

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  
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் of Exami  
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
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31 E I

Q.No. Marks

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර්  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசெம்பர்  
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018

06.12.2018 / 0830 - 0930

ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව I  
 ஆங்கில மொழி I  
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE I

පැය එකයි  
 ஒரு மணித்தியாலம்  
 One hour

Checked by Entered by EMF

විභාග අංකය  
 சுட்டுண்  
 Index Number

Total  
 Paper I  
 Paper II  
 FINAL MARKS

ප්‍රශ්න සියල්ලට ම පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම ලියන්න.  
 எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் இவ்வினாத்தாளிலேயே விடை எழுதுக.  
 ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER ITSELF.

○ Test 1

Match the following places with their descriptions. Write the correct letter in the blank.  
 The first one is done for you.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Hospital	University	Library	Temple	Zoo	Airport

- (1) A place where planes land and take off ..... **F** .....
- (2) A place of religious worship .....
- (3) A place where animals, birds and reptiles are kept for exhibition .....
- (4) Sick people are given medical treatment here. ....
- (5) An institution of higher education .....
- (6) Books, magazines and newspapers are kept here. ....

For  
 examiners'  
 use only

Q. 1

1 x
Total
5

○ Test 2

Fill in the blanks in the following dialogue. Use the words given in the box. The first one is done for you.

inside, around, for, with, behind, from

Policeman: Where were you exactly when the accident happened?  
 Raveendra: I was (1) **inside** the school bus.  
 Policeman: Did you clearly see what happened?  
 Raveendra: Yes, a motorbike was coming (2) ..... our bus. The driver stopped the bus because of heavy traffic.  
 Policeman: After that...?  
 Raveendra: The motorbike tried to overtake us and collided (3) ..... a van coming (4) ..... the opposite direction.  
 Policeman: When did this happen?  
 Raveendra: I think it was (5) ..... 7.00 a.m.  
 Policeman: Thank you (6) ..... the information.  
 Raveendra: You're welcome.

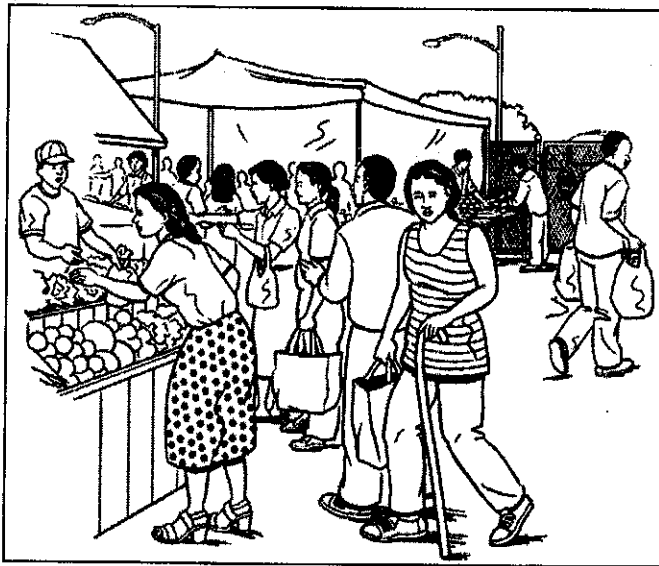
Q. 2

1 x
Total
5

For examiners' use only

○ Test 3

Study the picture. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. *The first one is done for you.*



- ~~buying~~
- salesman
- leaving
- buyers
- tent
- man
- heavy
- busiest
- crowded
- lamp posts
- lady

This picture shows a market place. People seem to be busy (1) buying various things. Some (2) ..... are waiting in a queue before a stall where a (3) ..... with a cap is selling goods. There is a (4) ..... with a walking stick in the middle of the picture. A man carrying two bags is (5) ..... the place. The bags look (6) ..... . The area around the counter is (7) ..... Two (8) ..... can also be seen in the picture. There is a (9) ..... between the lamp posts. A (10) ..... standing near one lamp post seems to be talking to someone. This is one of the (11) ..... days at the market place.

