa.
  - (2) Saṃkhata Dhammas are free from Tilakkhaṇa.
  - (3) Vipassanā is the bhāvanā on Tilakkhaṇa.
  - (4) Anicca saññā should be cultivated to remove asmimāna.
  - (5) Dhamma that is full of dukkha is anatta.
30. At the Buddhist Association, a student gave a talk on husband and wife relationship in the lay society as mentioned in the Worship of Six Directions of the Sigālovāda sutta. One fact mentioned by the student was wrong. That is
- (1) wife should respect husband.
  - (2) husband should hand over authority of wealth and property to wife.
  - (3) husband should not despise wife.
  - (4) wife should be hospitable to husband's friends and well-wishers.
  - (5) husband should provide wife with ornaments.
31. Certain critics who have no adequate knowledge of Buddhism but give expositions on Buddhist teachings say that Buddhism is pessimistic. They quote the Buddhist teaching on the Noble Truth of dukkha in this regard. An answer that **should not** be considered proper in response to the above is that
- (1) although Buddhism teaches saṃsāra is full of dukkha, it does not mean that there is no happiness.
  - (2) because Buddhism teaches that dukkha can be eradicated through effort, Buddhism is not pessimistic.
  - (3) the Noble Truth of dukkha does not mean pessimism or optimism but the real nature of the world-yathābhūta.
  - (4) the Buddha did not teach "view of the world in terms of asubha".
  - (5) We are not to be discourgeous and backward because the path to the end of dukkha has been shown.
32. Suffering in saṃsāra arises based on conditions. One of the prominent conditions among them is taṇhā in man. Among the threefold aspect of taṇhā, bhava taṇhā is
- (1) taṇhā that arise based on sassata diṭṭhi.
  - (2) one that arises on the refusal of existance after death.
  - (3) desire for emancipation of existance.
  - (4) desire for emancipation in future existance.
  - (5) desire for indulgence in pañcakāma.
33. The Noble Truth of dukkha teaches end of sorrow in saṃsāra or emancipation. That is Nirvāṇa. Show the verse that **does not** explain its nature among the following.
- (1) "Bhava nirodho nibbānaṃ".
  - (2) "Esoyeva dukkhassanto".
  - (3) "Taṇhakkhayoti nibbānaṃ".
  - (4) "Yāyaṃ taṇhā pono bhavikā".
  - (5) "Nibbānaṃ paramaṃ sukkhaṃ".
34. Show the reason that causes man to fall into extreme path rejected by the Buddha in the Dhamma cakkappavattana sutta saying that the path is "hino, gammo, pothujjaniko, anariyo and anattasamhito" base, vulgar, worldly, ignoble and profitless.
- (1) Bhava diṭṭhi.
  - (2) Adherence to ātma vāda.
  - (3) Ucheda diṭṭhi.
  - (4) Kammic consequences from the previous existence.
  - (5) Deterministic views.
35. Buddhist discourse shows the origin of social issues caused by destruction of peace as a result of a series of activities by man conditioned through seeking caused by taṇhā, gaining caused by seeking and judgement by gaining.
- (1) Kalahavivāda sutta.
  - (2) Mahānidāna sutta.
  - (3) Brahmajāla sutta.
  - (4) Mahādukkhakkhandha sutta.
  - (5) Cakkavattisīhanāda sutta.
36. Buddhism teaches through various factors the physical and mental ability of man. This twofold ability is appreciated in Buddhism. Accordingly, the statement which is **not** correct among the following is that
- (1) use of physical ability leads one to gain a comfortable life.
  - (2) mental ability will decline although it is great.
  - (3) material development gained through physical ability can not be appreciated.
  - (4) the mind when developed has great strength that provides wholesome benefits.
  - (5) the nobles like Buddhas gained all types of victories through the well-developed mental strength.

