

AL/2024/45/E-I

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 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
இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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

බෞද්ධ ශිෂ්ටාචාරය I
பௌத்த நாகரிகம் I
Buddhist Civilization I

45 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.
- * Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those 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)** on the number of the correct option in accordance with the instructions given on the back of the answer sheet.

1. Read well the statements associated with Āpad dharma, a central teaching of Brahmanic tradition.
 - A - Śudra had no right to follow Āpad dharma.
 - B - Āpad dharma is a Brahmanic teaching based on theory of creation.
 - C - The low caste people could engage in profession performed by high caste people because of Āpad dharma.
 - D - The Brahmins took the lead in maintaining well-being of the society in times of disasters.
 - E - The power of performing Āpad dharma had been assigned to Kṣatriyas.

Select the option that includes the two correct statements related to Āpad dharma among the above statements.

(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and C (4) B and D (5) B and E
2. Several factors showing that the Indian society in the Buddha's time had gradually faced commercialization and urbanization can be found. Some factors related to the above fact are included among the statements given below.
 - A - Professional organization of traders.
 - B - Use of money.
 - C - Emergence of commercial cities.
 - D - Agricultural lively-hood.
 - E - Establishment of an internationally connected road system.

Among the above statements, select the option which includes three factors showing that the Indian society in the Buddha's time had faced commercialization and urbanization.

(1) A, B and C. (2) A, B and D. (3) A, C and D.
(4) B, C and D. (5) C, D and E.
3. In the Buddha's time, the religious teacher who taught, "Although a heap of flesh is made by killing all the living beings on earth, that action causes no sin." was
 - (1) Ajita Kesakambalī. (2) Pūraṇa Kassapa. (3) Makkhalī Gosāla.
(4) Pakudha Kaccāyana. (5) Saṅjaya Bellatṭhiputta.
4. "Fish theory" can be shown as a prominent concept in the context of investigation of information on governance in India during the Buddha's time. It is a theory
 - (1) related to governing system of citizens.
 - (2) related to the way of distribution of state resources.
 - (3) used in expanding their territories of monarchy states.
 - (4) regarding the friendly diplomatic relations with neighbouring states.
 - (5) used by small states in expanding their territories.

- [See page three

12. The following are five statements related to the biographies of Viśākhā Mahā Upāsikā and Nakulamātā.
- A - Receiving the highest positions.
 B - Showing the father-in-law the path to Dhamma knowledge.
 C - Fulfilling a household celibacy life for 16 years.
 D - Building and offering monasteries to the Buddha.
 E - Attaining maggaphala.
- Among the above expressions, what is the option that only includes two statements common to both biographies of Viśākhā Mahā Upāsikā and Nakulamātā?
- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) A and D (4) A and E (5) B and C
13. The following are several well-known teachings prevalent at the religious and philosophical backgrounds in the Buddha's time.
- A - Issaranimmāṇavāda B - Niyativāda
 C - Pubbekatahetuvāda D - Adhiccasaṃuppannavāda
 E - Amarāvikkhepavāda
- What is the option that includes the Brahmanic teachings rejected by the analysis on origin and evolution of social institutions mentioned in the Aggañña Sutta?
- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
14. Buddhism is a teaching based on kammavāda, kiriyaavāda and viriyavāda. Accordingly, Buddhist standpoint is that the author is responsible for consequences of good and bad actions intentionally performed by him. Therefore, it is accepted in Buddhism that the doer must have a for his volitional actions because he must bear the relevant consequences.
- (1) free-will (2) consequence (3) judgement
 (4) motivation (5) determination
15. The Buddhist philosophy on governance includes many political principles that should be followed by a ruler for the well-being of state. Nevertheless, some rulers decline the state and people by favouritism to relatives and friends and vengeance on opponents. The most likely cause of such a condition can be identified as the rulers'
- (1) not following to follow fourfold saṅgha vatthu.
 (2) not following to follow pañcasīla paṭipādā.
 (3) not following to act according to lokapālana dharma.
 (4) not following to follow seven aparihāṇīya dharma.
 (5) down fall due to fourfold agati.
16. According to Buddhist governance principles, the rulers should be sensitive to people's problems and suffering and flexible in actions. Among the dasa rāja dharma, the rāja dharma that includes this concept can be identified as
- (1) patience. (2) generosity. (3) soft-heartedness.
 (4) uprightness. (5) no opposing attitudes.
17. Read the following statements that include the ideas related to governance mentioned in Buddhist sources.
- A - Supporting the people stricken with poverty to establish a stable economy.
 B - Seeking instructions and guidance from the learned ascetic Brahmins living in the country.
 C - Respecting adults and listening to them.
 D - Creating a suitable environment for people to live free from fear, having prevented crimes in the country.
 E - Establishing a stable economy for the citizens in the country by providing them capital, salaries, food and infra-structure facilities after having indentified talents and expertise of each person in particular field.
- Among the above statements, select the option which includes the two statements that are **not** related to tenfold cakkavattivatta.
- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) A and D (4) B and E (5) C and E