Q. 3

½ x

Total

5

○ Test 4

Study the content page of a text book given in **Box A**. Write the relevant page numbers of the units against the titles given in **Box B**. *The first one is done for you.*

**Box A**

Units	Pages
A Brief History of the Earth	26 - 30
Agricultural Equipment	31 - 36
The Human Waste Stream	<del>37 - 40</del>
The Challenge of Homeless People	41 - 45
The War of Pests	56 - 55
International Waters	56 - 60

**Box B**

Titles	Pages
(1) Water pollution	37 - 40
(2) The tools that ancient people used in farming	
(3) How the planet in which we live looked like in the past	
(4) Oceans in different parts of the world	
(5) Low cost housing schemes	
(6) Insects that are harmful for crop growing	

Q. 4

1 x

Total

5





සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

Q. No. Marks

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 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka  
 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

31 E II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 දෙසැම්බර්  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 டிசெம்பர்  
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2018

06.12.2018 / 0945 - 1145

ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව II  
 ஆங்கில மொழி II  
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE II

පැය දෙකයි  
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
 Two hours

Paper II has 8 pages (5 - 12) on two sheets.

Paper II Total

ප්‍රශ්න සියල්ලට ම පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම ලියන්න.  
 எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் இவ்வினாத்தாளிலேயே விடை எழுதுக.  
 ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER ITSELF.

විභාග අංකය  
 சுட்டெண்  
 Index Number

.....

○ Test 9

Select a word from the box which has a similar meaning to the word/phrase given within brackets and write it in the space provided. *The first one is done for you.* There are **three** extra words.

~~ancient~~, attractions, common, destinations,  
 located, prevails, stay, tourists, identical

Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa are two (1) ..... **ancient** ..... (belong to distant past) cities in Sri Lanka. They have a lot in (2) ..... (similar in many ways). Both these cities are (3) ..... (situated) in the North Central Province. Usually, dry weather (4) ..... (exists) there in most of the months of the year. These two cities are famous tourist (5) ..... (places of interest). Many local and foreign (6) ..... (persons visiting places) visit these cities throughout the year. They have a fast growing economy with the development of infrastructure facilities.

For examiners' use only

Q. 9

1 x

Total

5

For  
examiners'  
use only

○ Test 10

Underline the most suitable word within brackets.

Exercise is one of the best ways of keeping depression away. It improves your body and your mind and (1) ..... (enable, enables, enabling) you to perform better in the work place and at home. Proper (2) ..... (breathe, breath, breathing) is essential if you want to get the most from exercise, and you should take into (3) ..... (consider, consideration, considering) your heart rate. It can be (4) ..... (harmful, harmfully, harm) to do exercises too much. All good (5) ..... (fit, fitness, fitting) instructors emphasize the importance of 'listening to your body'. When you first start, you should use good (6) ..... (judgment, judge, judging), because it's easy to make the mistake of using the equipment (7) ..... (incorrectly, correctly, incorrectness). Exercise should not be seen as a (8) ..... (demand, demanded, demanding) task. To increase your fitness, exercise (9) ..... (steady, steadily, steadying) for 20 minutes a week. And you will notice a (10) ..... (different, differentiating, difference) in your body and mind in a few weeks.

Q. 10

½ ×
Total
5

○ Test 11

Fill in the blanks with the words given within the box. There are **three** extra words.

also, to, and, numerous, after, of, for, have, first, money, fashion, do, clothes, come, century, who, not
---

Throughout history, people have worn clothing of one description or another. Apart from protection against the weather, (1) ..... were also often used (2) ..... show the wearer's status (3) ..... wealth. Over the years, (4) ..... fashions in clothing have (5) ..... and gone while some (6) ..... those have been popular (7) ..... relatively short periods. Meanwhile, others (8) ..... lasted longer.

Until the (9) ..... half of the 20<sup>th</sup> (10) ..... the ability to follow (11) ..... was limited to those (12) ..... had the money to (13) ..... so. Following fashions (14) ..... only demand money but also require large amounts of leisure time.

Q. 11

½ ×
Total
7

For examiners' use only

○ Test 12

Complete the following passage using the most appropriate form of the verb given within brackets. *The first one is done for you.*

P Sara Oval is one of the oldest cricket grounds in Sri Lanka. It (1) is considered..... (consider) a historic cricket venue of the country for many reasons. First, this ground (2) ..... (host) Sri Lanka's first test match, against England in 1982. Further, in 1985, it (3) ..... (become) the venue for Sri Lanka's first-ever Test win, over India. Next, the ground (4) ..... (use) as a neutral venue for a test match series between Australia and Pakistan in 2002. So far, 15 Test matches, 12 ODIs and one T20 (5) ..... (play) at P Sara Oval. This historic stadium (6) ..... (located) in Colombo, the commercial capital of the country.

Q. 12

1 ×
Total
5

○ Test 13

Here is a page from a dictionary. Refer to it and answer the questions given below it.

