

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

හින්දු සිව්චාරය I  
 இந்து நாகரிகம் I  
 Hindu Civilization I

46 E I

දෙව පැය  
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
 Two hours

Instructions:

- \* Answer all the questions.
- \* Write your **Index Number** in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- \* Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those 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 in the back of the answer sheet.

1. Among the seals which were excavated at the Indus vally site, the seal that helped to discover the existence of Siva worship is the one with  
 (1) the yogi with animals underneath. (2) a stool with milk pot and a snake on alert.  
 (3) the position of giving birth. (4) puja plates and musical instruments.  
 (5) the sacrifice.
2. The text which guides the rituals reflected in the Agamas is  
 (1) Samhitas. (2) Paddhatis. (3) Stotra malai. (4) Tantras. (5) Pavitra vidhi.
3. The Mantra which belongs to Vedic God Savita, the God related to the sun  
 (1) Purusha Sukta. (2) Brahmacariya Sukta. (3) Gayatri Mantra.  
 (4) Ayushya Sukta. (5) Paustikani Mantra.
4. The special name for Sakta Agama is  
 (1) Tantra. (2) Samhita. (3) Kirana. (4) Pancaratra. (5) Bhakti sūtra.
5. The name of the author of Rāmāyana in Sanskrit is  
 (1) Vyāsa. (2) Valmīki. (3) Bharatvaja. (4) Kambar. (5) Ramanuja.
6. The name which depicts Siva's miracle of swallowing the poison is  
 (1) Karaimittarrannal. (2) Ālamarselvan. (3) Mukkat selvar.  
 (4) Tripurāntaka. (5) Gangādhara.
7. The name given for the temples which were praised through Thevaram by Ālvars is  
 (1) Karrali Kovil. (2) Pallipatai Kovil. (3) Gñālak Kovil.  
 (4) Kokudik Kovil. (5) Mangalā sasanam pettra Kovil.
8. Out of the Saiva Nayanmars, the one who worshipped the God in the Saka marga is  
 (1) Appooti Adigal. (2) Seraman Peruman Nayanar. (3) Sambhantar.  
 (4) Manivasakar. (5) Suntarar.
9. The philosophical concept of Vira Saiva is called as  
 (1) Antaryāmitva. (2) Anēkādmavāda. (3) Sarira Sariri Sambhanda.  
 (4) Saktivisistadvaita. (5) Dharmabhutagñānam.
10. The highest human goal extolled by Hindu religious cults is  
 (1) Rituals. (2) Dharma. (3) Education. (4) Dhyāna. (5) Spiritual liberation.
11. The special name ascribed to Lord Murukan for possessing six faces is  
 (1) Katamban. (2) Kārtikeyan. (3) Skanda. (4) Shanmukha. (5) Kumaran.
12. The name of the Nayanar who engaged himself in the Cariya service in Savia tradition is  
 (1) Navukkarasar. (2) Ilayankudimara Nayanar. (3) Kannappar.  
 (4) Appooti Adigal. (5) Thilagavatiyar.