18. Among the following statements, select the statement which **cannot** be used as criterion for judging good and bad actions.
- (1) refrain from sinful actions such as killing taking oneself as an example.
 - (2) performing meritorious actions as merit brings about beneficial effect on the people for the next life.
 - (3) refrain from actions that can bring painful consequences.
 - (4) reflection on bodily, verbal and mental actions just as one checks own body in the mirror.
 - (5) actions based on rāga, dosa and moha should be determined as sinful actions.
19. “The upāsaka and upāsikā who came to the village temple on Vesak poya day, having observed sīla, reciting gāthā, conducted the morning Buddha puja offering alms food to the Buddha. Extending mettā to all living beings in the world, these devotees engaged in mettā bhāvanā and listened to the Dhamma Sermon having established on sammāditthi (right view) with believing kamma and its results (kammaphala).”
- How many numbers of dasa puñña kriyā can be seen in the above statement?
- (1) Two
 - (2) Three
 - (3) Four
 - (4) Five
 - (5) Six
20. The chariot can not move when it has no kingpin. The chariot with the kingpin moves forward smoothly. Similarly, the four factors for the well-being of the society are included in the Buddhist teachings. They are known as fourfold.....
- (1) brahma viharaṇa
 - (2) saṅgrahavastu
 - (3) agati virati
 - (4) karmakkleṣa
 - (5) satipaṭṭhāna
21. The Sigālovāda Sutta can be identified as a Sutta that contains valuable instructions for household ethics and lay man’s economic affairs. The verse “ekena bhoge bhuñjeyya...” mentioned in the Sutta shows an instruction on
- (1) earning wealth
 - (2) management of wealth.
 - (3) protection of wealth
 - (4) investment of wealth.
 - (5) consumption of wealth
22. Among the concepts of Buddhist philosophy on consumption ‘nissaraṇa pañño’ means,
- (1) consumption of wealth without being slave to it.
 - (2) consumption of wealth without being infatuated.
 - (3) consumption of wealth knowing consequences.
 - (4) consumption of wealth with the insight of non-attachment.
 - (5) consumption of wealth without strong clinging to it.
23. Several environmental friendly actions that give merits day and night are mentioned in the Vanaropa Sutta of the Saṃyutta Nikāya, that includes significant descriptions on the conservation of environment. Among the following options, a meritorious action that is **not** included in the Sutta is
- (1) building doss houses (ambalama).
 - (2) forestation.
 - (3) construction of bridges and foot bridges.
 - (4) construction of water ponds.
 - (5) making roads.
24. The Buddha, comparing himself with the simile of the lotus growing in the mud of a pond, blooming above the water untouched by the mud and spreading its purity and fragrance, says that he was born in the defiled and greedy society and attained the supreme Buddhahood. This simile depicts the Buddha’s
- (1) the lotus-like life.
 - (2) the quality of tādī.
 - (3) the idealistic life.
 - (4) selflessness.
 - (5) environmental friendliness.

