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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
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கல்விய்ப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2023(2024)  
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2023(2024)

බුද්ධ ධර්මය I, II  
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

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

### Buddhism I

#### Instructions:

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

1. Siddhārta Bodhisattva understood that the self-indulgence experienced by him was not the everlasting reality for the first time
  - (1) by seeing the ugly postures of the actors and actresses.
  - (2) by seeing an ascetic on the way.
  - (3) by hearing the birth of prince Rāhula.
  - (4) by experiencing old-age, illness and death (jarā, vyādhī, maraṇa).
2. According to the first utterance of joy (udāna), the Tathāgata had to face the sufferings like old-age, death (jarā, maraṇa) etc in previous existences because of
  - (1) taṇhā.                      (2) māna.                      (3) dosa.                      (4) kamma vipāka.
3. Which quality of the Buddha does the two lines of the verses “Rahasat paw nokota-kelesarayanut durukota” represent?
  - (1) Arahaṇa                      (2) Sammā sambuddha                      (3) Lokavidū                      (4) Bhagavā
4. What is the option that does **not** express the Buddha’s quality ‘Sugata’?
  - (1) ‘treading the noble path (ariya magga)’
  - (2) ‘attainment of the highest bliss, nibbanā’
  - (3) speaking the wholesome words beneficial for this life and next life
  - (4) deserving to accept all kinds of offerings
5. “I am the Fully-Enlightened One. I am the greatest surgeon.” This statement uttered by the Buddha indicates that He
  - (1) showed nursing the sick persons by example.
  - (2) totally eradicated the defilements like rāga in the mind.
  - (3) engaged not only in medicating but also in nursing well.
  - (4) became a physician who conducted surgeries.
6. The Jātaka stories show how Siddhārta Bodhisattva fulfilled the perfections (pāramitā). Accordingly, select the option that correctly includes the perfection of pāramitā and the Jataka story relevant to that.
  - (1) Upekkhā pāramitā - Kapi Jātaka                      (2) Mettā pāramitā - Vaṭṭaka Jātaka.
  - (3) Nekkhamma pāramitā - Makhādeva Jātaka.                      (4) Aditṭhāna pāramitā - Lomahaṃsa Jātaka.

7. Mindfulness in all actions such as sitting, standing, walking etc. is a basic characteristic in developing samatha bhāvanā. This is known as  
 (1) indriya saṃvara. (2) sati sampajañña.  
 (3) nisammakārī. (4) brahmacārī.
8. The Dhamma practice that guides the thinking and acting towards others taking oneself as example is known as  
 (1) attūpanāyika. (2) attajjhāsa.  
 (3) dhammādhīpati. (4) lokādhīpati.
9. The Dhamma that teaches the right consumption of righteously earned wealth through one's own energy and sweat is known in Buddhism as  
 (1) atthi sukha. (2) bhoga sukha.  
 (3) anaṇa sukha. (4) anavajja sukha.
10. "Any living and non-living things such as satva, puggala and matter are in the nature of rising and passing." This characteristic is known in Buddhism as  
 (1) tatathā. (2) vitatathā. (3) aniccatā. (4) visamatā.
11. Five obligations that should be performed by employer to employee are mentioned in Sigālovāda sutta, and the fact that does **not** belong to those obligations is  
 (1) assigning work according to capacity of the employee.  
 (2) providing food and due wages.  
 (3) providing health facilities.  
 (4) not insulting.
12. What is the nīvaraṇa dhamma identified by terms such as anger, ill-will, malice and hatred?  
 (1) kāmaccanda. (2) vyāpāda. (3) thīnamiddha. (4) vicikicchā.
13. According to the anuloma paṭiccasamuppāda, "five aggregates (pañcakkandha) arise due to paṭisandhi citta." This is indicated by  
 (1) "avijjā paccayā saṃkhārā". (2) "viññāṇa paccayā nāmarūpaṃ".  
 (3) "nāmarūpa paccayā salāyatanam". (4) "upādāna paccayā bhavo".
14. What is the Sutta preached to Todeyya Putta Subha Mānavaka explaining that diversity of persons (puggala visamatā) is caused by Kamma?  
 (1) Pattakamma Sutta (2) Cullakamma Vibhaṅga Sutta  
 (3) Dakkhiṇā Vibhaṅga Sutta (4) Sacca Vibhaṅga Sutta
15. The wholesome and unwholesome actions (kusalākusala kamma) performed as a life habit and the wholesome and unwholesome actions performed in the previous life and constantly remembered are known as  
 (1) garuka kamma. (2) āsanna kamma.  
 (3) āciṇṇa kamma. (4) kaṭattā kamma.
16. The consequences of unwholesome actions (akusala kamma vipāka) that one has to face can be avoided by acting with presence of mind and diligence are mentioned in the Dhamma as  
 (1) gati sampatti. (2) upadhi sampatti.  
 (3) kāla sampatti. (4) payoga sampatti.
17. What is the unwholesome action (akusala kamma) that does **not** belong to mano kamma among the ten unwholesome deeds (dasa akusala kamma)?  
 (1) Vicikicchā (2) Abhijjā (3) Vyāpāda (4) Micchā ditṭhi
18. Being, (satta) individual, (puggala), self, soul (ātma) are only conventional terms and all these are subjected to change and suffering and they are not ātma. This is expressed in  
 (1) tilakkhaṇa. (2) trividya. (3) pañca niyāma. (4) tisikkhā.