13. The one, who having born as a woman, extolled the God by knowing him as her lover in the Vaishnava Bhakti movement of Tamil Nadu is  
 (1) Mangayarkkarasiyar (2) Thilagavatiyar (3) Sri Andal  
 (4) Karaikkalammaiyar (5) Sempiyamadeviyar
14. One of the North Indian Bhakti devotee who exhibited the divine love by assuming herself as Radha of Gokula and Vishnu as the Gokula Kannan is  
 (1) Rukmani. (2) Draupati. (3) Sakuntala. (4) Meerabhai. (5) Janaki.
15. The name of a book written by Swami Vipulanantar is  
 (1) Kantapurāna Navaneetham. (2) Saiva bhodam. (3) Saiva tooshana pariharam.  
 (4) Yazh Nool. (5) Natchinthanai.
16. The honorific title presented to Dance artists during the Chola period was  
 (1) Nātyaratna. (2) Kala vitthakar. (3) Talaikkoli. (4) Natiya Kuricil. (5) Natanamamani.
17. The name which denotes to those who sang the Isaippan during Cankam period is  
 (1) Kuttar. (2) Panar. (3) Kalainjar. (4) Kavi. (5) Nata Brahma.
18. The name of the upanishad which contain the philosophical tenet 'Lead me from untruth to truth' is  
 (1) Katopanishad. (2) Taittiriya upanishad. (3) Mandukya upanishad.  
 (4) Brhadaranyaka upanishad. (5) Svetasvatara upanishad.
19. A special name which denotes the Sankara vedanta is  
 (1) Visadvaita. (2) Suddhadvaita. (3) Kevaladvaita.  
 (4) Sivadvaita. (5) Dvaidadvaita.
20. "Brahman is one." The reason given by Sankara for God's appearance in various forms is  
 (1) Avidya. (2) Manas. (3) Pulanarivu. (4) Anava. (5) Ahankara.
21. The name given by Madhwar to denote the difference between Isvara and the universe is  
 (1) Jiva paraspara bheda. (2) Jata paraspara bheda. (3) Jiva Isvara bheda.  
 (4) Jata Isvara bheda. (5) Jiva jata bheda.
22. The concept "Maha Vishnu Murty is the Isvara endowed with sole power" is  
 (1) Advaita. (2) Dvaita. (3) Kapalika.  
 (4) Pratyabhijnana darsana. (5) Pasupata.
23. The section which indicates the forms of divisions of Sivagñānabodha is  
 (1) Thantraviyal, Vighravaiyal, Satanaviyal, Pasuviyal.  
 (2) Patiiyal, Mukthiiyal, Pramanaviyal, Aruliyal.  
 (3) Uyiravainilai, Arulathunilai, Pathimuthunilai, Iruinmalanilai.  
 (4) Pramanaviyal, Ilakkanaviyal, Satanaviyal, Payaniyal.  
 (5) Pasuviyal, Mukthiiyal, Payaniyal, Aruliyal
24. The one who stressed the Vedanta Siddhanta Samarasa during Vijayanakara Nayakka period was  
 (1) Arunakirinathar. (2) Sivapirakasar. (3) Tāyumānavar.  
 (4) Vidhyaranyar. (5) Kacchiyapphar.
25. The name of the author who was renowned for writing eight books among the Saiva Siddhanta sastras is  
 (1) Meikantar. (2) Umapathy Sivachariyar. (3) Arulanathi Sivachariyar.  
 (4) Manavacakamkatanta Devar. (5) Uyyavanta Devar.
26. The name of the Sri Lankan Saiva Siddhanta scholar who wrote the book 'Thevaram Vedaaram' is  
 (1) Arumuka Navalar (2) Arunacala Tesikar (3) Kasivasi Senhinathaiyar  
 (4) Gnanapirakasar (5) Sivapatha Suntharanar
27. The one who said that 'Having studied the morals as expounded in the books on ethics, behave in a good manner' is  
 (1) Arunakirinathar. (2) Avvaiyar. (3) Kapilar.  
 (4) Ramanujar (5) Kumarkuruparar.
28. The book which teaches the ethical tenet to the people as "The one which is sown in the morning will bear fruit in the evening." is  
 (1) Athisoodu. (2) Nalvazhi. (3) Konraiventhan. (4) Moothurai. (5) Paripatal.
29. The Upanisad which gives the teaching 'Truth always wins' is  
 (1) Kothopanisad. (2) Kena upanisad. (3) Mundaka upanisad.  
 (4) Chantogya upanisad. (5) Prasna upanisad.