25. Read the following statements with attention.

- A - Conducting a Buddhist Council at the Kuṇḍalavana Vihāra in Kashmir in order to eliminate differences in the Buddhist Order.
- B - Compilation of a commentary known as 'Vibhāṣā' at the end of the Buddhist Council.
- C - Depositing in a stūpa a casket with the recited Dhammas written on copper sheets.
- D - Launching a Dhamma propagation mission throughout Central Asia after the Council.

Among the above statements, select the option that includes the highest number of facts related to the fourth Buddhist Council patronised by King Kanishka.

- (1) A and B
- (2) A, B and C
- (3) A, B and D
- (4) B, C and D
- (5) A, B, C and D

26. The Sigālovāda Sutta includes sixty one obligations and responsibilities that should be performed by persons belonging to each Direction. Five of them are mentioned below.

- A - Kaḷyāṇena manasā anukampeti - Showing sympathy with good mind
- B - Pāpā nivārenti - Refrain from sins
- C - Sippaṃ sikkhāpentī - Giving knowledge on craft
- D - Kaḷyāṇena nivesenti - Making engaged in the good
- E - Suvīṇitaṃ vinenti - Proper restraint in discipline

Among the above statements, what is the obligation by both parents and ordained Brahmins?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

27. The fact that is **not** taken as a Channel of Decline mentioned in the Parābhava Sutta is

- (1) desire for sleep.
- (2) loitering with others.
- (3) decline due to four wrong courses (cattāro agatī).
- (4) laziness.
- (5) constant irritation.

28. Among the factors given below, the factor mentioned in the Maṅgala Sutta is

- (1) having fewness of work (appakicca).
- (2) having a relaxed conduct (sallahukavutti).
- (3) having merits collected from the past (pubbecakata puññatā).
- (4) having restrained faculties (santindriyo).
- (5) having the quality of anātimānī.

29. Attānaṃ ce piyaṃ jaññā

Rakkheyya naṃ surakkhitaṃ

Tiṇṇamaññātaraṃ yāmaṃ

.....

Select the line that fits the blank in this Dhammapāda verse.

- (1) Taṃ ve paraṃ dukkaraṃ
- (2) Paṭijaggeyya paṇḍito
- (3) Purāṇāni anuttaraṃ
- (4) Vajiraṃ vasmamayaṃ maṇiṃ
- (5) Seyyā hoti na pāpiyo

30. According to a decision taken at the First Buddhist Council, continuation of Dharma and Vinaya through oral tradition was assigned to the student generations of the Dharmadhara and Vinayadhara Mahā Theras. According to this decision, the continuity of Aṅguttara Nikāya through oral tradition was assigned to the student generation

- (1) headed by arahant Ānanda Mahā Thero.
- (2) of arahant Sāriputta Mahā Thero.
- (3) headed by arahant Mahā kassapa Thero.
- (4) headed by arahant Upāli Mahā Thero.
- (5) headed by arahant Anuruddha Mahā Thero.