<p><b>spic</b> /spɪk/ <i>noun</i> (Δ slang, especially AmE) a very offensive word for a person from a country where Spanish is spoken, for example a Mexican or Puerto Rican <b>IDIOM</b> <b>spic and span</b> = SPICK AND SPAN at SPICK</p> <p><b>spice</b> /spaɪs/ <i>noun, verb</i></p> <p>■ <i>noun</i> 1 [C, U] one of the various types of powder or seed that come from plants and are used in cooking. Spices have a strong taste and smell: <i>common spices such as ginger and cinnamon</i> ○ a <i>spice jar/rack</i> 2 [U] extra interest or excitement: <i>We need an exciting trip to add some spice to our lives.</i> <b>IDIOM</b> see VARIETY</p> <p>■ <i>verb</i> [VN] ~ sth (up) (with sth) 1 to add spice to food in order to give it more flavour: <i>highly spiced dishes</i> 2 to add interest or excitement to sth: <i>He exaggerated the details to spice up the story.</i> ○ <i>Her conversation is always spiced with humour.</i></p> <p><b>spick</b> /spɪk/ <i>adj.</i> <b>IDIOM</b> <b>spick and span</b> (also <b>spic and span</b>) [not usually before noun] neat and clean: <i>Their house is always spick and span.</i></p> <p><b>spicy</b> /'spaɪsi/ <i>adj.</i> (<b>spici-er, spici-est</b>) 1 (of food) having a strong taste because spices have been used to flavour it: <i>spicy chicken wings</i> 2 (<i>informal</i>) (of a story, piece of news, etc.) exciting and slightly shocking ▶ <b>spici-ness</b> <i>noun</i> [U]</p> <p><b>spider</b> /'spaɪdə(r)/ <i>noun</i> a small creature with eight thin legs. Many spiders spin <b>WEBS</b> (= nets of thin threads) to catch insects for food: <i>She stared in horror at the hairy black spider.</i>—picture on page A7</p> <p><b>'spider monkey</b> <i>noun</i> a S American monkey with very long limbs and a long <b>FREHENSIBLE</b> tail—picture on page A6</p> <p><b>'spider's web</b> (<i>especially BrE</i>) (also <b>'spider web</b> especially in AmE) (also <b>web</b>) <i>noun</i> a fine net of threads made by a spider to catch insects: (<i>figurative</i>) <i>a spider's web of overhead wires and cables</i> ○ (<i>figurative</i>) <i>to be caught in a spider's web of confusion</i>—see also <b>COBWEB</b></p>	<p><b>spiel</b> /'spi:l; spi:l/ <i>noun</i> (<i>informal, usually disapproving</i>) a long speech that sb has used many times, that is intended to persuade you to believe sth or buy sth</p> <p><b>spiff</b> /spɪf/ <i>verb</i> <b>PHRASE</b> <b>spiff 'up</b> <b>spiff sb/sth</b> → 'up (AmE, <i>informal</i>) to make yourself/sb/sth look neat and attractive: <i>He got all spiffed up.</i> ○ <i>She spiffed up her old shoes.</i></p> <p><b>spiffy</b> /'spɪfi/ <i>adj.</i> (AmE, <i>informal</i>) attractive and fashionable</p> <p><b>spigot</b> /'spɪgət/ <i>noun</i> 1 (<i>technical</i>) a device in a tap/faucet that controls the flow of liquid from a container 2 (AmE) any tap/faucet, especially one outdoors</p> <p><b>spike</b> /spaɪk/ <i>noun, verb</i></p> <p>■ <i>noun</i> 1 [C] a thin object with a sharp point, especially a pointed piece of metal, wood, etc: <i>a row of iron spikes on a wall</i> ○ <i>Her hair stood up in spikes.</i>—see also <b>SPIKE HEEL</b> 2 [C, usually pl.] a metal point attached to the sole of a sports shoe to prevent you from slipping while running—compare <b>CLEAT</b> 3 (<b>spikes</b>) [pl.] shoes fitted with these metal spikes, used for running: <i>a pair of spikes</i> 4 [C] a long pointed group of flowers that grow together on a single stem</p> <p>■ <i>verb</i> [VN] 1 to push a sharp piece of metal, wood, etc. into sb/sth; to injure sth on a sharp point 2 ~ sth (with sth) to add alcohol, poison or a drug to sb's drink or food without them knowing: <i>He gave her a drink spiked with tranquillizers</i> ○ (<i>figurative</i>) <i>Her words were spiked with malice.</i> 3 to reject sth that a person has written or said; to prevent sth from happening or being made public: <i>The article was spiked for fear of legal action against the newspaper.</i> <b>IDIOM</b> <b>spike sb's 'guns</b> (BrE) to spoil the plans of an opponent</p> <p><b>spiked</b> /'spaɪkt/ <i>adj.</i> with one or more spikes: <i>spiked running shoes</i> ○ <i>short spiked hair</i></p> <p><b>spike 'heel</b> <i>noun</i> (<i>especially AmE</i>) a very thin high heel on a woman's shoe; a shoe with such a heel <b>[SYN]</b> <b>STILETTO</b></p>
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● Find a word/phrase for each of the following descriptions.