30. The religion which teaches the five types of morals as 'Panchaseela' concept is  
 (1) Jainism. (2) Saivism. (3) Buddhism. (4) Sakta. (5) Vaishnava
31. What is identified as the most appropriate activity in the folk-lore tradition?  
 (1) Recreation (2) Joking (3) Leadership  
 (4) Social benefit (5) Worship of spreading of Matai
32. The scholar who wrote a commentary for the Manusmṛiti text is  
 (1) Swami Vivekananda. (2) Medhati. (3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.  
 (4) Swami Vipulanantar. (5) Kalayogi Ananda Coomaraswamy.
33. The name of the concept which says that if the king fails to administer law and order, the mighty will harass the weak as the big fish swallows the small one is  
 (1) maintaining balance in the deeds. (2) Karmayoga. (3) Matsya Nyaya.  
 (4) Vedic law. (5) Right to rule.
34. The term 'Svadharmā' refers to  
 (1) the performing of duties to others. (2) the duties to be performed by everyone.  
 (3) the benefits done to the cows. (4) protection of women.  
 (5) prevention of environment.
35. The food related to the beginning of the particular month of Hindus is  
 (1) Padhya. (2) Kanchi. (3) Adikool. (4) Kāyam Unnal. (5) Annaprāsana.
- For each question from questions 36 to 40, five facts have been given under a certain topic. Of them, select the option that does **not** correspond with the topic.
36. **Development of Hinduism in Anuradhapura period**  
 (1) In the history of Sri Lanka the period of 3rd century B.C. to 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. is considered as the Anuradhapura period.  
 (2) This period was significant as the Buddhist beliefs and Hindu traditions flourished well during this period.  
 (3) The political conditions and religious renaissance which took place in Tamil Nadu did not have much influence in the development of Hinduism during the Anuradhapura period.  
 (4) The evidence relating to Hindu deities were available during this period.  
 (5) In the history of Sri Lanka Buddhism started to flourish well under the Royal patronage during this period.
37. **Hindu concept of art**  
 (1) Fine arts is an aspect of Hindu culture.  
 (2) Architecture, sculpture and paintings are visual arts.  
 (3) Music and dance are performing arts.  
 (4) Art experience and spiritual experiences are both an outcome of different experiences.  
 (5) It is a special feature that the art has its own methods and principles.
38. **Sivagnana Siththiyar, one of the Meikanda Sastras**  
 (1) Sivagnāna Siththiyar is a book based on Sivagnāna bodham.  
 (2) It is the work of Arulanandi Sivachariyar.  
 (3) There are two sections in this book namely Parapakka and Supakka.  
 (4) Among the fourteen Meikanda Sastras, this is the shortest book.  
 (5) This book is being extolled as "There is no God above Lord Siva and there is no Sastras above Sivagnāna Siththiyar"
39. **Tirunelvely Gnanapirakasa Munivar**  
 (1) Gnanapirakasa Munivar is one of the scholars in Saivism in Sri Lanka.  
 (2) While he was in Vedaranyam he engaged himself in various religious activities.  
 (3) He wrote many books on Saiva Siddhanta in Tamil and Sanskrit.  
 (4) Among the books written by him, the Sivayogaratnam is a book comprised of Tamil verses.  
 (5) He was afraid of the harassments of cows and proceeded to Tamil Nadu in disagreement with the law insisted by the Portuguese.
40. **Hindu sciences**  
 (1) The science is defined as a field proving the facts through knowledge and methodical research.  
 (2) Every field of Hindu sciences is connected with the life of the Hindus.  
 (3) Mathematics find an important place among the Hindu sciences.  
 (4) There are many facts available regarding mathematics in the books Ariyapattiyam and Pancha Siddhantika which originates during Gupta period.  
 (5) Facts relating to mathematics are very meagre in Tirumurais which come in the line of Tamil works.

- Among the words given in the following sections **two** words are connected to each other for a specific reason. Based on that relationship, select the correct pairs for the questions from 41 to 45.

