

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SANSKRIT

9606/3

PAPER 3. **A** Short Essays
 and **B** *either* (i) Pāṇinian Grammar
 or (ii) Higher Level Prose Composition

MAY/JUNE 2009

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the separate answer paper.

Write your answers on the answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Section A will be collected after 1½ hours.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The maximum number of marks for each question is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

A Write short essays in English on **four** of the following:

- 1 Is the *Mahābhārata* full of pessimism?
- 2 Are the *Laws of Manu* too specific to time and place to be applicable in modern Western society?
- 3 What messages could the *Hitopadeśa* hold for teenagers today?
- 4 What philosophy do the *Upaniṣads* propound?
- 5 What view of rebirth does *Manu* take?
- 6 Which aspects of Sanskrit literature that you have come across would you recommend to a friend?
- 7 'Rāma and Rāvaṇa represent the forces of light and darkness in the human heart.' Discuss this view of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.
- 8 Would the stories of the Śrīmad Bhāgavatam make good television?
- 9 Write an introduction to the *Bhagavad Gītā* aimed at those who do not know the work.
- 10 Consider the theme of courage in the Sanskrit literature you have read.

[Each essay carries 8 marks.]

B

***Either* (i) Pāṇinian Grammar**

Answer **one** of the **first three** questions and **five** from questions 4 – 12.

Essay questions [8 marks each]:

- 1 Explain some of the conventions and devices Pāṇini uses to reduce the length of his *sūtras*. Give examples from the *sūtras*.
- 2 The Sanskrit language has been suggested for use as an artificial language for computers. Discuss which grammatical features of the language would make it especially suitable for such a function.
- 3 Describe four types of grammatical *sūtra*, giving names and examples of each.

Technical questions [6 marks each]:

- 4 State the sounds represented by the following *pratyāhāras*. Use collective terms where possible:
(a) *haś*, (b) *ac*, (c) *chav*.
- 5 Give the meaning of each of the following when met in a Pāṇini *sūtra*:
(a) *laṭ*, (b) *ṭū*, (c) *āt*.
- 6 Explain the three types of *pratyaya*, giving an example of each with a translation:
(a) *kṛt*, (b) *taddhita*, (c) *vibhakti*.
- 7 State three of the following:
(a) the three forms of the 2nd *vibhakti* for *dhātṛ*
(b) the three forms of the 3rd *vibhakti* for *hari*
(c) the three forms of the 5th *vibhakti* for *sītā*
(d) the three forms of the 7th *vibhakti* for *nāman*
- 8 Give the stages of *sandhi* change, and the *sūtras* governing these changes, for the following pairs of words:
(a) *hare īśvaraḥ*, (b) *rāmāt śara*.
- 9 Name and illustrate three types of *samāsa*, with translations.
- 10 Complete the following triads and name their *vibhakti*:
(a) *ñasī*, (b) *ñas*, (c) *am*
- 11 Name two *it sūtras* and translate them, with explanations where appropriate.
- 12 Give an example of the application of each of the following *sandhi sūtras* in bringing together two words:
(a) *vṛddhireci*, (b) *haśi ca*, (c) *iko yaṇaci*.

[Total: 38 marks]

[Turn over

or (ii) Higher Level Prose Composition

Translate into Sanskrit using the Devanāgarī script and observing the rules of sandhi:

For the liberation of his father, Kṛṣṇa went to the city of Mathurā. He killed his enemy, Kāṃsa, by throwing him down from his throne.

He knew all the scriptures after hearing them once from a sage. As a gift to his teacher, Kṛṣṇa saved the sage's son from the belly of a demon.

Many kings assembled, attracted by the beauty of a princess, all desiring her as a wife. Kṛṣṇa took her away, and married her.

At the end of the great battle of Kurukṣetra, Kṛṣṇa said:

'There remain large armies in this world. They will be destroyed by fighting with each other.'

Thereafter Kṛṣṇa ruled, and lived in a great city, showing to others the way of piety.

One day, however, Kṛṣṇa's relatives insulted some sages, who then pronounced a curse. After a time, Kṛṣṇa's family ate a meal and drank much wine. They finally killed each other.

Kṛṣṇa sat under a tree on the bank of a river in deep meditation. Uddhava, Kṛṣṇa's friend, found him there. Kṛṣṇa said to Uddhava:

'This is your last birth. I shall now reveal to you the highest knowledge.'

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam (adapted)

The following suggestions may, but need not, be used:

enemy	<i>śatru</i> (m)	piety	<i>dharma</i> (m)
throws down	<i>nikṣipati</i>	relative	<i>bandhu</i> (m)
once	<i>sakṛt</i>	insults	<i>avajānāti</i>
attracted	<i>ākṛṣṭa</i> (mfn)	wine	<i>madya</i> (n)
princess	<i>rājaputrī</i> (f)	each other	<i>parasparam</i>
fighting with each other	<i>anyonyayuddha</i> (n)		

[38 marks]

END