19. "It is better not to engage in actions that lead to repentance, suffering the consequences with crying and shedding tears". The first pair of lines of Dhammapada verse that includes this idea is  
 (1) "Nataṃ kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu - yaṃ katvā anutappati".  
 (2) "Taṃca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu - yaṃ katvā nānutappati".  
 (3) "Sukarāni asādhūni - attano ahitānica".  
 (4) "Akkocchi maṃ avadhi maṃ - ajini maṃ ahāsi me".
20. In which sutta and to whom did the Buddha preach the five obligations known as pañca bali?  
 (1) In Pattakamma sutta to millionaire Anāthapiṇḍika  
 (2) In Anaṇa sutta to millionaire Anāthapiṇḍika  
 (3) In Kūṭadanta sutta to Brahmin Kūṭadanta  
 (4) In Vyagghapajja sutta to householder Dīghajānu
21. According to the concept of pañca bali, performing obligations to one's relatives is known as  
 (1) nīāti bali. (2) atithi bali. (3) pubbapeta bali. (4) devatā bali.
22. Among the facts preached by the Buddha to the residents of Kālāma that one should not accept anything at once, the option that does **not** belong to them is  
 (1) by hear-say. (2) by tradition.  
 (3) by logic. (4) inability to criticise.
23. Without quarrels and disputes, living in unity and happiness, just as a mixture of milk and water, in harmony and looking at each other pleasantly is known in Buddhism as  
 (1) empathy (Sahakampanaya). (2) co-operation (Sahayogaya).  
 (3) co-existence (Sahajīvanaya). (4) sympathy (Sahānubhūtiya).
24. What is the option that includes the Buddhist teaching that guides harmonious and peaceful existence with regard to living in a multi-national, religious and cultural society?  
 (1) Sivu sas and sivu sangarāvat.  
 (2) Sivu sangarāvat and sivu bambaviharāṇa.  
 (3) Sivu pilisimbiya and sivu bambaviharāṇa.  
 (4) Sivupasaya and sivusas.
25. "Being (satta) is a combination of elements (skandha)." According to this analysis, the four great elements (satara mahā bhūta) such as paṭhavi belong to  
 (1) rūpa skandha. (2) vedanā skandha.  
 (3) saññā skandha. (4) saṅkhāra skandha.
26. The first two lines of Dhammapada verse that indicates the increase of fame of the individual who works with unshakable energy (viriya), mindfulness, with the purity of three doors and acting wisely are  
 (1) "acaritvā brahma cariyaṃ - aladdhā yobbane dhanam".  
 (2) "uttahānavato satimato - sucikammassa nisammakārino".  
 (3) "appamādo amatapadam - pamādo maccunopadam".  
 (4) "Sukarāni asādhūni - attano ahitānica".
27. According to the theory of paṭiccasamuppāda, a sutta that describes rise of quarrels and various conflicts in the society due to taṇhā is  
 (1) Mahāsamaya sutta. (2) Mahāparinibbāna sutta.  
 (3) Mahānidāna sutta. (4) Mahāpadāna sutta.
28. A fact that does **not** belong to Dasasakvīvat is  
 (1) providing protection to the armed forces that safeguard the country.  
 (2) working towards prevention of unrighteous actions in the country.  
 (3) providing of wealth to the poor people.  
 (4) providing protection to women.
29. The faith, which is also considered a seed that is to be cultivated, on the qualities of the triple gem (tisaraṇa) that originates in our mind is known as  
 (1) bhakti. (2) saddhā. (3) samādhi. (4) pasāda.

