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2563 – Mulika Piriven Final Examination – 2019 December

NEW

(New Syllabus)

03 E I

2018.12.30 (08.30-09.30)

(03) Tripitaka Dharmaya – Paper I

One hour

Note :

- * Answer **all** questions. This paper carries **40** marks.
- * In each of the questions from 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. “Bhikkhus well understood your details of the sermon. Yet after listening to your lengthy detailed dhamma sermon at the door my back is aching.” The Buddha said this having listened, the sermon of
 - (1) Ven. Mahākāśyapa Thera
 - (2) Ven. Nandaka Thera
 - (3) Ven. Anuruddha Thera
 - (4) Ven. Nanda Thera
2. The Buddha's appearance includes great human characteristic features and the meaning of ‘Sukhumacchavi hoti’ is the possessing of
 - (1) golden colour
 - (2) well shape on the mid - back
 - (3) soft skin free from dust
 - (4) eyes like ‘indunil’ colour
3. Manomaya iddhi gñāpa out of the eight vidyā gñāpa of the Buddha exemplifies the ability to
 - (1) see nāmarūpa dharmas in impermanent way
 - (2) knowledge to see others' minds and thoughts
 - (3) create many forms (rūpa)
 - (4) create another body similar to himself
4. Child I stood while abandoning weapons directed on all beings. You, not abstained from killing did not stop yet. Thus the Buddha said to,

(1) Rajjumālā, the servant girl	(2) Sunīta, the caṇḍāla son
(3) the cloth weavers' daughter	(4) Angulimāla
5. After listening to which sūtra preached to Dīghanakha pīrīvejī in the “sūkarakata” cave, Ven. Sāriputta became an arahant?

(1) Saccavibbanga	(2) Vedanā Pariggaha
(3) Cakkānūvatta	(4) Āpatti Bhaya

6. The great title which was given to Uppalavaṇṇā, a great disciple of Gautama Buddha's dispensation is the forerunner among
- (1) Vinayadhara Bhikṣuṇī
 - (2) miracle performing Bhikṣuṇī
 - (3) Dhamma sermon conducting Bhikṣuṇī
 - (4) Cīrarātragña Bhikṣuṇī
7. Aṭṭvācārya Ven. Buddhaghosa composed Pali Aṭṭhakathā for Tripiṭaka while utilizing Heḷaṭṭuvā. The commentary composed to Majjhimanikāya out of them is,
- (1) Manorathapūraṇī
 - (2) Paramattha Jotikā
 - (3) Sumangala Vīlāsini
 - (4) Papañca Sūdanī
8. A vinaya rule that helps to become purified only by observing a series of vinaya practices such as Vat fulfilling, 'mānat' and 'abbhāna' karma will be
- (1) Sanghād isesāpatti
 - (2) Pārājikāpatti
 - (3) Pācittiya Āpatti
 - (4) Pāṭidesanīya Āpatti
9. The Basic Buddha 'desanā' has been divided into 'navamgasatthū sāsana.' The "Abbhutadhamma" in this context indicates,
- (1) all sūtras with verses
 - (2) stories about the life of Bodhisatta
 - (3) sūtras which includes wonderful facts
 - (4) verses preached while expressing the joy
10. The meaning of "saṅkiyo ca hoti pāpakesu ṭhānesu" in the context of defects going on roads during the improper time as mentioned in sīgālovāda sutta will be
- (1) loss of self protection
 - (2) destroying the protection of his wealth
 - (3) many sorrows and problems chasing after him
 - (4) becoming a suspect for unethical crimes
11. Among the downfall doors in Parābhava sūtra the meaning of the verse line 'asantassa piyā honti - santena kurute piyaṃ' will be
- (1) do like the bad people - do not like the good people.
 - (2) unwhole some act is accepted - wholesome act is not accepted.
 - (3) frequently sleeps - move among the mass.
 - (4) owns much gold and gems - consumes alone.
12. The option that includes correctly the four fears of āpatti to be known by either bhikkhu or bhikkhuni as mentioned in Āpattibhaya sūtra will be
- (1) pārājikā, thullaccaya, pāṭidesanīya, dukkaṭa
 - (2) pārājikā, samaghādisesa, pācittiya, pāṭidesanīya
 - (3) pārājikā, pāṭidesanīya, dubbhāsita, pācittiya
 - (4) pārājikā, pācittiya, pāṭidesanīya, dukkaṭa
13. Abhidharma includes four "visayarūpa" in the analysis of rūpaparamārtha. These "visayarūpas" are correctly indicated in
- (1) paṭhāvi, āpo, tejo, vāyo
 - (2) upacaya, santati, jaratā, aniccatā
 - (3) rūpa, śabda, gandha, rasa
 - (4) cakkhu, sota, ghana, jivhā

