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12 E I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2022 (2023)
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2022 (2023)
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2022 (2023)

දෙවෙනරි I, II
 සෞවනෙරි I, II
 Saivanery 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.

Saivanery I

Instructions :

- * Answer **all** 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. The name that is given to 'Pillaiyar' as he has no superior person above him in this world and the world beyond is
 (1) Ganapathy. (2) Vigneswarar. (3) Vinayakar. (4) Vakkira Thundar.
2. The book that is praised as 'Thamilaagamam' is
 (1) Thirukkural. (2) Thirumanthiram. (3) Thevaram. (4) Thiruvagasagam.
3. One of the Prasthanathirayas of Vedic path (Vaitheeka Neri) is
 (1) Bhagavad Gita. (2) Puranam. (3) Agamam. (4) Vetham.
4. The book written by Arumuga Navalar to condemn the propaganda carried out by the people of other religions against Saivism is
 (1) Yalpaana Vaipavamaalai. (2) Yalpaana Samayanilai.
 (3) Saiva Thooshana Parihaaram. (4) Paalapaadam.
5. Twelfth Thirumurai in Saiva Thirumuraigal is
 (1) Thiruththondar puranam. (2) Thiruththondar thokai.
 (3) Thiruththondar thiruvanthaathi. (4) Thiruththondar ula.
6. The Guru who gives blessings to the soul to attain God is
 (1) Theedcha Guru. (2) Gnana Guru.
 (3) Vidya Guru. (4) Samaya Guru.
7. The basic cause for the emergence of all the material things that are enjoyed by a soul is
 (1) Aanavam. (2) Kanmam.
 (3) Maayai. (4) Pasu.
8. The basic meaning of the Sanskrit word 'Dharmam' is
 (1) upholding. (2) gaining victory.
 (3) growing. (4) resting.
9. The Panchakrithiyam denoted by the chariot festival (Rathotsava) in the Mahotsavam is
 (1) creation. (2) protection.
 (3) destruction. (4) concealment.

10. The Samaya kuravar who had the holy name 'Thambiran Tholar' is
 - (1) Suntharamoorthy Nayanar.
 - (2) Appar Swamigal.
 - (3) Thirugnana Sambanthar.
 - (4) Manikkavasagar.
11. The villagers' deity (Naattar Theivam) connected to Udappu Sri Parthasarathi Perumal Temple in Puttalam district is
 - (1) Kannaki Amman.
 - (2) Dhraupathai Amman.
 - (3) Vairavar.
 - (4) Naga Thambiran.
12. The one who made the Sivalingam that was in a slanting position stand upright in Thiruppananthal Temple is
 - (1) Kachchiyappa Sivachariyar.
 - (2) Meiporul Nayanar.
 - (3) Kunkiliyakkalaya Nayanar.
 - (4) Nambiyandar Nambi.
13. The temple where poojas are held twelve times a day is
 - (1) Naguleswaram.
 - (2) Thirukkoneswaram.
 - (3) Kokkatticholai Thanthonriswaram.
 - (4) Thiruchenthoor.
14. The Santhaana kuravar who received his spiritual knowledge from Paramsothy Munivar is
 - (1) Meikanda Thevar.
 - (2) Arunanthi Sivachariyar.
 - (3) Umapathy Sivachariyar.
 - (4) Mairagnana Sambanthar.
15. Mooththa Nayanar Thiruvirattai Manimalai is composed by
 - (1) Senthana.
 - (2) Sethirayar.
 - (3) Kumarakuruparar.
 - (4) Kapila Thevar.
16. The temple where Vaikasi Pongal festival is celebrated in a very special manner in Sri Lanka is
 - (1) Matale Sri Muththumari Amman Alayam.
 - (2) Punnaichchulai Kali Amman Alayam.
 - (3) Vatraappalai Kannaki Amman Alayam.
 - (4) Pandirupu Dhraupathai Amman Alayam.
17. "Ummadiyen ummadigal thaangi varum peruvaalvu vanthu aithap pettru ingutrain". The person who said this looking at Thirugnana Sambanthar is
 - (1) Thirunavukkarasar.
 - (2) Mangaiyarkarasiyar.
 - (3) King Pandiyan.
 - (4) Kulachchiraiyar.
18. The Vatham that is called as 'Perunkathai Vatham' is
 - (1) Kethara Gowri Vatham.
 - (2) Kandasasti Vatham.
 - (3) Varaletchumi Vatham.
 - (4) Vinayakasasti Vatham.
19. The art that is connected with the construction of Thoranams at the entrances of temple is
 - (1) music.
 - (2) dance.
 - (3) drama.
 - (4) decoration.
20. The one who gave mukthi to a thorny plant (Mullichedhi) which is in the spiritual maturity stage is
 - (1) Mairagnana Sambanthar.
 - (2) Umapathy Sivachariyar.
 - (3) Arunanthi Sivachariyar.
 - (4) Meikanda Thevar.
21. "Undi koduthor uyir koduthore" (The one who gives food is the one who gives 'life'). The human value portrayed by this stanza 'is
 - (1) hospitality.
 - (2) philanthropy.
 - (3) worshipping God.
 - (4) truthfulness.
22. 'Piramanthan siram arintha periyoi pottri.' The one who is praised in this stanza is
 - (1) Indran.
 - (2) Vishnu.
 - (3) Vinayakar.
 - (4) Vairavar.