31. According to the description of the First Buddhist Council mentioned in the Cullavagga Pāli, the statement made in the presence of Bhikkhus of the Council by Mahā Kassapa Thera is that
- (1) in future "Dharma and Vinaya will decline while Adharma and Avinaya will become dominant."
 - (2) "in future, Dharma and Vinaya will become dominant and Adharma and Avinaya will decline."
 - (3) "in future, Adharmavādins and Avinyavādins will decline while Dharmavādins and Vinayavādin will become dominant."
 - (4) "in future, serious issues regarding Dharma and Vinaya will arise in the Buddhist Order."
 - (5) "because the Buddhist Order becomes pure as a result of the Council, issues regarding Dharma and Vinaya will not arise in future."
32. In the First Buddhist Council, it was decided to discuss Vinaya first, because
- (1) there was a Buddha's rule that Vinaya is to be discussed first.
 - (2) the influence by the Vinayadara Bhikkhus was prominent.
 - (3) there was a convention that Vinaya was more important than Dharma.
 - (4) the Vinaya was considered the continuity of the Buddha Sāsana.
 - (5) there was a decline in Vinaya in the Sāsana.
33. During King Asoka's time, the virtuous monks refrained from conducting Vinaya karma as it was not possible to do it with the immoral monks. What is the main action taken by King Asoka to solve this issue?
- (1) Seeking advice from Ven. Moggalīputtātissa by King Asoka.
 - (2) Giving a royal order to conduct Vinaya karma.
 - (3) Assigning a minister to investigate the matter.
 - (4) Deciding not to give royal support to the Buddha Sāsana if Vinaya Karma is not performed.
 - (5) Appointing an Ubbāhikā with five elder monks in order to solve the issue.
34. Although King Dharmasoka became a Buddhist, provided the necessary support to other religious followers and donated of temples to Ājivakas' is mentioned in the
- (1) Kālsi stone inscription.
 - (2) Girinār stone inscription.
 - (3) Barābar stone inscription.
 - (4) Bhabru stone inscription.
 - (5) Kandahār stone inscription.
35. Given below are some statements related to the Buddhist universities in India.
- A - There was a library with nine stories and three mansions.
 B - It was the centre of Srāvakayāna Buddhism.
 C - There was a laboratory for investigating objects in the sky.
 D - There was a main Lecture Hall named 'Vidyāgruha' in the centre of the university.
 E - A library fund had been established.
- Among the above statements, select the correct answer regarding Wickramashilā university.
- (1) A
 - (2) B
 - (3) C
 - (4) D
 - (5) E
36. The evidences that the people in Sri Lanka in the pre-Buddhist period worshipped deities with special reverence are found. Accordingly, the deity worshipped as the presiding deity of hunters was
- (1) Kammāra.
 - (2) Vyādha.
 - (3) Puradeva.
 - (4) Upulvan.
 - (5) Sumana.
37. The evidences for assumptions that there were Buddhist followers in Sri Lanka in the pre-Mahinda's period can be found in the chronical literature. One evidence to show that there were such Buddhist followers in the period close to the arrival of Mahā Mahinda Thero is that
- (1) there was a large number of Buddhist followers during the Buddha's arrival in Sri Lanka.
 - (2) the arrival of princess Baddakaccānā.
 - (3) there was a large number of Buddhists including god Mahā-Sumana.
 - (4) there was Girihaṇḍu cetiya constructed by Buddhists.
 - (5) the people including Maṇiakkhika Nāgarāja embraced Buddhism.

38. Read the following statements attentively.

- A - King Amandagāmiṇi who ruled according to Pañcasīla paṭipadā imposed the Māghāta ordinance.
- B - King Buddhadāsa who ruled according to fourfold ways for treating (cattāro saṅgha vatthu) with no wrong courses (cattāro agati) healed even animals through treatments.
- C - King Sirisaṅghabo who ruled according to ahimsa paṭipadā gave freedom to those were sentenced with death punishment.
- D - King Walagamba who ruled according to Buddhist governance principles, having purified the Buddhist Order, established a katikāvata.
- E - King Saddātissa who followed fourfold ways for treating (cattāro saṅgha vatthu) offered a dāna to Mahā Saṅgha using the wages earned by working in a paddy field.

Among the above statements, select the **incorrect** statement.

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

39. An evidence that King Mahāsenā contributed to the development of Buddhism in Sri Lanka can be identified through

- (1) the offering of Jetavana Vihāra to the Bhikkhus.
- (2) the establishment of the continuation of the Buddhist Order through a Vinaya Council.
- (3) the expulsion of 60 immoral Bhikkhus in the Buddhist Order out of the country with signs impressed on their bodies.
- (4) the patronage to Tripiṭaka documention.
- (5) offering dāna to Bhikkhus by opening alms houses throughout the country.