30. According to pañcanīvaraṇa, just as a patient who suffers from bile disorder can not sense any taste in food, good and bad can **not** be identified because of  
 (1) kāmaccchanda. (2) vyāpāda. (3) thīnamiddha. (4) vicikicchā.
31. In the analysis of sammā diṭṭhi into five aspects, identification that all is of anicca, dukkha and anatta is known as  
 (1) kammassakatā sammā diṭṭhi. (2) dhyāna sammā diṭṭhi.  
 (3) vidarsāna sammā diṭṭhi. (4) mārga sammā diṭṭhi.
32. Having accompanied Upāli Thera and twenty monks from Siyam desa and performed the Upasampadā vinaya karma, a revival of the Sāsana in Sri Lanka took place during the period of  
 (1) King Kithsirimevan.  
 (2) King Wimaladharmasooriya.  
 (3) King Kirthi Sri Rajasinghe.  
 (4) King Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe.
33. A text known as 'Kathāvattuppakarāṇa' was compiled and included in the Abhidhamma Piṭaka by  
 (1) Mahā Kassapa Mahā arahat Thera.  
 (2) Sabbakāmi Mahā arahat Thera.  
 (3) Sambhūta Mahā arahat Thera.  
 (4) Moggalīputta Tissa Mahā arahat Thera.
34. Select the option that correctly mentions the missionary monk and the region to which he travelled to establish the Buddha Sāsana on new lands as a result of the third Buddhist council.  
 (1) Mahādeva Thera - Himavanta Region (2) Majjhima Thera - Yonaka Raṭṭha  
 (3) Rakkhita Thera - Vanavāsi Region (4) Mahā Rakkhita Thera - Aparanta Region
35. Name respectively, according to which stūpa structures were Anuradhapura, Thūpārāma and Kelani Vihāra stūpas constructed?  
 (1) Bubbulākāra - Ghaṇṭākāra (2) Dhānyākāra - Bubbulākāra  
 (3) Ghaṇṭākāra - Dhānyākāra (4) Ghaṇṭākāra - Ghaṭākāra
36. What is the name of the structure connected to the matrix of stūpa (stūpa garbha), facing the four directions and built like a pandal (toraṇa)?  
 (1) Devata kotuwa (2) Koravakgala  
 (3) Vatadāge (4) Vāhalkada
37. As children, our most important obligation to protect the sacred places with various amazing world-renowned artistic creations is  
 (1) showing them to the tourists.  
 (2) giving a publicity appreciating them.  
 (3) assisting the security guards at the sacred places.  
 (4) preventing the damage caused to them.
38. What is the hand gesture (mudrā) depicted by the well-known Samādhi Buddha Statute in the Mahamevnā park in Anuradhapura?  
 (1) Dhyāna mudrā (2) Abhaya mudrā (3) Vitarka mudrā (4) Dharma cakra mudrā
39. Performance of royal duties without any anger or ill-will towards citizens for any reason and considering that all the citizens as one's own children is known in the Dasa Rāja Dharma as  
 (1) maddava. (2) tapasa. (3) akkodha. (4) avirodhatā.
40. What is the name of the artist who created the paintings extracting various styles from local and foreign arts in the new shrine room of the Kelaniya Vihāra?  
 (1) M. Sarlis (2) Solias Mendis  
 (3) George Keet (4) Somabandhu Vidyāpati



6. (i) Write the immoral statement made by Bhikkhu Subhadra that caused the first Buddhist council.  
(ii) Name the venue, Mahā Arahat Thera who chaired and the king who supported the council.  
(iii) Explain with reference to the first Buddhist council that the main objective of the Buddhist councils was to ensure the preservation of the Sāsana.

7. Write short notes on any **two** of the following.

- (i) King Dutugemunu  
(ii) Tilakkhaṇa  
(iii) Viriya Pāramitā  
(iv) Paintings in the Kandyan period

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