

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

SANSKRIT

8608/2

PAPER 2. Unprepared Translation and Composition

MAY/ JUNE 2010

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.

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

SECTION A:

Translate into English:

Kausalyā pleads with a charioteer to take her to see Rāma (otherwise known as Kākutstha or Rāghava) in the Daṇḍaka forest.

'Trembling again and again as if possessed by a spirit, and lying on the floor as though life had departed from her, Kausalyā thereupon spoke to the charioteer as follows:'

नय मां यत्र काकुत्स्थः सीता यत्र च लक्ष्मणः ।
तान् विना क्षणमप्यद्य जीवितुं नोत्सहे ह्यहम् ॥

निवर्तय रथं शीघ्रं दण्डकान् नय मामपि ।
अथ तान् नानुगच्छामि गमिष्यामि यमक्षयम् ॥

The charioteer replied:

त्यज शोकं च मोहं च सम्भ्रमं दुःखजं तथा ।
व्यवधूय च संतापं वने वत्स्यति राघवः ॥

नगरोपवनं गत्वा यथा स्म रमते पुरा ।
तथैव रमते सीता निर्जनेषु वनेष्वपि ॥

बालेव रमते सीता बालचन्द्रनिभानना ।
रामा रामे ह्यदीनात्मा विजनेऽपि वने सती ॥

[Rāmāyaṇa, Ayodhyākāṇḍa 60, verses 2, 3, 5, 9 and 10]

<i>utsahate</i>	endures	<i>nirjana</i> (mfn)	lonely
<i>nivartayati</i>	turns back	<i>nibha</i> (mfn)	like
<i>moha</i> (m)	infatuation	<i>ānana</i> (n)	face
<i>sambhrama</i> (m)	agitation	<i>rāmā</i> (f)	Sītā
<i>vyavadhūnoti</i>	shakes off	<i>dīna</i> (mfn)	depressed
<i>saṃtāpa</i> (m)	anguish	<i>vijana</i> (mfn)	deserted
<i>upavana</i> (n)	grove	<i>satī</i> (f)	virtuous
<i>ramate</i>	enjoys		

[40 marks]

SECTION B:

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

The god of fire, taking the form of a pigeon, flew down to King Śibi. Indra, taking the form of a hawk, followed the pigeon. The pigeon cried out in fear: 'Save me, O King. I am a sage in the form of a bird.'

But the hawk said: 'This creature is my food.'

The king replied: 'I shall give up my own life, but I shall not give up this virtuous teacher.'

Now the hawk said: 'Give me then from your own flesh as much as is in his body.'

Mahābhārata (adapted)

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

takes the form	<i>rūpaṃ karoti</i>	life	<i>jīvita</i> (n)
pigeon	<i>kapota</i> (m)	flesh	<i>māṃsa</i> (n)
flies down	<i>nipatati</i>	as much as . . . so much	<i>yāvat . . . tāvat</i>
hawk	<i>śyena</i> (m)	body	<i>deha</i> (m)
saves	<i>rakṣati</i>		

[40 marks]

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