A Fifth Veda	B Kirtanas	C Social order	D Avoid degrading	E Sakuna Brahma
F Avoid throwing	G Nirguna Brahma	H Hindu Encyclopaedia	J Establishing the Justice	J Musical pillars

41. The pair which is related to the special features of Mahabharata is  
 (1) A G. (2) A H. (3) C F. (4) D J. (5) E I.
42. The pair which is related to the musical art forms introduced during the Nayakka period is  
 (1) A I. (2) B H. (3) B J. (4) C J. (5) D G.
43. The pair which is related to the two forms of Brahman denoted by Sankara is  
 (1) A F. (2) B I. (3) B J. (4) D J. (5) E G.
44. The pair which is related to the two fields which are safeguarded by Dandaniti according to Dharmasastras is  
 (1) A H. (2) A J. (3) B H. (4) C I. (5) E H.
45. The pair which is related to the Swan which protects the life as expounded in Taittiriya upanisad is  
 (1) S G. (2) B H. (3) D F. (4) D J. (5) E I.
- For the questions from 46 to 50, select the option that gives the correct combination from the columns I, II, III and IV for the expression given in each question.

I	II	III	IV
A Moral discipline	F Speaking truth	K Carittira	P Offering of kanchi a dharma during poverty
B Comprised of musical character	G Father of new Era in India	L Pioneer of rationalism	Q Spritual education
C Delivered saiva oration	H Vyavakara	M Restoration of temples	R Rajasasana
D Dharma	I Pleases the God	N Guru Bhakti	S Gave importance to Vedanta concepts
E Wrote commentary for Brahmasutra	J Purana patana	O Prove the existence of God in temples	T Induce love towards God.

46. The group which is related to divine aspects of verses of Nayanmars is  
 (1) AFLT. (2) AILR. (3) BGLS. (4) BIOT. (5) EFLP.
47. The group which is related to the reformer of Hindu society, Raja Ram Mohan Roy is  
 (1) AILT. (2) BFOP. (3) BGOR. (4) CILR. (5) EGLS.
48. The group which is related to the important aspects of law in Hindu political concepts is  
 (1) AGLT. (2) DHKR. (3) DHLT. (4) DILR. (5) DIOT.
49. The group which is related to the activities of Srila Sri Arumuka Navalar for the development of Saivism is  
 (1) BGLR. (2) CHLR. (3) CINR. (4) CJMP. (5) EGOR.
50. The group which is related to the highest goals of Hindu Gurukula education is  
 (1) AFNQ. (2) CILT. (3) DILR. (4) EHNT. (5) EJLT.

AL/2016/46/E-II

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

හින්දු ජීවමාලය II  
 இந்து நாகரிகம் II  
 Hindu Civilization II

46 E II

පැය තුනයි  
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

**Instructions:**

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

**Part I**

- "The Vedas have contributed immensely for the development of Hindu culture." Discuss this statement under the following topics:
  - Divisions of Vedas
  - Description of Prime Deities reflected in Vedas
  - Religious worship
  - Importance of Vedas in Hinduism
- Examine the development of Saivism in Tamil Nadu during the Pallava period under the following topics:
  - The political and social conditions
  - The contributions of the Nayanmars
  - The development of Temples
- "The role of Ramakrishna Mission in the uplifting of the mankind is noteworthy." Discuss this statement based on the following topics:
  - The teachings of Sri Ramakrishna
  - Swami Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission
  - Religious and social activities

**Part II**

- Discuss the importance of temples in the development of Hindu culture.
- Explain the importance of Iconographical art, which belongs to Hindu Fine Arts and discuss its special features in relation to **one** of the forms of Lord Siva.
- Discuss the special features of Ramanujar's Vedanta concept under the following topics.
  - The texts which contributed for the formulation of Ramanujar's philosophical concept.
  - The concept of Supreme God.
  - The relation between Atma and God.
- Discuss the creation of the world as explained in Saiva siddhanta.
- Write short notes on any **four** of the following.
  - Puranas in Hinduism
  - Tirukketisvaram
  - Bhagavadgita
  - Arunagirinathar
  - Asramadharm
  - Astrology in Hindu Society

\* \* \*

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

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