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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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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

බුද්ධ ධර්මය 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.

1. In the statement that includes the nine qualities of the Buddha, the term 'Buddha' means that the Buddha
 - (1) excels among the intellectuals.
 - (2) realized the four noble truths.
 - (3) guides others to realize Dharma realized by him.
 - (4) eradicated all defilements entirely.
 - (5) realized nibbāna.
2. A super knowledge among the eightfold knowledges (aṣṭavidyā ṇāṇa) endowed by the Buddha is
 - (1) nāṇādhimuttika ṇāṇa.
 - (2) indriyaparopariyatta ṇāṇa.
 - (3) ṭhānatṭhāna ṇāṇa.
 - (4) sabbatthagāminīpaṭipadā ṇāṇa.
 - (5) āsavakkhya ṇāṇa.
3. The Buddhist sources mention that the Buddha is endowed with sixfold super knowledges that others do not possess. One among them is
 - (1) the inability to express by others that the defilements (āsava dhammas) have not been eradicated by you.
 - (2) the knowledge that penetrates various wishes in the minds of beings.
 - (3) the super knowledge that enables performance of various miracles.
 - (4) the knowledge that enables to read others' mind by his own mind.
 - (5) the knowledge that enables to enter the eightfold assembly fearlessly.
4. "O' the Evil One (Māra), I will not attain the great passing away (mahā parinirvāṇa) until my fourfold disciples, having learnt Dhamma properly, develop the ability to preach the Dhamma to others" What is the sutta preached by the Buddha, which includes this statement?
 - (1) Vīmaṇsaka Sutta
 - (2) Mahāparinibbāna Sutta
 - (3) Dhātuvibhaṅga Sutta
 - (4) Lakkhaṇa Sutta
 - (5) Ariyapariyesana Sutta
5. The Buddha, admiring the religious tolerance, discussed the Dhamma with other religious Brahmin teachers in their presence. One such person was
 - (1) Brahmin Sonadaṇḍa.
 - (2) Makkhalīgosāla.
 - (3) Sakuludāyi Paribbājaka.
 - (4) Householder Upālī.
 - (5) Brahmin Droṇa.

6. Only one point in a note written under the topic 'Introduction to Tripiṭaka Dharma' by a student was correct. Namely,
- (1) The adhisīla included in Vinaya is also relevant to laymen.
 - (2) Ānā desanā is Abhidharma teaching.
 - (3) The terms, Sutta and Vinaya are found in Buddhism for the first time.
 - (4) The suttas are the teachings introduced as threaded in a line properly.
 - (5) Vinaya is known as sammuti desanā since they are endorsed through approval by Saṅgha.
7. What is the sutta among the suttas which shows clearly the quality sandiṭṭhika preached in the paryāpti Dharma by the Buddha in the Buddha's time?
- (1) Ratana Sutta
 - (2) Brahmajāla Sutta
 - (3) Tirokuḍḍa Sutta
 - (4) Dakkhiṇavibhaṅga Sutta
 - (5) Aggañña Sutta
8. What is the meaning expressed by the statement "Sabbe dhammā anattā" found in the Dhammapada?
- (1) Buddhism accepts a soul that transmigrates to next life
 - (2) Buddhism is not based on the concept of soul
 - (3) One is one's own refuge
 - (4) Self-realization becomes the realization of Dharma
 - (5) All religions are based on anātmavāda
9. What is the sutta which proves that Buddhism is not a revelation by God but an exposition through investigation into truth by the Buddha?
- (1) Vasala Sutta
 - (2) Ariyapariyesana Sutta
 - (3) Parābhava Sutta
 - (4) Vyagghapajja Sutta
 - (5) Kālāma Sutta
10. Eight noble persons belonging to Saṅgha are mentioned in Buddhism. Namely,
- (1) the eight persons who tread the noble eightfold path.
 - (2) the eight persons who deserve to be offered with eightfold material donations (aṣṭapariṣkāra).
 - (3) the eight persons who are on the path of stream entry and fruition of path (such as sotāpatti magga and phala)
 - (4) the eight persons who attained eightfold knowledge.
 - (5) the eight persons who are agitated by the vicissitude of life (aṭṭha loka dhamma)
11. Select the option which includes a point that is **not** relevant to Samaṇa tradition in the Buddha's time.
- (1) Acceptance of various religious views
 - (2) Existence of six well-known religious teachers
 - (3) Existence of many religious schools
 - (4) Acceptance of four castes (catur varṇa)
 - (5) Admission of women to lead ordained religious life
12. According to Pali canon, what can be the definition of a monk who renounced the household life considering it to be full of obstacles and with a view to attaining freedom?
- (1) One who serves the society
 - (2) One who protects the ten precepts
 - (3) One who wears fragmented clothes
 - (4) One who deserves to receive the four requisites
 - (5) One who leads a disciplined life
13. There were in the Buddha's time eight methods of higher ordination (upasampādā) based on various purposes and necessities for monks and nuns. What is the aṭṭhāvācika method among them?
- (1) The higher ordination received after answering questions.
 - (2) The higher ordination received according to the acceptance of aṭṭhagaru dhamma.
 - (3) The higher ordination received on a request made through a messenger.
 - (4) The higher ordination received by performing ñaṭṭi catutthi kamma by monks and nuns.
 - (5) The higher ordination received after admitting admonitions.