40. Mentioned below are some statements related to the two Institutes Mahāvihāra and Abhayagiri.

- A - Facilitating Ven. Buddhaghosa for the compilation of Pāli commentaries.
- B - Conducting a Vinaya Council.
- C - Conducting pūja and perahra in veneration of the Sacred Tooth Relics.
- D - Using Brazen Palace (Lovā Mahā Prasāda) for conducting Vinaya karma of the Buddha Sāsana.
- E - Offering of Ratna Prasāda to Ven. Mahānāga Thero.

Among the above statements, select the option that includes the **two** statements related to Abhayagiri tradition.

- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D (4) C and D (5) C and E

41. When Theravāda Buddhism was established in Burma in the 11th Century AD, the ruler who governed there was

- (1) King Keyansittha (2) King Anuruddha (3) King Narapatisithu
- (4) King Dhammacetiya (5) King Min Do Min

42. The descriptions related to two main religious traditions that civilised the life of people in pre-Buddhist China can be found. These two religious traditions are

- (1) Shintoism and Taoism. (2) Confucianism and Shintoism.
- (3) Taoism and Zen. (4) Shintoism and Zen.
- (5) Taoism and Confucianism.

43. Among the statements given below, select the statements that are **not** related to Japanese Buddhism.

- (1) Bon is a festival for worshipping ancestors.
- (2) Jōdō is a festival for remembering the Buddha's enlightenment.
- (3) Hanamatsuri is a festival for remembering the Buddha's great passing away.
- (4) Sumie is a Japanese zen painting art.
- (5) Ikebana is a flower art originated with the influence of Zen Buddhism.

44. When Buddhism reached Japan, the Soga clan who were engaged in administration there embraced Buddhism with much devotion while Mononobe and Nakatomi clans opposed Buddhism. They used various strategies to prevent the establishment of Buddhism in Japan. With the passage of time, a positive attitude on Buddhism developed in Japan for the first time. The reason for this was
- (1) the acceptance of Buddhism also by Mononobe and Nakatomi clans.
 - (2) spread of epidemic diseases due to disturbance to Buddhism.
 - (3) the disappearance of fear for dead spirits because of Buddhism.
 - (4) the spread of a view in the society that the increase of epidemic diseases because of disturbance to Buddhism.
 - (5) the spread of a view in Japanese society that Buddhism can develop Japanese culture.
45. The source mentioning that Anāthapiṇḍika got the permission to sculpture a Buddha statue in the time of the Buddha is
- (1) Samantapāsādikā.
 - (2) Kālingabodhi Jātaka.
 - (3) Manorathapūraṇi.
 - (4) Cullavaggaṇāḥ.
 - (5) Kosalabimbavarṇanā.
46. Dr. Ānanda Coomaraswami who comments on the seated Buddha statue at Polonnaruwa Galvihāra says that its pose (āsana) is
- (1) Padmāsana
 - (2) Vīrāsana
 - (3) Bhadrāsana
 - (4) Vajrāsana
 - (5) Svastika āsana
47. The discourse in which the Buddha accepts the construction of stūpa in veneration of four great persons, Buddha, Paṭceka Buddha, Arahanta Buddha and Cakkevatirāja is included in
- (1) Mahāparinibbāna Sutta.
 - (2) Mahāpadāna Sutta.
 - (3) Lakkhaṇa Sutta.
 - (4) Pabbajjā Sutta.
 - (5) Mahānidāna Sutta.
48. Views on the Moonstone and its carving have been expressed by various scholars. Accordingly, 'The moonstone can be considered an art decoration at the entrance and feet washing place as well.' This view was expressed by
- (1) Senarath Paranawithana.
 - (2) H.C.P. Bell.
 - (3) D.T. Devendra
 - (4) Vini Witharana.
 - (5) William E. Ward.
49. Poojāvali is the text written by justifying that the Buddha deserves to be venerated with material offering (āmiṣa) and spiritual offering (Pratipatti). The author of this text is
- (1) Ven. Buddhaputta.
 - (2) Vidyākakravartī.
 - (3) King Parakramabahu II.
 - (4) Ven. Dharmasena.
 - (5) Pundit Gurulugomi.
50. Read with attention the following statements related to Buddhist painting art.
- A - Developing saddhā and bhakti on the triple gem Buddha, Dhamma and Saṅgha.
 - B - Giving a Dhamma message to the society .
 - C - Providing advice to the society.
 - D - Helping the uneducated rural folk to understand sermons through paintings.
 - E - Giving a knowledge of important information related to religious and historical value.
- Among the above statements, select the option that includes the highest number of objectives expected through Buddhist painting art.
- (1) A
 - (2) A and B
 - (3) A, B and C
 - (4) A, B, C and D
 - (5) All A, B, C, D and E.