14. Incorrect statement out of the following about the attainer of 'Sotāpattiphala' which is the first step of "nibbāna" will be the
- (1) person who attains "sotāpattiphala will attain nibbāna compulsorily.
 - (2) person who attains sotāpattiphala will never go to apāya.
 - (3) person who attains sotāpattiphala will become arahant within seven births.
 - (4) person who attains sotāpattiphala has no 'kāmarāga'.
15. Therī Pāṭācārā became 'arahant' while concentrating on flowing water thrown to the ground. The first verse line that the Buddha preached to her at this occasion is
- (1) Yo ce vassāsataṃ jīve - apassam udayavyayaṃ
 - (2) Yo ce vassāsataṃ jīve - kusīto hīna vīriyo
 - (3) Yo ce vassāsataṃ jīve - duppañño asamāhito
 - (4) Yo ce vassasataṃ jive - apassam amatam padam
16. The verse line "māppamaññetha pāpssa" of pāpa vagga, Dhammapade indicates,
- (1) even a minimum error should not be committed.
 - (2) sinful act should not be considered as small.
 - (3) sinful act should be discarded.
 - (4) all sinful acts should be avoided.
17. There are three ways that the defilements function in the mind. 'annusaya state' out of them is considered as
- (1) time in which the defilements function in the mind.
 - (2) sleeping time of defilements.
 - (3) time in which the defilements are activated physically and mentally.
 - (4) time in which the defilements are extinguished.
18. " sampajañña pabba" of "kāyānupassanā satipaṭṭhāna" indicates,
- (1) concentrating with meditative aim on behaviour patterns.
 - (2) concentrating by aiming at filthy body parts of the body.
 - (3) concentrating with fourfold wisdom in every activity.
 - (4) concentrating while aiming at in-haling and ex-haling air.
19. The sūtra which explains suffering of the society while pointing out the facts, such as searching due to taṇhā, receiving due to search and the decision of good and bad nature due to search etc. will be in
- (1) Sallekha sūtra of Majjhima Nikāya
 - (2) Acelakassapa sūtra of Samyatta Nikāya
 - (3) Mahānidāna sūtra of Digha Nikāya
 - (4) Nibbedhika sūtra of Amguttara Nikāya
20. Reduction of Karma effects and the interruption while hindering continuously by not allowing the function of either pleasurable or un-pleasurable effects generated by Janaka karma will be
- (1) āsanna karma
 - (2) Upatthmbhaka karma
 - (3) Upaghātaka karma
 - (4) Upapīṭaka karma