37. Buddhism appreciates man's ability (potential). Buddhism accepts that man has the potential to solve all the matters related to this world and the next world. What is the Buddhist teaching that guides man to achieve the above?
- (1) 'Ārabhatha nikkhamatha, yuñjatha, buddha sāsane'.
  - (2) 'Idhanandati pecca nandati'.
  - (3) 'paññājīvim jīvitamāhu seṭṭham'.
  - (4) 'Sabba pāpassa akaraṇam'.
  - (5) "Saddhīdhavittam purisassa seṭṭham'.
38. This body from head to feet consists of 32 impurities such as head hairs, body hairs, nails, teeth etc. Thus, the teaching that guides to dispel attachment to body in terms of futile, repulsive is as follows.
- (1) Maraṇānussati bhāvanā.
  - (2) Asubhānussati bhāvanā.
  - (3) Cittānupassati bhāvanā.
  - (4) Mettā bhāvanā.
  - (5) Indriya bhāvanā.
39. Buddhism explains through factors how an action becomes a kusala or akusala. These factors are known as Buddhist criteria that determine kusālākusala kamma. What is among the following which is **not** included in this criteria?
- (1) Intentional basis of an action.
  - (2) Social convention.
  - (3) Basis of oneself as example.
  - (4) Judging in accordance with Dhamma.
  - (5) Basis of oneself and others.
40. The Pali suttas mention fivefold special supernormal knowledges or lokiya abhiññā that can be gained by a practitioner through samatha bhāvanā. Among such abhiññā, what is the supernormal knowledge that enables one to see, as if standing from the balcony of a mansion, viewing all the beings entering and going out of the mansion, the cutiūppatti of all the beings according to their kamma?
- (1) Iddhividha ñāṇa.
  - (2) Āsayānusaya ñāṇa.
  - (3) Indriya paropariyatti ñāṇa.
  - (4) Vipassanā ñāṇa.
  - (5) Dibbacakkhu ñāṇa.
41. Saddhā in Buddhism is not the same as faith or love taught in other religions. Saddhā is not the mere acceptance or blind belief. The correct definition of saddhā is that
- (1) saddhā is the performance of any wholesome action with understanding.
  - (2) it is not the saddhā but paññā is relevant to one on the path to Nirvāṇa.
  - (3) acceptance or confidence in the Buddha's Enlightenment is saddhā.
  - (4) amūlikā saddhā is appreciated in Buddhism.
  - (5) logical understanding of Dhamma is saddhā.
42. Threefold aspect of sīla has been discussed in the suttas of the Dīgha Nikāya like Brahmajāla, Sāmaññaphala. They are as cūla sīla, majjhima sīla and mahā sīla. The significance of ājivaka aṭṭhamaka sīla that belongs to cūla sīla is
- (1) non-acceptance of gold, silver and gold coins.
  - (2) refrain from vikālabhojana.
  - (3) refrain from sexual misconduct.
  - (4) refrain from wrong livelihood.
  - (5) refrain from using flowers, scents and perfumes.
43. The Thera, who delivered a Dhamma sermon last full moon poya day at Vivekārama Vihāra pointed out that two basic qualities leading to Nibbāna by practising uposatha aṭṭhāṅga sīla can be developed. They are
- (1) dāna and generosity.
  - (2) transferring merits and administering merits.
  - (3) patience and determination.
  - (4) refrain from pāpa and a life of fewness of wishes.
  - (5) samatha and vipassanā.