* * *

AL/2024/45/E-II

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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 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

බෞද්ධ ශිෂ්ටාචාරය II
 பௌத்த நாகரிகம் II
 Buddhist Civilization II

45 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) Name the fourfold Āśrama Dharma mentioned in Brahmanic teachings. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Introduce the first Āśrama Dharma among them. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain with **three** factors the relations that existed between the Buddha and the Vajjian state. (04 marks)
 - (iv) Write an adequate description on Amarāvikkhepvāda of Saṅjaya Bellatṭhiputta. (05 marks)
 - (v) Clarify with adequate factors how oneness of mankind is established in Buddhist teachings. (06 marks)
- (i) Introduce in brief the Buddha's quality, Sammāsambuddha. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Show briefly **three** examples reflected in the character of Nakulamātā that can be followed in the current society. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain adequately the samajīvikatā exposed in Buddhist economic philosophy. (04 marks)
 - (iv) Name the fourfold happiness (sukha) and describe the first one. (05 marks)
 - (v) Explain in brief how the quality of religious tolerance shown by the Buddha can be taken as an example in resolution of current religious conflicts. (06 marks)
- (i) Complete correctly the Dhammapada verse "yo bālo maññati bālayaṃ." (02 marks)
 - (ii) Write correctly the meaning of the verse given in the above 3 (i). (03 marks)
 - (iii) According to the Sigālovāda Sutta, name the **ten** obligations that should be performed by Kulaputta to friends and by friends to Kulaputta. (04 marks)
 - (iv) Explain with reference to Buddhist teachings how the association with evil friends leads towards the deterioration of one's life. (05 marks)
 - (v) "The Maṅgala Sutta emphasizes that the looking after of one's parents is a factor for happiness and prosperity (maṅgala kāraṇā)." Emphasize the importance of the above statement in relation to the current social situation. (06 marks)

Part II

4. (i) "The Buddhist concept of wealth consumption leads to social coexistence." Prove with adequate facts. (10 marks)
- (ii) With a brief description to evil consequences of drug addiction, assess the support that can be taken from Buddhist teachings to overcome this danger. (10 marks)
5. (i) Evaluate the service of the Mahā Theras who gave the leadership to conduct the three Buddhist Councils. (10 marks)
- (ii) Assess the patronage given by the kings in India in relation to conducting the Buddhist Councils for the continuity of the Buddha Sāsana. (10 marks)
6. (i) Show with examples the inspiration of Buddhism on the enrichment of Japanese culture. (10 marks)
- (ii) Evaluate the contribution made by Indian and Chinese Bhikkhus to the development Chinese Buddhism. (10 marks)
7. (i) Review the influence of the Buddhist teachings on the nourishment of Sri Lankan folk poems and songs. (10 marks)
- (ii) Prove with adequate facts that, the Mahāvihāra in Anuradhapura became the centre of Theravāda Buddhism. (10 marks)
8. (i) Point out the symbols used to represent the Buddha before the sculpture of Buddha statutes and discuss adequately the origin of Buddha statue. (10 marks)
- (ii) Give adequate descriptions to any **two** topics of the following.
- (1) The poses (Āsana) of Buddha statue
 - (2) Vaṭadage
 - (3) Satara Saṅgraha Vastu
 - (4) Nālandā University
- (05×2 = 10 marks)

* * *