21. According to the view of Arahant Mahinda, Buddhism was rooted in Sri Lanka after the
- (1) plantation of Jaya Sri Mahābodhi.
 - (2) offering of Mahamevnā Park.
 - (3) conduct of Vinya Council with the ordination of Prince Ariṭṭha.
 - (4) bringing of Buddha's relics.
22. 'Sambhogakāya' which is a concept of Mahāyāna teaching mentions, the
- (1) purified body by the great doctrine
 - (2) micro-body gained incomparable happiness of the Buddhahood.
 - (3) human body appeared among human beings.
 - (4) created body by the power of riddhi.
23. Major expectation of the dhamma preacher is to confirm the said dhamma in the listener's mind' The term paṭṭhapanā in relation to it out of the seven factors in saccavibhanga sutra will be,
- (1) explaining facts in detail.
 - (2) confirming the facts already identified.
 - (3) indicating facts briefly by name.
 - (4) uncovering the facts.
24. "Porāna vajjadhamma" in Mahāparinibbāna sutta will be,
- (1) tenfold 'rājadharmā'
 - (2) tenfold 'sakvittivat'
 - (3) fourfold 'sangraha vastu'
 - (4) seven fold 'aparihānīya dharma'
25. "Dhaniya kuṭṭikāra" monk who became foremost out of the 'pārājikāpatti' is
- (1) adattādāna pārājikāpatti
 - (2) methunadhamma pārājikāpatti
 - (3) uttarimanussadhamma pārājikāpatti
 - (4) manussaviggaha pārājikāpatti
26. Children inherit characteristics features of their parents. Sometimes the children become equal to their mother and father. This nature takes place according to,
- (1) Dhamma niyāma
 - (2) kamma niyāma
 - (3) citta niyāma
 - (4) bīja niyāma
27. The sūtra that includes "upanīyati loko addhuvo atāṇo loko anabhissaro" will be
- (1) Raṭṭhapāla sūtra of Majjhima Nikāya
 - (2) Paṭhamadeva Brāhmaṇa sūtra of Anguttara Nikāya
 - (3) Rāja sūtra of Samyutta Nikāya
 - (4) Sammukhibhāva sūtra of Amguttara Nikāya
28. If someone commits sins by taking desired side partially according to his will, it will be treading towards wrong path due to
- (1) moha
 - (2) dveṣā
 - (3) chanda
 - (4) bhaya
29. 'Atithi bali' according to pattakamma sutra of Amguttara Nikāya is identified as treatment for
- (1) relatives and friends
 - (2) religious acts
 - (3) dead relatives
 - (4) guests
30. Since the Buddha eradicated his own defilements like a warrior and broke spokes of the wheel of saṃsāra or dharmas such as avīdyā of paticcasamuppāda is known as
- (1) sammāsambuddha
 - (2) araham
 - (3) sugata
 - (4) lokavidū

31. The Mahā Thera of the modern time who composed the texts such as Rajā carita, Vinaya Katikāvata, Satyavilāsini etc will be,
(1) Ratmalane Dhammāloka Nāyaka Thero (2) Hikkaduve Sumangala Nāyaka Thero
(3) Henpitigedara nānasīha Nāyaka Thero (4) Rerukāne Chandawimala Nāyaka Thero
32. The mediation to be performed by preparing either fire with firewood or lamp and placing a plate with a rounded hole close to it and also concentrating on the light as an objective will be
(1) Āpo kasiṇa (2) Paṭhavi kasiṇa (3) Tejo kasiṇa (4) Vāyo kasiṇa
33. The mediation to be performed by looking at wealthy people living very comfortable with a happy eye and without becoming jealous while seeing the comfort of the happy beings
(1) Mettā mediation (2) Karuṇā mediation
(3) Upekkhā mediation (4) Muditā mediation
34. Strong likeness may become due to seeing objectives in an auspicious manner. The nature of grasping things as 'I or mine' is identified as
(1) Vyāpāda (2) Vicikicchā (3) Kāmacchanda (4) thīnamiddha
35. According to inscriptions such as Gujarāt, Maski and Brahmagiri, the king who obtained a broad comprehension on dharma while becoming associated frequently with samgha is,
(1) Candragupta (2) Great Akbar (3) Bindusāra (4) Asoka
36. The religious teacher who taught that there was no merit even if someone wanders from the South of the river bank known as Ganga to its North bank while giving alms and performing sacrifices was
(1) Makkhaligosala (2) Pūrṇa kāśyapa
(3) Ajitakesakambala (4) Niganṭhanātaputta
37. The samyukta Nikāya was assigned for the protection and preservation of 'saddharma' orally to
(1) group of pupils headed by Ven. Mahā kassapa
(2) group of pupils headed by Ven. Ānanda
(3) pupils of Ven. Sāriputta
(4) group of pupils headed by Ven. Anurudha
38. The wrong statement about 'upasampādā vinaya karma' of 'sambuddha sāsana' is the
(1) necessity to gain parent's permission for higher ordination
(2) necessity to complete bowl and robes for higher ordination
(3) necessity to complete twenty years after the ordination
(4) necessity to have 'ācariya' and upajjhāya for higher ordination
39. Anottappa caitasika occurring in caitasika paramāṛtha of Abhidharma belongs to
(1) Anyasamāna caitasika (2) Akusala caitasika
(3) Pakiṇṇaka caitasika (4) Sobhana caitasika
40. According to Nidhikanda sutra wife and children, male and female slaves, vehicles, elephants and horses are belonging to
(1) jaṅgama deposit (2) thāvāra deposit
(3) aṅgasama deposit (4) anugāmika deposit

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2563 – Mulika Piriven Final Examination – 2019 December
(New Syllabus)

NEW

03 E II

(03) Thripitaka Dharmaya – Paper II

Three hours

2019.12.20 (12.30-15.40)

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.