[See page three]

14. The four basic sikkhā relevant to the higher ordained monks are known as pārājikā, and the monkhood is removed when one pārājikā is committed. One offence that does **not** belong to the four pārājikās is
- (1) sexual intercourse.
 - (2) stealing.
 - (3) killing a human.
 - (4) exposing ārya guṇa that one does not have.
 - (5) schism (saṅghabheda).
15. Although there are differences in persons such as farmers and traders according to their professions in the society, one cannot be categorised into a caste by birth. To whom was this preached by the Buddha?
- (1) To Paribbājaka Potṭhapāda
 - (2) To Paribbājaka Sandaka
 - (3) To Brahmiṇ Vāseṭṭha
 - (4) To householder Upāli
 - (5) To Assalāyana Mānavaka
16. Who is the teacher in the Buddha's time, who taught all the beings are without power (bala), without effort (virīya), and they become either pure or impure without a cause?
- (1) Purṇa Kassapa
 - (2) Makkhalī Gosāla
 - (3) Pakuda Kaccāyana
 - (4) Upaka Ājivaka
 - (5) Brahmin Soṇandaṇḍa
17. The doctrine that the meritorious deeds like generosity and sinful acts like killing bear no consequences taught by Ajitakesakambala can be called as
- (1) Niyativāda.
 - (2) Sasvatavāda.
 - (3) Amaravikkhepavāda.
 - (4) Nastikavāda.
 - (5) Pubbekatahetuvāda.
18. The Buddhist principle that rejects the ineffectiveness of all sinful and meritorious actions taught by the religious teachers in the time of the Buddha is the
- (1) doctrine of Tilakkhaṇa.
 - (2) analysis of nāma-rūpa.
 - (3) worship of six directions.
 - (4) theory of kamma consequences.
 - (5) doctrine of anatta.
19. Select the option that includes the fact that does **not** agree to the Buddhist analysis on the origin and evolution of society mentioned in the Aggañña Sutta of Dīgha Nikāya.
- (1) Human activities in environment caused evolution.
 - (2) Mental conditions of persons had impact on the environment.
 - (3) The expansion of society took place according to law of cause and effect.
 - (4) Kingship came into being based on social unanimity.
 - (5) Evolution of society took place according to previous Kamma.
20. The chief positions were given by the Buddha to the male and female disciples in the four assembly with a view of admiring their skills. Accordingly, to whom was the chief position among the erudite (bahusrata) upāsikās given?
- (1) To Khujjatarā Upāsikā
 - (2) To Sāmāvatī Upāsikā
 - (3) To Nakulamātā
 - (4) To Sujātā
 - (5) Visākā Mahāupāsikā
21. Male and female lay disciples also made numerous contributions to the Sāsana in the time of the Buddha. Accordingly, who donated the sixty monasteries to the monks for the first time?
- (1) Nobleman Anāthapiṇḍika
 - (2) King Kosala
 - (3) Nobleman of the city of Rājagaha
 - (4) King Suddhodana
 - (5) Visākā Mahāupāsikā

