

නව නිර්දේශය / புதிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

NEW **ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව** **ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව** **ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව** **ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව**
 திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் 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
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහකික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

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.
- * Each question carries 20 marks.

Part I

1. (i) Name **four** duties (Svadharmā) belonged to the Vessa Caste. (02 marks)
 (ii) Mention **three** peculiar characteristics of the Sramana tradition. (03 marks)
 (iii) Present **four** factors to show the measures taken by Buddhism for freedom of women. (04 marks)
 (iv) Mention in brief **five** factors to show that the society of India was being commercialized at the time of the Buddha. (05 marks)
 (v) Explain the harmful effect caused to the society due to the religious teachings of Ajita Kesakambala. (06 marks)
2. (i) Name **two** factors why the Buddha was identified with the term 'Araham'. (02 marks)
 (ii) Name the trivijjā ñāna (Tevijjā) of the Buddha and write their definitions. (03 marks)
 (iii) Give **four** factors to show the Buddha's uniqueness as a teacher of religions. (04 marks)
 (iv) Explain **four** examples that can be taken from ven. Ānanda's character. (05 marks)
 (v) Describe with reference to sources how the impassionate disciples enjoyed the environmental beauty. (06 marks)
3. (i) Complete correctly the verse, "na bhaje pāpake mitte". (02 marks)
 (ii) Write down the definition of that verse. (03 marks)
 (iii) Name the ten obligations and responsibilities of parents and children according to the Sigālovāda Sutta. (04 marks)
 (iv) Explain briefly **five** points that cause the individual's decline as mentioned in the Parābhava Sutta. (05 marks)
 (v) Give a brief review to **six** factors that lead to the individual's development in this life as mentioned in the Mangala Sutta. (06 marks)

Part II

4. (i) Explain how the Buddhist view on the origin of the four castes rejects the concepts of creations (nimmāna vāda). (10 marks)
- (ii) Show the responsibilities of people in the context of good governance by the state according to Buddhist teachings. (10 marks)
5. (i) Describe with reference to Buddhist morality criteria how the individual can judge by oneself the good and bad deeds. (10 marks)
- (ii) Show with reference to Buddhist ethics the practical importance of a simple livelihood in midst of problems in the modern society. (10 marks)
6. (i) Examine how the Buddhist teachings on environmental conservation can be applied to minimize the modern environmental problems. (10 marks)
- (ii) ‘Economic prosperity is an essential factor for a contented household life’. Prove this statement with the Buddhist teachings on earning wealth. (10 marks)
7. (i) Write a brief introduction to the background of the first Buddhist council and explain the decisions taken for the continuity of the Buddhist Order. (10 marks)
- (ii) Evaluate with adequate factors the services rendered by King Dharmasoka to the Buddhist Order. (10 marks)
8. (i) Explain with examples how Buddhism influenced the governance in ancient Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
- (ii) State in brief the origin of the sculpture of Buddha statues and describe the poses (āsana) and hand symbols (mudrā) used in that regard. (10 marks)

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