

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education **ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY** Level

SANSKRIT

8608/2

PAPER 2. Unprepared Translation and Composition

MAY/JUNE 2008

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer **all** questions.

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 or part question.

When questions require answers in continuous English prose, candidates are reminded that the assessment criteria include the ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, with correct use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

This question paper consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.

SECTION A:

Translate into English:

Sītā informs Rāvaṇa that Rāma will kill him.

Placing a blade of grass between herself and Rāvaṇa, when spoken to in this way, Sītā, for her part, shrivelled up by grief, fearlessly replied to Rāvaṇa as follows:

राजा दशरथो नाम धर्मसेतुरिवाचलः ।
 सत्यसन्धः परिज्ञातो यस्य पुत्रः स राघवः ॥
 रामो नाम स धर्मात्मा त्रिषु लोकेषु विश्रुतः ।
 दीर्घबाहुर्विशालाक्षो दैवतं स पतिर्मम ॥
 इक्ष्वाकूणां कुले जातः सिंहस्कन्धो महाद्युतिः ।
 लक्ष्मणेन सह भ्रात्रा यस्ते प्राणान्हरिष्यति ॥
 असुरैर्वा सुरैर्वा त्वं यद्यवध्योऽसि रावण ।
 उत्पाद्य सुमहद्वैरं जीवंस्तस्य न मोक्ष्यसे ॥
 स ते जीवितशेषस्य राघवोऽन्तकरो बली ।
 पशोर्युपगतस्येव जीवितं तव दुर्लभम् ॥

[Rāmāyaṇa, Aranyakāṇḍa 56, verses 2 to 4, 8 and 9]

<i>satyasandha</i> (mfn)	holding to truth	<i>asura</i> (m)	demon
<i>parijñāta</i> (mfn)	well known	<i>sura</i> (m)	a god
<i>rāghava</i> (m)	descendant of Raghu	<i>avadhya</i> (mfn)	not to be killed
<i>viśruta</i> (mfn)	famous	<i>utpādayati</i>	produces
<i>akṣa</i> (n)	eye	<i>vaira</i> (n)	enmity
<i>daivata</i> (n)	deity	<i>śeṣa</i> (m)	remainder
<i>dyuti</i> (f)	splendour	<i>paśu</i> (m)	sacrificial animal
<i>prāṇāḥ</i> (m.pl.)	life	<i>yūpa</i> (m)	past
<i>harati</i>	takes		

[40 marks]

SECTION B:

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

Once there was a priest who had much wealth. He was, however, extremely greedy. So his sons and relatives were miserable. Even his wife and daughters were depressed. As a consequence, his wealth was taken from him by the gods.

He thought: 'The wealth of misers does not bring happiness. Its fruits are worry here and hell hereafter. Let those who desire liberation abandon wealth, because it is the cause of sin.'

After thinking in this way, he became a mendicant.

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam (adapted)

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

priest	<i>brāhmaṇa</i> (m)	miser	<i>kṛpaṇa</i> (m)
greedy	<i>lubdha</i> (mfn)	worry	<i>cintā</i> (f)
relative	<i>bandhu</i> (m)	hell	<i>naraka</i> (m)
wife	<i>patnī</i> (f)	hereafter	<i>amutra</i>
depressed	<i>viṣaṇṇa</i> (mfn)	because	<i>hi</i>
taken	<i>gṛhīta</i> (mfn)	mendicant	<i>bhikṣuka</i> (m)

[40 marks]

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