22. What was the important action taken at the First Buddhist Council for the protection of Dhamma Vinaya and the welfare of bhikkhus?
- (1) Expulsion of bhikkhu Subhadra from the Sāsana
 - (2) Definition of lessor and minor precepts
 - (3) Appointment of Bhāṇakās
 - (4) Solutions to issues regarding Dharma
 - (5) Decision of the leadership of Saṅgha community after the Buddha's great passing away
23. What is the source which can **not** be regarded as one that includes details of the Second Buddhist Council and its results?
- (1) Cullavaggapāḷi
 - (2) Mahāvamsa
 - (3) Samantapāsādikā
 - (4) Dīpavamsa
 - (5) Mahānidādesapāḷi
24. The background relevant to the convening of the Third Buddhist Council can be found with reference to early Pali sources, and one fact that is **not** included in them is
- (1) acceptance of a dasavastu that was rejected, by some bhikkhus.
 - (2) entering of heretic monks into the Buddhist Order.
 - (3) avoidance of pohoyakamma for a long time.
 - (4) existence of contradictory views on Dharma.
 - (5) division of bhikkhus into various Nikāyas.
25. What is the meaning of "Saṅña" included in the five aggregates (pañcakkhandha) known conventionally as being (satta) according to Buddhism?
- (1) Sensations of Sukha-dukkha
 - (2) Kusalākusala kammās
 - (3) Perception or recognition of objectives
 - (4) Recognizing the existence of objectives
 - (5) Indriyas like cakkhu, sota etc.
26. Buddhism teaches that saṃsāra is the continuity of the process of skandha, dhātu and āyatana according to the doctrine of cause and effect. What is one fact among them known as dhātu and āyatana?
- (1) paṭhavi
 - (2) citta
 - (3) ākāsa
 - (4) poṭṭhabba
 - (5) jīva
27. According to Buddhism what arises in the individual who knows and sees the analytical teaching of skandha, dhātu and āyatana as impermanent (anicca), suffering (dukkha) and no-soul (anatta) is
- (1) disappointment.
 - (2) opposition.
 - (3) disgust.
 - (4) concentration (samādhi).
 - (5) appreciation (pasāda).
28. What is the sutta that introduces living as the first sīla paṭipadā that includes refrain from killing, with that object in mind refrain from taking sticks, clubs and weapons, with moral shame in committing sins, and with loving-kindness, friendliness and sympathy towards all beings?
- (1) Metta Sutta
 - (2) Sāmaññaphala Sutta
 - (3) Mettānissāna Sutta
 - (4) Dhammika Sutta
 - (5) Cakkavatti Sihanāda Sutta
29. According to the Aggañña Sutta, the fact that can **not** be regarded as a result of improper consumption of environmental resources such as essence of paṭhavi, badālatā, bhūmipappaṭaka and el sahal without friendliness, but with intensive craving, is
- (1) the decline of long life and skin colour of humans.
 - (2) being subjected to anger of gods.
 - (3) the destruction of resources in the environment one by one.
 - (4) arising of conflicts among humans.
 - (5) arising of social discrimination.