Answer **five** questions only including the question in Part I and **two** other questions from each Part II and III.

Part I

1. Provide brief answers for the following questions.

(02×10=20 marks)

- (i) Give **two** reasons to say that 'nava lovturu dahama' as 'sanditṭhika'
- (ii) Write the Buddha's virtue and its meaning of two verse lines "rahasat pavnokota kelesarayanut durukota" of Buduguna Alamkāra
- (iii) Reasons for arising rūpa are known as 'samuṭṭhāna'. Name **two** of them.
- (iv) Taṇhā known as 'dukkhasamudaya noble truth' is threefold. Identify kāma taṇhā and bhava taṇhā.
- (v) Point out **two** remedies to be performed either on bhikkhu or bhikkhuni committed sanghādīsesāpatti.
- (vi) Name the great title conferred upon Ven. Mahā Kassapa Thera among other monks and give reasons for confirming this title.
- (vii) Out of the components related to suffering of paṭiccasamuppada theory identify "avijjā saṃkhārā saṃskaras become due to avidyā."
- (viii) The buddha expressing the usefulness of a deposit (nidhāna) stated two disasters to be avoided from a deposit (nidhāna)' Point out those **two**.
- (ix) Ekam atthapadam seyyo - yam sutvā upasammati- it will be great to hear such a meaningful single word which may pacify defilements like 'rāga' etc. Name **two** varieties of 'dahampada' indicated by 'atthapadm' of this context.
- (x) Write **two** out of three basic divisions that the content of Vinaya Pitaka was divided initially.

Part II

2. (i) Name **two** occasions in which the virtue of the Buddha 'mahākaruṇā' has been exemplified. (02 marks)
- (ii) Give a brief account on **one** occasion you have mentioned in (i) above. (03 marks)
- (iii) Describe **two** practical activities followed by Buddha for changing the mind of some people who acted with unsettled mind due to becoming helpless physically and mentally as well. (05 marks)
3. (i) Name **two** modern theras who contributed to "dharma sāstrīya and sāsanika awakening at the last part of the 19th century. (02 marks)
- (ii) Evaluate the services of **one** thera mentioned under (i) by you. (03 marks)
- (iii) Describe the academic service rendered by modern theras for awakening dharma sastrā with reference to **two** pirivenas initiated by them. (05 marks)

[See page two.

4. (i) Name **two** 'evetkandu' belonging to the group of 'garukāpatti' out of sapta āpattiskandha. (02 marks)
(ii) Write menthunadhamma pārājkāpatti together with its meaning. (03 marks)
(iii) Describe the influence of pārājikā rules among 'prātimokśa' rules on the monkhood of a higher ordained monk. (05 marks)

Part III

5. (i) Complete the verse "na bhaje pāpake mitte" (02 marks)
(ii) Write the meaning of this verse in simple English. (03 marks)
(iii) Discuss the advice to be given to modern young groups misled due to the association of bad friends and asking them to get associated with good friends. (05 marks)
6. (i) Name **two** divisions of 'kārmasthāna' belonging to Samatha bhāvanā. (02 marks)
(ii) Name **two** out of dasa anussati bhāvanā and comment briefly on "Ānāpānāsati" meditation. (03 marks)
(iii) Point out how "pañca nīvaraṇa dharmas can be suppressed by developing samatha meditation and state how pañca abhiñña and aṣṭasamāpatti can be gained as its effect. (05 marks)
7. (i) "Ekuppāda nirodhā ca-ekālambana vatthukā - cetoyutta dvipaññāsa - dhammā cetasikāmatā." Point out **four** features of caitasika included in this text. (02 marks)
(ii) Point out **three** parts by which fifty two caitasika dharmas are divided into categories. (03 marks)
(iii) Name 'sabbacittasādhāraṇa caitasika' and give reasons for identifying them by this name. (05 marks)

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