

10. The one who said "Arithu arithu manidarathal arithu" is
 (1) Thiruvalluvar. (2) Auvaiyar.
 (3) Thirumoolar. (4) Bharathiyar.
11. The one who sold his wife's chain and did the service of putting incense to God is
 (1) Apputhiadihal. (2) Siruthondar.
 (3) Kunkiliyakkalayar. (4) Ilaiyankudimara Nayanar.
12. In the four stages of life that are emphasized in Saivam, the stage which supports those who are in the other stages is
 (1) Bramachariyam. (2) Illaram.
 (3) Vanaprastham. (4) Thuravaram.
13. What is the other name for the 2nd Sivalaya which was constructed in Sri Lanka during the period of Cholas?
 (1) Vaanavan Mathevi Easwaram (2) Jananaathamangalam
 (3) Uthama Choleswaram (4) Vijayaraja Easwaram
14. The Sri Lankan temple which is called as Sinna Kathirgamam is
 (1) Inuvil Kandaswamy Kovil. (2) Mandoor Kandaswamy Kovil.
 (3) Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil. (4) Verugal Chithravelayuthar Kovil.
15. The place in Jaffna where Saivasiriya Kalasalai was established by Saiva Vidyaviruthi Sangam is
 (1) Thirunelveli. (2) Chunnakam.
 (3) Urumpirai. (4) Kopay.
16. The two authors of Nalayira Thivya Pirabantham are
 (1) Thondaradi Podialwar and Sethirayar. (2) Nammalvar and Punithavathiyar.
 (3) Thondaradi Podialwar and Nammalvar. (4) Punithavathiyar and Sethirayar.
17. Siva Sinnams that are praised in the Thevaram "Nekkul Aarvam Mihapperuhi..." sung by Sambantharperuman are
 (1) Viputhi and Uruthirakkam. (2) Uruthirakkam and Panchadcharam.
 (3) Viputhi and Panchadcharam. (4) Viputhi, Uruthirakkam and Panchadcharam.
18. In the Sivalinga Moortham, Peedam and Lingam respectively denote
 (1) Vishnu and Sivan. (2) Sivan and Braman.
 (3) Sakthi and Vishnu. (4) Sakthi and Sivan.
19. According to the materials given in Saivasitthantham, 'Pasam' is
 (1) becoming knowledgeable when knowledge is given.
 (2) becoming knowledgeable without giving knowledge.
 (3) not becoming knowledgeable even knowledge is given.
 (4) the eternal form of knowledge.
20. The pathigam sung by Thirunavukarasar requesting God to mark Sula and Edapa on his shoulder is
 (1) "Thiruvadiku onrundu vinnappam..." (2) "Panniner moliyal umai pangaroo..."
 (3) "Onru kollam avar sinthai..." (4) "Mathar pirai kanniyana..."
21. Meaning of the word Thirumurai is
 (1) that this was happened like this earlier. (2) knowledge that comes from ancient times.
 (3) not created by human beings. (4) compilation of holy hymns of divinity.
22. 'Vidyarambam' performed by Hindus is
 (1) one of the Nithiya kiriyas. (2) one of the Apari kiriyas.
 (3) one of the Poorva kiriyas. (4) one of the Sirartha kiriyas.

23. Thadatha Nilai of God means
 (1) the state that is beyond to reach by mind, words and body.
 (2) the state of coming to bestow blessings to the souls.
 (3) the state beyond Kunamkuri.
 (4) the state beyond likes and dislikes.
24. The reason for mentioning Hinduism as 'Sanathana Dharmam' is that
 (1) it has six religious paths. (2) it has vedhas as common script.
 (3) it continues firmly from time immemorial. (4) it gives importance to temple worship.
25. The reason for giving the name 'Shaaram' to Thiruneeru is because
 (1) it burns sins into ashes.
 (2) it removes three impurities of souls.
 (3) it gives supreme wealth.
 (4) it protects the souls who apply them.
26. The option that only contains the kiriyas of marriage is
 (1) Mangala neeratuthal, Asthisanjayanam and Anthiyeti.
 (2) Agni valam varuthal, Ammi mithithal and Mangala naan pootuthal.
 (3) Veettu krithiyam, Naamakaramam and Sabindikaramam.
 (4) Ammi mithithal, Sabindikaramam and Mangala naan pootuthal
27. The option that only contains the books written by Varathapandithar is
 (1) Thadchina Kailasa Puranam, Pillaiyar Kathai and Ekathasi Puranam.
 (2) Paralaivinayakar Pallu, Ekathasi Puranam and Sivarathiri Puranam.
 (3) Ekathasi Puranam, Kalvalaianthathi and Pillaiyar Kathai.
 (4) Sivarathiri Puranam, Ekathasi Puranam and Pillaiyar Kathai.
28. Main objective of performing Aparakiriyas is
 (1) to uplift the life of the relatives of the dead persons.
 (2) to make the departed souls attain a good status.
 (3) to make dead ones born again.
 (4) to avoid harmful incidents in the environment.
29. The meaning of 'Antharitham' which is one of the categories of pirathishtai is
 (1) a ritual performed in a new temple built on the place where there were no temples before.
 (2) a ritual performed in a temple built on the place where there was a ruined temple.
 (3) kriya that is performed in a damaged temple after Palasthapanam.
 (4) performing as a remedial worship when any evil incidents (Theetu) takes place in a temple.
30. Saameepamukthi is
 (1) taking the form of Sivan.
 (2) staying in Sivan's world.
 (3) state of staying closer to Sivan.
 (4) combining with Sivan in one form as athuvitham.
31. The common feature of the two books Bhagavat Gita and Dammapatha is that
 (1) these two books are preached in a battle field.
 (2) Sankarar wrote commentary for both these books.
 (3) these two books are written in Pali language.
 (4) these two books emphasizes Aram (charity) for the emancipation of human beings.
32. 'Chithra Purnami' fasting is observed in remembrance of
 (1) the dead mother. (2) the dead father.
 (3) the dead son. (4) the dead spouse.

33. The option that contains only the holy faces of Sivaperuman is
 (1) Sathiyojatham, Param, Vamathevam and Vibavam
 (2) Vamathevam, Ahoram, Thathpurusham and Esanam
 (3) Param, Viyakam, Ahoram and Esanam
 (4) Ahoram, Vamathevam, Vibavam and Esanam
34. The Sariya patham in the four paths (natpathams) of Saivism,
 (1) explains about Thondu (service) and Samayasaram (Religious observations).
 (2) says about recitation of mantras, pujas and prayers.
 (3) explains about Ashtanga sivayogam.
 (4) says about the truthfulness of three entities.
35. Sparisa Theedchai means that Guru with the feeling of mercy to the disciple,
 (1) looking at him with his eyes.
 (2) touching him with his hands.
 (3) preaching him with words.
 (4) giving him inspiration through the mind.
36. The option that contains the three yogams of Bhagavat Gita is
 (1) Karma yogam, Sivayogam and Bhakthi yogam.
 (2) Sivayogam, Bhakthi yogam and Gnana yogam.
 (3) Gnana yogam, Karma yogam and Sivayogam.
 (4) Karma yogam, Bhakthi yogam and Gnana yogam.
37. Thavaralingam is
 (1) consecrated firmly in temples to be worshipped by all.
 (2) the Lingam that is worshipped by an individual according to his wish with the direction given by the Guru.
 (3) created to be put it into rivers or lakes.
 (4) made out of soil, raw rice and cooked rice.
- Select the correct answers for the questions 38 to 40 based on the details from A to I given in the following table.

God	Scripture	Worship
A – Kannaki	D – Mahabharatha	G – Aiyasi Parani
B – Draupathai	E – Sadangu Paadal of villages	H – Coronation of Tharmar
C – Ksherthrapalakar	F – Silapathikaaram	I – Kulirththi Sadangu

38. The group that is related to the woman who appeared on the sacrificial fire (yagam) created by the king of Panchala is
 (1) AEH. (2) AGI. (3) BCI. (4) BDH.
39. The group that is related to the God who is called 'Pathini Deiyo' by Buddhists is
 (1) ADH. (2) AFI. (3) BEI. (4) CGH.
40. The group that is related to the worship of Vairavar is
 (1) ADE. (2) BEI. (3) BFI. (4) CEG.

* *

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 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2023(2024)
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2023(2024)

දෛවනෙරී I, II
 சைவநெறி I, II
 Saivanery I, II

Saivanery II

- * Answer only five questions including first and second questions.
 * The first question carries 20 marks and other questions including the second question carry 10 marks each.

1. Write short answers to the following questions.

- Mention **two** fastings (Vrathams) for Lord Murugan.
- Mention **two** books included in Sithantha Attakam.
- Mention **two** Hindu literature which have influence in the Vadamodi and Thenmodi Koothu?
- How the love and commitment for Saivaism of Thilakavathiyar is expressed?
- Mention **two** Samayakuravars who were invited by Kunkiliyakkalaya Nayanaar to his home and were ushered.
- What is the reason for mentioning Kudamulluku as 'Perunchaanthi'?
- What time calculation method used by Hindus is known as Santhiramanam?
- Mention **two** inner behaviours to be maintained by Saivaites.
- Mention **two** benefits gained by the festivals that take place in temples.
- What is the good action revealed by the stanza "Yavarkumam pirarku innurai thane" of Thirumanthiram?

2. (i) Write **two** of the following songs accurately and in correct order.

- "Angamum vethamum othu navar ..."
- "Thanthathu unthannai kondathu ..."
- "Pachchaima malaipol meni ..."
- "Palukku palahan vendi ..."
- "Aathalai engal abirama ..."

(ii) Write the meanings of the songs written in (i) above.

3. "Mathar Mada pidiyum Mada Annamum Annathor"

– Thirugnanasambanthar

- Mention **two** temples in Sri Lanka that are praised by Thirugnanasambanthar.
- Mention the names of **three** Nayanmars who did God service in the period of Thirugnanasambanthar.
- Explain briefly the situation in which 'Yalmuri pathigam' was sung by Thirugnanasambanthar.

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4. "Ekam Sath Vibra bahutha Vathanthi"

- Rig Vedha

- (i) Why Vedhas are called as 'Ezhuthamarai'?
- (ii) Mention **three** gods praised in Rig Vedha.
- (iii) Explain briefly the **three** kaandams of Vedhas.

5. "Poiyirunda Sinthai poriyillar pothamam

Meiyirandum Kaanar Miha"

- Thiruvardupayan

- (i) What is the aim of souls?
- (ii) What are the **three** impurities (mummalams)?
- (iii) Briefly explain about Pirartha karma, Akamiya karma and Sanjitha karma.

6. "Undi Koduthoor Uyir Koduthoorae"

- Manimekalai

- (i) What is Pathipunniyam?
- (ii) Mention **three** names of Nayanmars who did the service of giving food to the devotees of Lord Siva.
- (iii) Briefly explain about the 'Kanji Thotti Dharmam' of Arumuganavalar.

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

- (i) Kokatticholai Thanthonreeswaram
- (ii) Educational Services of Saivaparipalana Sabai
- (iii) Truthfulness as a value of Saivism
- (iv) Varaletchumi Vratham