30. A practice that can **not** be regarded as a Buddhist teaching which establishes mutual obligations and responsibilities in the human society is
- (1) pañcasīla.
 - (2) cattaro brahmavihāra.
 - (3) catu saṅgahavattu.
 - (4) sadisā vandana.
 - (5) cattara satipaṭṭhāna.
31. According to the Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta, yathābhūta ñaṇa attained through the realization of the four noble truths is tipparivaṭṭa dvādasākāra, and the noble truth of suffering (dukkha ariya sacca) is to be
- (1) eradicated.
 - (2) attained.
 - (3) developed further.
 - (4) realized as it is.
 - (5) studied.
32. What is the statement that was **not** used by the Buddha in the first sermon when explaining craving as the origin of suffering in the dukkha samudaya ariya sacca?
- (1) It causes re-becoming (punabbhava)
 - (2) It causes soka
 - (3) It is of nandirāga
 - (4) It causes craving for each existence
 - (5) It is of three types
33. Sammā saṃkappa, the second factor in the noble eightfold path, is known in the pali canon in three aspects, and these three aspects are
- (1) nekkhamma, avyāpāda and ahimsā.
 - (2) alobha, adosa and amoha.
 - (3) dāna, sīla and cāga.
 - (4) mettā, karuṇā and muditā.
 - (5) dāna, sīla and bhāvanā.
34. What is the sutta expounded by the Buddha that exposes mental suffering and social suffering according to the doctrine of cause and effect?
- (1) Cakkavatti Sihanāda Sutta
 - (2) Ratana Sutta
 - (3) Bahuvedanīya Sutta
 - (4) Dhajagga Sutta
 - (5) Dhātuvibhaṅga Sutta
35. Some ordained Brahmins in the time of the Buddha were uccedavādins who rejected after life. That philosophy leads people to
- (1) restrain self.
 - (2) engage various religious practices.
 - (3) retreat into forest renouncing worldly comfort.
 - (4) conduct yāgahoma.
 - (5) indulge in sensual pleasures.
36. What is the statement that conveys the Buddhist concept on svacchandatā?
- (1) Everything comes into being according to Eshvara's will.
 - (2) Everything happens only according to previous karma.
 - (3) Everything happens according to determinism.
 - (4) Everything can be achieved through human skills.
 - (5) Everything happens with no cause.
37. The life with no sexual intercourse can be regarded as a main characteristic of brahmachariya (celibacy) taught in Buddhism. Among the Buddhist sīla paṭipadā, this celibacy is **not** included in
- (1) gihi dasa sīla.
 - (2) uposatha aṭṭhāṅga sīla.
 - (3) ājīva aṭṭhamaka sīla.
 - (4) sāmaṇera dasa sīla.
 - (5) pañca sīla.

38. Ten meritorious deeds that give long life, complexion, comfort, power (āyu, vaṇṇa, sepa bala) to humans in the saṃsāra are taught in Buddhism. Pattānumodanā is one among them, and it means
- (1) receiving merits.
 - (2) performing rituals and practices.
 - (3) honouring those who deserve honour.
 - (4) looking after adults.
 - (5) performing meritorious actions.
39. One upāsika who had a good knowledge of the twenty four qualities of the Triple Gem used to reflect on the meanings of the statements on the qualities when she was worshipping. According to the Pali canon, what quality did she have?
- (1) Firm confidence in the triple gem
 - (2) Confidence in the qualities of the triple gem
 - (3) ākāravatī saddhā
 - (4) Saddhā bhakti
 - (5) Amūlikā saddhā
40. Kamma is of fourfold according to consequences. Kaṭatta kamma, the fourth one is
- (1) the kusalākusala kamma which is the cause for birth in saṃsāra.
 - (2) mere action (kamma) without serious intension (cetanā).
 - (3) a kusalākusala kamma repeatedly performed.
 - (4) the kamma that causes happiness and suffering in saṃsāra.
 - (5) a serious kusalākusala kamma.
41. Buddhist economic philosophy came into being based on a great number early Buddhist suttas. One sutta among them is
- (1) Rāsiya Sutta.
 - (2) Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta.
 - (3) Mahāvedalla Sutta.
 - (4) Mahātaṇhā saṃkhyā Sutta.
 - (5) Brahmajāla Sutta.
42. Kula Sutta shows four facts that destroy the economic stability of individual life. One fact among them is the
- (1) absence of balance between earnings and expenditure.
 - (2) non-engagement in work giving various reasons.
 - (3) giving headship to a corrupted woman or man.
 - (4) disassociation of kalyāṇamitta.
 - (5) non-investment of two portions from the earnings.
43. Ten duties known as dasrāja dharma that should be basically performed by a ruler within the welfare of people are mentioned in the Buddhist sources. What is the meaning of 'Maddavaṃ'?
- (1) King should not have intoxicating drinks.
 - (2) King should be sensitive in public affairs.
 - (3) King should act knowing his limits.
 - (4) King should not be infatuated because of insatiable desires.
 - (5) King should not be heedless because of infatuation.
44. One practice included in the Sapta aparihāṇīya dharma regarded as important teachings on governance in Buddhism, is that the ruler
- (1) should not be engaged in evil actions overwhelmed by his own desires.
 - (2) should govern righteously.
 - (3) should engage in public welfare.
 - (4) should honour elders.
 - (5) should provide brahmin householders with righteous protection.