- (1) A phrase similar in meaning to 'neat and clean'. .....
- (2) A metal point set into the sole of a running shoe. ....
- (3) A creature that feeds on insects. ....
- (4) An outdoor tap .....

● Complete the sentence selecting a word from the dictionary page.

- (5) Sri Lankan food is very ..... because the cooks add many things to flavour them.

Q. 13

1 ×
Total
5





For  
examiners'  
use only

Q. 14

C
L
O
M
Total
10

○ Test 15

Read the following text and answer the questions given below it.

- ① Penguins are one of the world's most interesting birds. They waddle when they walk. They have flippers instead of wings. The bones in a penguin's flippers are heavier and more solid than those in the wings of a flying bird. This helps the penguin 'fly' through the water. The penguin's black back and white front has an important function too—camouflage in the water. Penguins blend in with the sea from above and with the sky from below. This makes it harder for predatory birds, leopard seals, sea lions, orcas and sharks to see them. Many people think all penguins live in the cold and ice of Antarctica. However, only 6 of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica. The others live in parts of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and South America and on the Falkland and Galapagos Islands.
- ② Let's talk about the Emperor penguin of Antarctica. The Emperor penguin is the world's largest penguin. Its oily outer feathers help keep it dry. Its dense inner down feathers and thick fat layer help keep it warm. Emperor penguins also often huddle in groups to conserve heat. A mother Emperor penguin lays only one egg at a time. After the mother Emperor penguin lays the egg, she travels to open sea to feed on fish, squid and krill (shrimp-like ocean crustaceans). The father stays behind with the egg. He keeps it warm and protected by balancing it on his feet and covering it with feathered skin called a brood pouch. The mother returns two months later, to feed the newly hatched chick, then stays with it while the father goes out to sea to feed.
- ③ The loss of sea ice harms Emperor penguin chicks and adults. Emperor penguins rear their chicks on land-locked sea ice. When sea ice breaks up before their chicks have matured and grown their waterproof feathers, chicks that are swept into the ocean are likely to die. For adults, the loss of sea ice can lead to lower food availability, which can result in increased mortality.

For  
examiners'  
use only

(1) What is special about the way the penguins walk?

.....  
.....

(01 mark)

(2) Which sentence in **paragraph 1** says that people think all penguins live only in one place in the world? Copy the sentence.

.....  
.....

(01 mark)

(3) Say whether the following statements are **True (T)** or **False (F)** by writing 'T' or 'F' in the space given.

(i) All types of penguins are found in Antarctica. (.....)

(ii) The major challenge for the Emperor penguin is the loss of sea ice. (.....)

(½ × 2 = 01 mark)

(4) Find the words from the text which mean the following.

(i) The colour or shape that protects an animal from attack (Paragraph 1) (.....)

(ii) To come close together in a group (Paragraph 2) (.....)

(½ × 2 = 01 mark)

(5) What do the following words in the text refer to? Write your answer in the space given.

(i) 'those' in paragraph 1 line 3 .....

(ii) 'she' in paragraph 2 line 5 .....

(iii) 'his' in paragraph 2 line 7 .....

(iv) 'their' in paragraph 3 line 2 .....

(½ × 4 = 02 mark)

(6) Underline the word closest in meaning to each word/phrase given below.

(i) 'Blend in' (paragraph 1 line 5)

(a) mixed with      (b) dive      (c) join

(ii) 'Conserve' (paragraph 2 line 3)

(a) reduce      (b) slow down      (c) save

(½ × 2 = 01 mark)

(7) Study the three subheadings given below. Underline the most suitable subheading to the **last paragraph** of the text.

(a) 'Safety measures for penguins'

(b) 'World penguins are at a risk'

(c) 'Food for penguins'

(01 mark)

Q. 15

Total

8



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Q. 16

C  
L  
O  
M

Total

15

\* \* \*



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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අ.පො.ස.(සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2018  
க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2018

විෂය අංකය  
பாட இலக்கம்  
பாடம்

11

විෂය

Buddhism

I පත්‍රය - පිළිතුරු  
பத்திரம் - விடைகள்

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.
01.	03	11.	01	21.	04	31.	03
02.	02	12.	02	22.	02	32.	01
03.	01/03	13.	04	23.	04	33.	04
04.	02	14.	04	24.	01	34.	03
05.	04	15.	02	25.	01	35.	04
06.	03	16.	03	26.	02	36.	03
07.	01	17.	04	27.	03	37.	02
08.	01	18.	01	28.	04	38.	03
09.	04	19.	02	29.	03	39.	04
10.	04	20.	01	30.	02	40.	02

විශේෂ උපදෙස් } එක් පිළිතුරකට ලකුණු  
விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் } ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு

01

බැගින්  
புள்ளி வீதம்

මුළු ලකුණු/ மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள் 01 × 40 = 40

පහත නිදසුනෙහි දක්වන පරිදි බහුවර්ණ උත්තරපත්‍රයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න.  
கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பஸ்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பஸ்தேர்வு வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛ්‍යාව  
சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை

25

40

I පත්‍රයේ මුළු ලකුණු  
பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்பள்ளி

25

40

**General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination, December - 2018**

**Buddhism II (English Medium)**

1. (i) Write the first **two** lines of the first udāna gāthā uttered by Bodhisattva Siddhārtha after his enlightenment.
- (ii) Name the **three** palaces erected by king Suddhodana for prince Siddhartha to reside.
- (iii) Write four-fold pre-signs.
- (iv) Write the common name that identifies the Dhamma fact indicated in the stanza, “lābho alābho ayaso yaso ca ...”
- (v) Which pāramitā completed by Bodhisattva Siddhārtha is exemplified in Vaṇṇupatha Jātaka?
- (vi) Write the meaning of the virtue of Dhamma, ‘ehipassiko’.
- (vii) Write **two** factors which affect the downfall of a person as indicated in Parābhava Sutta.
- (viii) Explain briefly the ‘Atthi sukha’ as included in Buddhism.
- (ix) Write **two** good habits to be followed in consuming of foods according to sekhiyā.
- (x) Name the Dhamma text which includes the statement, “eta dhūlīn vesī giya et rajaya mēta savaṇak ghana budu resin sedī giya budurajāno ye” and its author.

(i) Aneka jāti Sansāram

Sandhā Vissaṇ Anibbisam

2 Marks

(ii) Ramya, Suramya, Subha

2 Marks

(iii) an old man, a sick man/ a patient, a dead body, a recluse  
a monk

2 Marks

(iv) Eight Worldly Dhammas, /Aṣṭa lokha Dharma, Ashta loka Dharmaya/  
eight worldly conditions.

2 Marks

(v) Perfection of effort/ Viriya pāramitāva/ Vīrya pāramī, viriya pāramitā

2 Marks

(vi) Come and see the Dhamma/ openness of the Dhamma.

2 Marks

(vii)

- Dislike the Dhamma
- Becomes dear to the unappeased
- Does not like the appeased
- Desires the teaching of unappeased
- Fond of sleep always (niddāsīlī)
- Fond of talkative company (sabhāsīlī)
- Effortless

- Laziness
- Angry
- Does not support the parents who decayed and youthfulness gone.
- Deceives Brahmin, recluses or even beggars, telling lies.
- Partaking tasty foods alone.
- Belittles his relatives being proud about his birth, wealth and clan.
- Indulging in women.
- Indulging in intoxication.
- Indulging in betting.
- Association with prostitutes
- Association with others' wives.
- Getting marriage with a young wife, being an old.
- Giving supremacy in the house a spendthrift or such like one.
- Being wishes to be the ruler by a man who has little wealth and much craving born to a warrior clan.

2 Marks

(viii) Atthi sukha means the happiness possesses by the Individual by thinking of the property or wealth earned with effort, hardworking by sweating.

2 Marks

(ix)

- Should not open the mouth before reaching food.
- Should not insert palm into the mouth when taking meal.
- Should not talk while keeping food in the mouth.
- Should not throw food into the mouth.
- Should not eat the portions of rice by breaking from the mouth.
- Should not take food by throwing the hand.
- Should not take food by putting the tongue out of the mouth.
- Should not eat food by making sounds.
- Should not eat food by lapping the palm.
- Should not take food by lapping the bowl or plate.
- Should not take food by lapping lips.
- Should not take cup or glass with the impure hand with leavings.
- Should not eat food by Keeping inside the jaw just as monkeys.
- Should not take food by walking



- Should not look at the others plates
- Should not eat food from upper side of the plate
- Should not cover curries from rice

2 Marks

(x) The Buthsaraṇa / Pandith Vidya – Cakrawartha/Vidyacakravarti

Amurtavaha

2 Marks

**20 marks (each 2 marks for each part)**

2. (i) Name **two** places where the Buddha had rainy season retreats in association with natural environment.
- (ii) Point out briefly how He appreciated the beauty of the environment.
- (iii) Explain the advantages that can be gained through protecting the environmental resources.

(i)

- 1<sup>st</sup> rainy season retreat - Isipathana of benares/ Migadaya/Isipathanaramaya
- 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rainy season retreats - veluvanāramaya.
- 5<sup>th</sup> rainy season retreat - kūtāgāra hall of vesali.
- 6<sup>th</sup> rainy season retreat - Makula Mountain.
- 8<sup>th</sup> rainy season retreat - Hesakala Mountain/bhesakala Mountain.
- 10<sup>th</sup> rainy season retreat - Pārileyiya forest.
- 13<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> rainy season retreats - cāliya Mountain/ caliya rock.

2 Marks

(ii) The Buddha has appreciated the beauty of natural environment without lustful attachment.

- Appreciating the Rajagaha Nuwara and surrounding environment.
- Rajagaha Nuwara is attractive Nigrōdha is attractive cōra pabbata is attractive, Sappapanni guhā situated near the vebhāra pabbata is also attractive. Kālasila of Isigili pabbata is also attractive...
- The Buddha has appreciated the cētiyās or beautiful places such as udena, Gotamaka, Sattambhaka and sāranda situated in vesāli
- It is appreciated the uruvela and senani villages as "This area of land, forest is beautiful and attractive"

3 Marks

**Full marks should be given even if answered with three facts.**

(iii)

- All the resources, which are available in our surrounding environment, cause the well-being of the humans.
- Buddhism not only gives most valuable advices regarding the preservation of environmental resources but also the advantages that can be gained from it.
- Buddhism gives priority regarding the preservation of water resources. Urinating, passing morning and spitting on water prohibited to monks and nuns.
- Drinking pure water will help to maintain a healthy life.
- Pure air is also an environmental resource. It is mentioned in Vattakkhandhakaya how to maintain clean environment.
- Trees are the main forces of providing food to the beings. Buddhism deals with much regarding the protection of flora and fauna. Cultivating forests has considered in Buddhism as a meritorious deed, which acquires merits day and night in Vanaropa sutta.
- If the environmental resources are preserved by carrying out Buddhist advices many problems that we face today such as flooding, earthquakes, earth slipping, physical and mental diseases etc. can be cured so that having an easy way of life.

5 Marks

3. (i) Complete the Dhammapada stanza, “tañ ca kammaṃ kataṃ sādhu ...”

(ii) Write the meaning of this stanza.

(iii) Evaluate Dhammapada as a text which gives advices for the satisfaction of individual life.

(The 68 verse (Stanza) of Bala Chapter.)

- (i) Tan ca kammam katam sadhu  
yam katva nanutappati,  
yassa patito sumano  
vipakam patisevati.

2 Marks

- (ii) Well done is that action which, having been done, is not repented later, and the fruits of which one reaps with delight and happiness.

3 Marks

- (iii) Dhammapadaya is a book including many instructions for everyone. There are many instructions, which can use in order to make human lives successful. This book presents many life examples without any national or religious discriminations and it

can consider as ethics, which can utilize practically by the whole society. It also helps to recur from bad things and to involve in good deeds. Dhammapadaya helps us even to solve mental troubles and leads to stand straight.

5 Marks

4. (i) Write **two** facts of dasarāja dharma.  
 (ii) Explain **one** fact indicated in (i) above.  
 (iii) “Dasarāja dharma is useful for rendering a good service to the people”. Describe.

- (i) Dānan (charity)  
 silan (virtue)  
 Paricchaga (Generosity)  
 Ajjawa (honesty/ uprightness)  
 Maddawa (gentleness)  
 Thapa (self-control)  
 Akkodho (non-anger)  
 Avihinsā (non - violence)  
 khanthi (patience)  
 Avirodhata (Harmony/ conciliation)

2 Marks

- (ii) 1. Dāna - Charity

Dāna means giving or offering capital required to develop economic stability of the subjects. The ruler must protect the countrymen's economy by providing facilities these who engage in the occupations such as agriculture, trading etc.

2. Sīla (virtue)

Seela means morality. It is essential that the ruler should be disciplined in body and mind, since the citizens always follow the path of the ruler. Therefore, he should be virtuous and a person who concerns the customs and ethics.

3. Pariccāga (Generosity)

Generosity is similar to charity. which gives different meanings. It means the ruler should dedicate once own time, effort and wealth towards the wellbeing of the subjects.

4. Ajjava - honesty/ uprightness

The ruler should be able to make decisions without being bias to political inclinations, and other relationships without practicing fourfold extremes (agatīs). He also should act for the sake of just and fair.

5. Maddava - gentleness

Gentleness means the kind hearted and sympathetic towards his citizens. He also should response to solve the Socio- conomic issues and challenges faced by the subjects with a kind heart.

6. Tapasa - Self control

Tapasa means not being addicted to enjoy pleasures too much. Therefore, a ruler should be able to act by controlling his sensual desires and maintaining a calm mind.

7. Akkodha - non anger

It means act without the volition of hatred. A ruler should act righteousness by concerning and treating his citizens like his own since any one doesn't like to work with anger and hatred.

8. Avihinsa - non violence

A ruler should act without harming or hurting mentally or physically towards all beings including humans and other.

9. Khanti - patience

The ruler has to work with people of different people. Therefore he should be able to be patience in any circumstances without getting angry or without being bias.

10. Avirodhata - conciliation

A ruler has to work with people of different ideas. On such circumstances, the ruler should be able to act impartially respecting ideas of all.

**give 3 marks if one fact is clearly pointed out.**

3 Marks

(iii)

- Dasa rajadharma consists of ten principles of administration that should be carried out by a righteous ruler who serves the subjects gently.
- There should be a close relationship between the subjects and rulers likewise father and children.
- Dana means acting to assure the economic stability of the subjects by proving facilities. If it carries out the society would be economically prosperous.
- When the rulers are generous, it is possible to increase the welfare facilities of the subjects.
- When the ruler becomes virtuous, controls faculties, non- anger and being non-violence, the subjects will be able to live peacefully and harmoniously without fear and discrimination.

- Due to the uprightness, softness and patience, he will make right decisions. Due to that it is possible to establish a social background with just and fair.
- It is possible to establish democracy while he respects to the ideas of others..

5 Marks

5. (i) Point out briefly, how the arrival of Arahat Mahinda took place.
- (ii) Evaluate the service rendered by king Devānampiyatissa for the establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- (iii) Give an account of the benefits that we obtained through the arrival of Arahat Mahinda.

- (i) The advent of Maha Mahinda (Mahindagamanaya) occurred in 236 years after the great demise (Parinibbana) of the Buddha as a result of the third Buddhist council held during the period of emperor Ashoka or at the first year of the coronation of king Devanampiyatissa who ruled Sri Lanka keeping the kingdom of Anuradhapura as his main centre. Arahant Mahinda thero who arrived in Sri Lanka alone with his missionary group to Mihintale Ambastala cetiya in Poson full moon poya day had preached Dhamma to Sri Lankan people.

2 marks

(II)

- King Devanampiyatissa has rendered a great service for the spread of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- He who embraced Buddhism first has exemplified his subjects to follow the Buddhism.
- He also constructed the great monastery or Mahavihara and the Vinaya Sima having offered the Mahamevuna park to Buddha Sasana.
- He has supported to start the order of monks after having entered Arittha and other dignitaries to the Sasana by ordaining them.
- Made arrangements to establish Bhikkhuni order by welcoming Sanghamitta Theriin order to give ordination to princess Anula and her companions.
- He also brought the sapling of Sri Maha Bodhi to Sri Lanka from India.
- Built the first Stupa or Pagoda of Sri Lanka constructed after arrival of Mahamahinda to Sri Lanka called Thuparama by enshrining the relics of the Buddha.

3 marks

(III) The arrival of Arahat Mahinda thero symbolizes the turning point in the history of Buddhism in Sri Lanka and through that; we were able to receive many benefits.

- Establishment of monasteries and temples along with Mahaviharaya
- Establishment of Bhikkhu and Bhikkhuni order
- Origin of the process of education oriented by Mahavihara
- Getting, the grades doctrine
- Starting the local Bhikku order in Sri Lanka

- Planting the sapling of Sri Mahabodhi in the Mahameuna park.
- Starting the art of sculptures and architecture
- Starting the artistic creations such as paintings, images and engravings
- Obtaining a language and an alphabet
- Receiving a prose and verse literature based on Sinhala and Pali languages
- Obtaining righteous state governance system
- Receiving righteous economic policies
- receiving rites and rituals
- Obtaining values, norms and qualities

5 marks

6. (i) Point out briefly the causes that led to the conduct of Second Buddhist Council.
- (ii) Write the place, the ruler who provided royal patronage and the number of monks participated in that Council.
- (iii) Point out the results of the Second Buddhist Council.

(i)

- The main reason that led to conduct the second Buddhist council was the ten unlawful points presented by Vajjiyan monks called Vajjiputtaka.
- They carried out these ten unlawful points considering as lawful.
- It was a timely requirement to verify the ten points making a proper judgment on that.
- In addition, it was necessary to continue the teachings of the Buddha (Dhamma) and disciplinary rules (Vinaya) promulgated by the Buddha.
- Purifying the Theravada Bukkhu order.

2 marks

(ii)

- at Walukarama Vihara of Vesali/ at Visalamahanuwara/ at Walukaramaya
- king Kalashoka
- seven hundred monks/seven hundred/ 700 monks/700

3 marks

- (iii) It is recorded in the Buddhist history that a number of results have been emerged at the end of the second Buddhist council. Also they were influenced on the history of Buddhism as states in the history as follows.

- rejection of the ten unlawful facts (dasa washuva)
- Condemning the monks who acted against the Vinaya rules
- Deciding to continue all the agreements (decisions) taken at the first Buddhist council
- Emerging the schism of the Sasana with the division of Sangha into two schools namely Theravada and Mahasanghika, and later developed into sixteen schools.
- Purifying the Sasana, having banishing ten thousand monks who held the wrong views, upholding ten unlawful points.

5 marks

7. Write short notes on two of the following.

- (i) Rerukāne Candawimala Mahānāyaka Thera
- (ii) Kalyānamittatā
- (iii) Saddharmaratnāvaliya
- (iv) Buddha statue

(i) **Rev. Rerukane Chandawimala Mahaayaka Thera.**

Ven. Rerukane Chandawimala Mahanayaka thero was born in 19<sup>th</sup> July 1897 at Bandaragama, Rerukana Village in the Rayigam koralaya of Kaluthara district.

His parents were Don Bastiyan de Poulis Gunawardhana and Munasinhage podi nona. Rubel Gunawardhana was his earlier name. He received ordination taking the religious name called Rerukane Chandawimala Thero from a Burmese monk called U. Vinayalankara.

After the ordination, he who went to Myanmar engaged in studies of Pali canon (Tipitaka) as well as Burmese language and returned to Sri Lanka after receiving the higher ordination (Upasampada).

Chandawimala thera who had the greatest qualities such as simplicity, frugality and contentment etc became a very calm and obedient monk.

He has compiled many books including Paramita Prakarana, Pohoya Dinaya and Dharma Vinischaya etc with the purpose of improving the Dhamma knowledge of the Buddhists.

He passed away on 04<sup>th</sup> July 1997, and held the funeral ceremonies simply.

5 marks

(ii) **Kalyanamittata..**

Kalyanamittata means the association of good and wise friends. In identifying good friendship, it is necessary to consider the great qualities possess by him such as faith (saddha), virtue (sila), generosity (Caga), and wisdom (panna) rather than the age or social status of the friend. It is expected from the association of good friends to inculcate the aforesaid good qualities for once own life.

5 marks

(iii) **Saddharmaratnavaliya**

Saddharmaratnavaliya, which gives the meaning of "Saddharmaya namathi miniketa aminu Malaya", was written by Venerable Dharmasena Thera. Although this book compiled with the influence of the commentary to Dhammapada called Dhammapadattakatha, it does not seem that a translation of the commentary. The text written in Dambadeniya era consists of similes and metaphors related to folk life that gives advice for the betterment of the people. It symbolizes the nature of folk-life.

5 marks

(iv) **Buddha Image**

It is recorded in the history that the Buddha statue was created in the period of king Kanishka of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Certain scholars are of the opinion that first Buddha statue has been created in Gandhara with the influence of Greek and Roman Art. There are three types of Buddha statues namely Hindi Pilima (Seating statues), Hiti pilima (Standing statues) and Oth Pilima (laying statues/sleeping statues). The Buddha statue is the third of the Three-fold cetiyas. With the development of the Buddha statue, various mudras (gestures) and asanas (postures) were added to the Buddha image. The Buddha statue is the greatest creation of the arts in the modern World.

5 marks