

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 2010

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2½ 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.

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 **three** of the following:

- 1 Is the *Mahābhārata* an uplifting epic, or is it merely depressing?
- 2 Was Buddha's philosophy rebellious?
- 3 Hiriyanna said: '... we cannot properly look for any theistic view in the Upaniṣads, whose main concern is with the philosophic Absolute.' Discuss.
- 4 What kind of a song is the *Bhagavad Gītā*?
- 5 What purpose does the portrayal of violence play in the *Rāmāyaṇa*?
- 6 From the Sanskrit literature you have read so far, choose a few passages that have been particularly striking, and say why they have stood out.
- 7 Is the *Hitopadeśa* relevant to today's teenagers?
- 8 What views of sensuality have you come across in Sanskrit literature?

[Each essay carries 12 marks.]

B

***Either* (i) Pāṇinian Grammar**

Answer **one** of the **first three** questions and **four** from questions 4 – 10.

Essay questions [10 marks each]:

- 1 Pāṇini's *sūtras* are traditionally divided into five or six categories. Name three of these and give a brief description of its function in the system as a whole. Then give an example of each in Sanskrit, with a translation.
- 2 Explain the functions of '*pūrvatrāsiddham*' (8.1.1) in the *Aṣṭādhyāyī* and give an example of a *sūtra*, with translation, which uses this process to advantage. Explain carefully the workings of the rule in the example.
- 3 Explain the relation of the *Siddhāntakaumudī* of Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita to Pāṇini's *Aṣṭādhyāyī*, giving an example of how the arrangement of each differs one from the other, and the rationale of that difference.

Technical questions [6 marks each]:

- 4 Of what sounds are the following *pratyāhāras* the names? Where possible, state the answers in collective terms rather than as individual sounds.
(a) *ac*, (b) *khar*, (c) *śar*.
- 5 Explain the *sūtra* '*upadeśe'janunāsika it*'.
- 6 Give all the stages of sandhi change, and the *sūtras* governing these changes, for the following pairs of words:
(a) *tat śāntiḥ*, (b) *rāme iti*.
- 7 Explain three of the following terms, giving in each case the *Pāṇini sūtra* which defines it:
(a) *vṛddhi*, (b) *laghu*, (c) *pada*, (d) *loṭ*.
- 8 Give the meaning of each of the following terms when found in a *Pāṇini sūtra*:
(a) *cū*, (b) *īt*, (c) *aci*, (d) *loṭ*.
- 9 Name in Sanskrit, and give examples with translations, of three types of *samāsa* (compounds).
- 10 Give the 21 *nāma vibhakti* endings complete with their *it* letters.

[Total: 34 marks]

[Turn over

or (ii) Higher Level Prose Composition

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

Bharata, overcome with grief, addressed his teachers:

‘I take leave of you here. I shall proceed to Nandigrāma. The king has ascended to heaven, and my dear brother has taken up abode in the forest.’

The glorious prince Bharata got into his chariot, then drove fast to Nandigrāma, taking Rāma’s sandals on his head.

Having entered the city, he alighted from the chariot and said:

‘This kingdom has been given to me by my brother. These sandals will bring security to us. They are considered by me to be the very feet of Rāma. By these sandals will righteousness be established. Having restored the kingdom to Rāma, I shall then resume the role of being his servant. I shall bow to these sandals before making any decision.’

Rāmāyaṇa (adapted)

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

overcome	<i>ākrānta</i> (mfn) (with 3rd case)	security	<i>abhaya</i> (n)
takes leave of	<i>āmantrayate</i>	establishes	<i>sthāpayati</i>
sandal	<i>pādukā</i> (f)	servant	<i>sevaka</i> (m)
alights	<i>avatarati</i>	decision	<i>niścaya</i> (m)

[34 marks]

END