45. According to Buddhist teachings, what is the source which mentions that kingship evolved on the basis of majority mandate of people?
- (1) Cakkavatti Sihanāda Sutta
 - (2) Rājopavāda Jātaka
 - (3) Mahāparinibbāna Sutta
 - (4) Kuṭadanta Sutta
 - (5) Aggañña Sutta
46. It can be said that the Buddhist method of meditation excels the methods practised by the contemporary religious practitioners like Ālārakālāma, because of
- (1) the teaching of vipassanā.
 - (2) the attainment of miraculous powers.
 - (3) the guidance to attain dibbacakkhū ñāṇa.
 - (4) showing the path to suppress defilements.
 - (5) the attainment of eight mental absorptions (aṭṭhasamāpatti).
47. Cittānupassanā in the fourfold establishment of mindfulness teaches sixteen aspects relevant to reflection on one's own minds, and one such aspect is
- (1) reflection on the presence and the absence of nīvaraṇa dharmas in one's own mind.
 - (2) realization that the body is of thirty two impurities.
 - (3) establishment of mindfulness in four postures.
 - (4) realizing and seeing mahaggata citta as mahaggata citta.
 - (5) seeing the sensations in their reality.
48. In developing mettā kammaṭṭhāna as one practises it, may oneself be happy, healthy and peaceful! one should extend it first after himself, is to
- (1) one's enemies.
 - (2) well-wishers.
 - (3) all beings.
 - (4) most beloved ones.
 - (5) the sorrow-stricken people.
49. The Buddhist sources mention a great number of qualities that a teacher who gives kammaṭṭhāna for meditation should have. One such quality that is **not** among them is
- (1) to be heavy like a stone roof.
 - (2) to deserve honour because of qualities.
 - (3) to be one who respects own opinion.
 - (4) to be one who has attained dhyāna or knows Pali commentaries.
 - (5) to be one who speaks deep dhamma stories.
50. The results attained by a Buddhist by developing vipassanā do **not** include the
- (1) realization of tilakkhaṇa.
 - (2) attainment of paññā.
 - (3) attainment of āsavakkhaya ñāṇa.
 - (4) birth in Brahmaloṇa after death.
 - (5) realization of the four noble truths.

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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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
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

බුද්ධ ධර්මය II
பௌத்தம் II
Buddhism II

41 E 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.

Instructions:

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

Part I

- (i) Introduce the Buddha's quality 'bhagavā'. (02 marks)

(ii) Explain briefly what indriyaparopariyattañāṇa is. (04 marks)

(iii) Review the Buddha's lotus-like life. (06 marks)

(iv) Describe paṭipucchā vyākaraṇīya with examples. (08 marks)
- (i) Name **four** texts that belong to Khuddaka Nikāya. (02 marks)

(ii) "Buddhism rejects īsvara nirmāṇavāda." Investigate. (04 marks)

(iii) Expose the universal flexibility of Buddhism with **two** teachings. (06 marks)

(iv) Evaluate Buddhism as a path to liberation. (08 marks)
- (i) Name **two** well-known Paribbājakas in the Buddha's time. (02 marks)

(ii) Intrepret Saraṇāgamana pabbajjā. (04 marks)

(iii) Explain what Ovādapaṭigghaṇa ordination is. (06 marks)

(iv) Show with examples the fewness of wishes (appicchata) exposed in monkhood. (08 marks)

Part II

- (i) Review pubbekatahetuvāda. (08 marks)

(ii) Show the Buddhist attitude to pubbekatahetuvāda. (12 marks)
- (i) Clarify the religious environment that caused the second Buddhist council. (08 marks)

(ii) Show the measures taken for the continuity of the Sāsana in the second council. (12 marks)
- (i) Explain supramundane utility of the noble eightfold path. (08 marks)

(ii) Clarify the origin of suffering (dukkha samudaya) according to dvādasāṅga paṭiccasamuppāda starting with avijjā. (12 marks)
- (i) Evaluate the righteous earning of wealth according to Buddhism. (08 marks)

(ii) Show the Buddhist guidelines for consumption of wealth. (12 marks)
- (i) "Vipassanā bhāvanā develops insight of reality." Explain. (08 marks)

(ii) Describe Asubhānussati with reference to sources. (12 marks)

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