23. Vratam that is connected with alms giving of black sesame and gingili oil etc. is
 (1) Kandasasti. (2) Purattathi sani.
 (3) Thiruvathirai. (4) Vinayakasasti.
24. One of the ethics for the mind (Aha aasaram) is
 (1) keeping the body clean. (2) eating pure food.
 (3) living with good thoughts. (4) performing poojas accurately.
25. Books that are composed by Arunanthi Sivachariyar are
 (1) Sivagnana potham, Sivagnanasiththiyar. (2) Sivagnanasiththiyar, Irupa Irupathu.
 (3) Sivagnana potham, Irupa Irupathu. (4) Sivagnanasiththiyar, Thiruvartupayan.
26. Swaroopa elakkanam of Pathi means
 (1) beyond the stage of kunamkuri.
 (2) stage of three types of thirumeni (holy forms).
 (3) quality of eight types of attributes.
 (4) stage of performing Panchakrithiyam.
27. Veda is called 'Apaursheyam' because
 (1) it is protected by hearing through ears.
 (2) it has four divisions.
 (3) it is not created by human beings.
 (4) it is learnt from ancient period.
28. The aim of constructing Thinnai (a place) in front of the house in the ancient period is to make the
 (1) cattle that come after grazing to rest.
 (2) travellers to rest and get over their tiredness and hunger.
 (3) cattles to rub and remove their dirt and insects from their bodies.
 (4) residents of the house to sit and spend their time in gossiping.
29. Principle that is **not included** in the teachings of Bhagavad Gita and Dammapada is that
 (1) the human beings must not give priority to desires.
 (2) virtue is important for human emancipation.
 (3) the actions should be done expecting the benefits.
 (4) everyone must do their duty accurately.
30. Aaptha Vakiya Pramanam means
 (1) knowledge gained by the sense organs.
 (2) truth spoken by holy men (gnani) gained through their experience.
 (3) knowledge that is inferred from the known truths.
 (4) knowledge received from the five elements.
31. Sivathiyaanam means
 (1) concentrating the beauty of the temple in the mind and meditating.
 (2) a person thinking about himself and his life in his mind and meditating.
 (3) keeping the God's mercy and his greatness in the mind and meditating.
 (4) keeping the departed souls and their greatness in the mind and meditating.
32. The value 'philanthropy' (oppuravu) in Saivism is
 (1) showing love to living beings.
 (2) giving foodstuff to individuals.
 (3) speaking of everything as it is as a sacred law (Dharma).
 (4) doing charity activities knowing the needs of the society.
33. Special abishekam arathanai (poojas) are performed on Markali Thiruvathirai day for
 (1) Sivalinga Peruman. (2) Thedchinamoorthy.
 (3) Nadaraja Peruman. (4) Lingotpa Moorthy.

34. Thiruneeru is called 'Vibuthi' because

- (1) it gives light.
- (2) it removes the three entities (malas).
- (3) it burns sins into ashes.
- (4) it gives superfine wealth.

35. 'Asthi Sanjayanam' in Aparā Kiriya is

- (1) the relatives of the deceased person getting together and praying for the soul to rest in peace.
- (2) mixing the ashes of the deceased person's body in sacred water bodies.
- (3) the kiriyas done in every month after the demise of a person.
- (4) an action performed for the deceased person annually on the specific day (Thithi).