44. Kusala-akusala, puñña-pāpa are the terms used in Buddhism when teaching good and bad. Kusala and puñña convey wholesome actions. The statement that **does not** emphasize the significance of kusala is
- (1) kusala when it is not akusala.
  - (2) kusala is, beneficial to good life in saṃsāra.
  - (3) cultivation of kusala that has not arisen is known as sammā vāyāma.
  - (4) development of kusala citta is bhāvanā.
  - (5) the Buddha and Arahants are nobles who have eradicated akusala are full of kusala.
45. The four Sublime Abodes known as cattaro appamāṇā are the central ethical qualities in Buddhism. Among them, muditā means
- (1) being sympathetic joy at other's success without being jealous.
  - (2) being endowed with soft feelings.
  - (3) compassionate behaviour.
  - (4) kalyāṇa citta.
  - (5) sympathetic feelings.
46. Buddhism guides man to ensure economic stability and develop a successful social life. The sutta that **does not** include both the above teachings is
- (1) the Sigāla sutta.
  - (2) the Pattakamma sutta.
  - (3) the Vayagghapajja sutta.
  - (4) the Rāsiyagāminī sutta.
  - (5) the Mūlapariyāya sutta.
47. Buddhism that appreciates possession of wealth earned righteously is a bliss to man, also points out that absence of adequate wealth is a suffering. The doctrinal statement that conveys this concept is
- (1) santuṭṭhi paramaṃ dhanam.
  - (2) dāliddiyam bhikkave dukkham lokasmiṃ.
  - (3) bhamarassēva iriyate.
  - (4) uṭṭhātā vindate dhanam.
  - (5) dvīhi kammaṃ payojaye.
48. According to Buddhism, there is a mutual influence between economy (wealth) and ethics. Destruction of economy causes decline of ethics and decline of ethics causes destruction of economy. The Buddhist discourse that **does not** mention even one fact of the two causes is the
- (1) Dhammacakkappavattana sutta.
  - (2) Cakkavattisīhanāda sutta.
  - (3) Dhammika sutta.
  - (4) Sigāla sutta.
  - (5) Aṇana sutta.
49. Scholars hold different views on the origin of State. The Buddhist view regarding this is discussed in the Aggañña sutta. One fact that is **not** mentioned in this sutta is
- (1) kingship is not a divine boon.
  - (2) kingship is an inheritance from father to son.
  - (3) king is elected through people's (convention) preferences.
  - (4) people's expectation is that king safeguards peace.
  - (5) the power to charge taxes is vested in king by people.
50. In ancient Sri Lanka, one king who promised to follow the Buddhist principles on governance did not take measures to safeguard ancient and traditional sacred places. He violated
- (1) one rājadharmā.
  - (2) one sakvīvat.
  - (3) one aparihāniya dharmā.
  - (4) one of the saṅgahavattu.
  - (5) the pañcasīla.

\* \* \*

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka  
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු කාර්ය පදනම (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

இதன் வரலாறு II  
 பௌத்தம் II  
 Buddhism II

41 E II

පැය තුනයි  
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

#### Instructions:

\* Answer five questions choosing two from Part I and three from Part II.

#### Part I

- Name a sūtra that teaches the doctrine of 'anatta'.
  - Write the meaning of the following:  
"Attadīpā bhikkhave viharatha"
  - Explain the term 'Opanayiko'.
  - Comment on 'Sataramahāpadesa'.
  - "Buddhism encourages the development of the life of this world, too." Examine. (20 marks)
- Name four 'Pārājikas'.
  - Comment on the term 'sāmañera'.
  - Explain the story related to the acceptance of 'Ārāma'.
  - Point out briefly the method of maintaining the property donated to 'saṅgha'.
  - Examine two special features of 'vinaya karma'. (20 marks)
- Name the ecclesiastical title granted to Theri Khemā.
  - Give the meaning of 'Jātarūparajata-paṭiggahana'.
  - Explain the accusations directed against the Elder Ānanda after Buddhā's parinibbāna.
  - Describe the story related to the appointment of two great disciples.
  - Briefly examine the text Kathavatthuppakaraṇa. (20 marks)

#### Part II

- Give an adequate description about 'āsrāma dharma'.
  - Explain the Buddhist attitude towards it. (20 marks)
- Comment on 'sannidhikāraparibhoga' according to Aggañña sūtra.
  - Explain how it gave rise to a social evolution. (20 marks)
- Point out the basic aims of Paṭicasamuppāda.
  - Explain "Avijjā paccayā sankhārā" according to the doctrine. (20 marks)
- Point out the special features of Buddhist 'saddhā'
  - Discuss the position of 'saddhā' on the path of Nibbāna. (20 marks)
- Describe the term 'samajīvikatā'.
  - Examine the relationship between the economy and governance according to Buddhist teachings. (20 marks)

\*\*\*

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka