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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

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

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 you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

### 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 number 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 Sothiya. (2) Brahmin Huhunka.  
(3) Brahmin Droṇa. (4) Brahmin Bhāradvāja.
- Giving refuge to those like Rajjumāla, Maṭṭakunḍalī shows the Buddha's quality of  
(1) puriṣadammasārathī. (2) yathāvādī tathākārī.  
(3) tādī. (4) asaraṇa saraṇa.
- 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) lokavidū.
- The Buddha spent the first rainy retreat (vassā vāsa)  
(1) at the deer park in Benares. (2) at Kūṭhāgārasāla in the city of Visālā.  
(3) at Pāṇḍeyya 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) Approaching any assembly without fear  
(3) Deluded death (4) A good birth after death
- The 24 qualities included in the triple-gem-Buddha, Dhamma and Saṅgha can contribute to the success of student life by  
(1) learning those qualities. (2) practising those qualities.  
(3) chanting those qualities. (4) imparting those qualities to others.
- 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.

[see page two]

8. Although life with Karuṇā and Paññā (compassion and wisdom), having freed from craving, conceit and wrong view is destroyed, being truthful is known in Dhamma as  
 (1) Samatis pāramī. (2) Satya pāramī.  
 (3) Satya upa pāramī. (4) Satya paramattha pāramī.
9. An example for the perfection of pañña pāramī by the Bodhisatta is found in  
 (1) Vaṇṇupatha Jātaka. (2) Ummagga Jātaka.  
 (3) Vaṭṭaka Jātaka. (4) Temiya Jātaka.
10. "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) tilakkhaṇa. (3) tevijjā. (4) triveda.
11. The path practised by a layperson when leading a household life is known as gruhasthā sīla and the nitya sīla of a layperson is known as  
 (1) aṭṭhāṅga sīla. (2) dasa sīla.  
 (3) ājīvaka aṭṭhamaka sīla. (4) pañca sīla.
12. The bhāvana that focuses on anicca, dukkha, anatta nature of skandha dhammas like humans, beings etc. is known as  
 (1) Samatha bhāvanā. (2) Vipassanā bhāvanā.  
 (3) Piṭikul bhāvanā. (4) Ānāpānasati bhāvanā.
13. The confidence on the understanding of the qualities in the Triple Gem is known in Dhamma as  
 (1) acala bhakti. (2) aveccappasāda.  
 (3) Sallekha paṭipadā. (4) amūlikā saddhā.
14. The doubt regarding the eight things like the Buddha etc. is known in Dhamma as  
 (1) Kāmcchanda. (2) Vyāpāda.  
 (3) Thīnamiddha. (4) Vicikicchā.
15. What is name given to the Kusalākusala Kamma with dominance of Cetanā powered by repeatedly done actions for a long period?  
 (1) Vedanā (2) Sañña (3) Saṁkhāra (4) Viññāṇa
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. a person who is born in a prosperous and good time is able to lead a skilful 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 sammpatti. (2) upadhi sammpatti.  
 (3) kāla sammpatti. (4) prayoga sammpatti.
19. According to the Buddhist teaching on Kamma and 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'.

[see page three]



20. "A person who is ignorant of the Four Noble Truths accumulates Kusalākusala Kamma." The anuloma paṭicca samuppāda statement that includes the above idea is  
 (1) "avijjā paccayā saṃkhārā". (2) "saṃkhārā paccayā Viññāṇam".  
 (3) "vedanā paccayā taṇhā". (4) "upādāna paccayā bhavo".
21. "Let's live happily without hatred among those who bear hatred." What are the first two words of the Dhammapada verse that include the above idea?  
 (1) "Taṃca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu – yaṃ katvā nānutappati"  
 (2) "Attanāva kataṃ pāpaṃ – attanā saṃkilissati"  
 (3) "Nahi verena verānī – sammantīdha kudācanaṃ"  
 (4) "Susukhaṃ vata jīvāma – verinesua averino"
22. Protection of righteously earned wealth without destruction from fire, thieves, enemies is known as  
 (1) Uṭṭhāna sampadā. (2) Ārakkha sampadā.  
 (3) Kalyāṇamittatā. (4) Samajīvikatā.
23. 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.
24. Among the obligations that should be performed by wife towards husband as mentioned in the Sigālovāda Sutta, what is the statement that is not included among them?  
 (1) Proper management of household affairs  
 (2) Treatments to people in association  
 (3) Proper protection of earned wealth  
 (4) Providing dresses and ornaments
25. What is the Sutta preached to Anāthapiṇḍika, the nobleman emphasizing the importance of proper management of wealth?  
 (1) Parābhava Sutta (2) Dhammika Sutta  
 (3) Pattakamma Sutta (4) Vyagghapajja Sutta
26. "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 request was made by  
 (1) Brahmin Kasibhāradvāja. (2) Dīghajāṇu Koliyaputta.  
 (3) Household Sigāla. (4) Nobleman Anāthapiṇḍika.
27. According to Buddhist doctrine, every phenomenon with the nature of origin has the nature of destruction. This principle is explained in Buddhism as  
 (1) lokha dharma. (2) lokottara dharma.  
 (3) anitya dharma. (4) acintya dharma.
28. "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) "Yādisaṃ vapate bījaṃ – tādisaṃ harate phalaṃ"  
 (2) "Ye dhamma hetuppabhavā – tesaṃ hetuṃ tathāgato āha"  
 (3) "Manopubbamaṅgamā dhammā – mano seṭṭhā manomayā"  
 (4) "Saddhā bījaṃ tapo vuṭṭhāti – paññā me yuganamaṅgalaṃ"
29. 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.

[see page four]

30. "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.
31. What is the name given to hand symbol with right hand bent upward, fingers totally open towards the front?  
(1) Dhyāna mudrā (2) Abhaya mudrā (3) Vitarka mudrā (4) Dharmacakra mudrā
32. Paintings with their specific own characteristics used as a main media for communicating Buddhist doctrine developed through several periods. Select the pair of places that illustrate ancient paintings belonging to Anuradhapura period.  
(1) Dimbulagala and Mahiyanganaya (2) Mahiyanganaya and Sigiri  
(3) Hindagala and Dimbulagala (4) Sigiri and Hindagala
33. According to Prof. Senarath Paranawithana, the moonstone in Anuradhapura symbolises  
(1) religious co-existence. (2) noble state.  
(3) bhava cakra. (4) agricultural livelihood.
34. What is the name of the house with a canopy erected for the protection of Stūpa?  
(1) Cetiyaḡhara (2) Paṭimāḡhara (3) Bodhighara (4) Padhānaghara
35. What is the statement which is **not** included in the Sapta aparihāṇīya Dharma?  
(1) Providing the poor with money  
(2) Protecting women  
(3) Seeking and respecting elders' advice  
(4) Providing facilities to holy men coming into the Kingdom
36. 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) Vīmaṃsaka Sutta
37. Sacrificing time, energy, wealth, comfort etc. by a ruler for the welfare of his subjects is known in Dasarājadharma as  
(1) dāna. (2) sīla. (3) pariccāga. (4) avirodha.
38. Vibhāṣā, the commentary on Tripiṭaka-Sūtra, Vinaya, Abhidharma was written  
(1) in the third Buddhist Council. (2) in the Buddhist Council at Aluvihāra.  
(3) in the Kaṇishka Dharma Sangāyanā. (4) in the Buddhist Council in Burma.
39. 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 Maṇḍala - Ven. Majjhātika
40. The text which mentions "The Buddha's qualities are infinite. Therefore, all the nine qualities can not be explained. Only the quality Purisadamma Sārathi is explained" was written by  
(1) Buddhaputra Thera. (2) Vidya Cakravarthi.  
(3) Gurulugomi. (4) Dharmasena thera.