36. Concealment (Maraithal) in Panchakrithiyams is

- (1) liberating the souls completely from the three entities (malas) and giving them supreme happiness.
- (2) giving sustenance to the creations till the end of the period for which they have to exist.
- (3) restraining the strength of the entities that are attached to the souls.
- (4) creating thanu, karana and bhuvana bogas for the souls.

37. Pasu Punniyam means

- (1) services that are done to God.
- (2) services that are done to God's devotees.
- (3) services that are done to temples.
- (4) Good deeds that are done to souls.

● Answer the questions 38 to 40 based on the details from A to I given in the following table.

Temple	Thala Virudcham (Tree)	Speciality
A – Mamanga Pillaiyar Kovil	D – Vanni Maram (tree)	G – The temple where two mahotsavas are held in a year
B – Ponnalai Varatharaja Perumal Kovil	E – Nochchi Maram	H – Temple where Sivalingam is draped with Vinayakar Angi is in the Sanctum
C – Inuvil Kandaswamy Kovil	F – Kuruntha Maram	I – The temple with the largest manjam

38. Group that is related to Vishnu Temple is

- (1) BDI
- (2) BDG
- (3) BEI
- (4) BFG

39. Group that is related to Mullalalingam is

- (1) ADH
- (2) AEH
- (3) AFH
- (4) AFI

40. Group that is related to Murugan temple is

- (1) CDI
- (2) CDG
- (3) CEG
- (4) CEI

* *

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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ශෛවනේර් 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 carry **10** marks each.

1. Write short answers to the following questions.

- (i) What is meant by Vratam?
- (ii) Mention **two** Poorva kiriyas.
- (iii) Mention **two** events where Panchangam is used in the life of Hindus.
- (iv) Mention **two** things that are used to make Sanikalingam.
- (v) Mention **two** special days for Vairavar.
- (vi) Mention **two** benefits (nootpayan) of Pillaiyar Kathai written by Varatha Pandithar.
- (vii) Who wrote Skanda Puranam? In which kanda of this Puranam 'Meedchi Padalam' is seen?
- (viii) Mention the names of **two** ancient Eswarems in Eelam that are mentioned in hymns.
- (ix) Who compiled the Thirumuraigal? Who made him compile it?
- (x) Mention **two** musical instruments that are used to provide background music for songs that are sung in the event of Kannaki Amman Sandangu.

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

- (a) "Meela adimai umakke..."
- (b) "Kunitha puruvamum kovvai..."
- (c) "Utrumai servathu meiyinaiye..."
- (d) "Umbar tharuth thenu manik..."
- (e) "Thookkum panuval thurai..."

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

3. "yaan unnai thodarnthu sikkenu pidiththen
engu eluntharuluvathu iniye"

— Thiruvathavurar —

- (i) Why was Thiruvathavurar named Manikkavasagar?
- (ii) Mention **three** miracles performed by Thiruvathavurar.
- (iii) Explain briefly the situation where Thiruvathavurar sang 'Thiruchitrampala Kovaiyar'.

4. "Nayakanar Munnam Uraiththa Agama nool"
– Periya Puranam –
- (i) What is the meaning of Agamam?
 - (ii) Mention the special names of the Agamas of Saivism, Vaishnavam and Saktham.
 - (iii) Explain briefly the four paths (Pathangal) mentioned in Sivagamas.
5. "Saththasaththai sara thasaththariya thanganivai
yutta satha saththaa muyir"
– Thiruvartupayan –
- (i) Mention **two** other names for souls.
 - (ii) Mention the reason for calling Anma (soul) as 'Sathasaththu'.
 - (iii) Explain briefly the three types of souls.
6. "Anbodu eyaintha valakkenba aruyirkku
enbodu eyaintha thodarpur"
– Thiruvalluvar –
- (i) Give **two** festivals celebrated by Hindus.
 - (ii) Mention **three** benefits of celebrating festivals.
 - (iii) Explain briefly the philosophy of Deepavali festival.
7. Write short notes on **two** of the following.
- (i) Religious services of Swamy Vipulananda
 - (ii) Saiva Vidya Viruthi Sangam
 - (iii) Nayinai Nagapoosani Amman Alayam
 - (iv) Lovingness as a value of Saivism
