

Friday, 9 May 2008

# Sanskrit – Higher Level

## Paper 2

Time: 2 hours

### Instructions to Candidates

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Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.

### Information for Candidates

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In questions 1 and 2 Devanāgarī should be used in your answers.

You are reminded of the importance of accurate spelling, punctuation, grammar and orderly presentation in your answers. A total of eight marks will be awarded for correct spelling of Sanskrit words in transliteration and Devanāgarī.

This paper has five questions. All blank pages are indicated.

*Turn over*

Answer ALL questions.

1. Translate the following into Sanskrit. Do not use sandhi.

Viśvāmitra came to king Daśaratha in the palace. The sage said 'My sacrifice has been spoilt by two demons. Your son will help me. He will kill them with his arrows.'  
Daśaratha replied 'Rāma will not go. He is only a boy.'

sacrifice  
spoilt  
demon

yajña (m)  
duṣṭa (mfn)  
rākṣasa (m)

helps  
replies

sāhāyyaṃ karoti  
prativadati

(15 marks)

2. Rewrite the following lines using sandhi. Do not translate.

अथ प्रणिधिः आगत्य उवाच । देव श्रूयताम् तत्रत्यः  
प्रस्तावः । एवम् तत्र गृध्रेण उक्तम् । देव यत्  
मेघवर्णः तत्र चिरम् उषितः सः वेत्ति । किम् संधेय-  
गुणयुक्तः हिरण्यगर्भः राजा न वा इति ॥

(15 marks)

**THERE ARE NO  
QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE.  
GO ON TO PAGE 4  
FOR QUESTION 3.**

## VERSE SET TEXT – BHAGAVAD GĪTĀ

Passage for Comprehension

3. Read through the following verses carefully. Do not write out a translation, but answer the subsequent questions. Your answers should be in English, and Sanskrit names should be in transliteration.

यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र लोकोऽयं कर्मबन्धनः ।

तदर्थं कर्म कौन्तेय मुक्तसङ्गः समाचर ॥

यथाऽऽकाशस्थितो नित्यं वायुः सर्वत्रगो महान् ।

तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि मत्स्थानीत्युपधारय ॥

अद्वेषा सर्वभूतानां मैत्रः करुण एव च ।

निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः समदुःखसुखः क्षमी ॥

5

- (a) Translate lines 1 and 2. (8)
- (b) The wind is said to be mighty in line 3. How is it further described in that line? (4)
- (c) Translate the compound *matsthāni*. (line 4) (2)
- (d) Which attributes are spoken of in line 5? (4)
- (e) What are 'duḥkha' and 'sukha'? (line 6) (2)

(20 marks)

4. ANSWER EITHER (A) OR (B)

(A) PROSE SET TEXT – HITOPADEŚĀ

Passage for Comprehension

Read through the following passage carefully. Do not write out a translation, but answer the subsequent questions. Your answers should be in English, and Sanskrit names should be in transliteration.

*Some beasts come to an arrangement with a lion.*

- वायस्याह । कथमेतत् । वायसः कथयति ।  
अस्ति मन्दरनाम्नि पर्वते दुर्दान्तो नाम सिंहः । स  
च सर्वदा पशूनां वधं विदधान एवास्ते । ततः  
सर्वैः पशुभिर्मेळकं कृत्वा स सिंहो विज्ञप्तः । देव ।  
5 किमर्थं सर्वपशुवधः क्रियते । वयमेव भवदाहारार्थं  
प्रत्यहमेकैकं पशुमुपढौक्यामः । सिंहेनोक्तम् ।  
यद्येतदभिमतं भवतां तर्हि भवतु । ततः प्रभृति  
प्रत्यहमेकैकं पशुमुपकल्पितं भक्षयन्नास्ते । अथ  
कदा चित्कस्यापि वृद्धशशकस्य वासरः प्राप्तः ।  
10 ततः सोऽचिन्तयत् ।  
त्रासहेतोर्विनीतिस्तु क्रियते जीविताशया ।  
पञ्चत्वं चेद्गमिष्यामि किं सिंहानुनयेन मे ॥

[Turn over]

- (a) Who relates this tale to whom? (line 1) (2)
- (b) What was the name of the lion, and where did he live? (line 2) (2)
- (c) What would the lion always do, according to line 3? (1)
- (d) Translate ‘*paśubhir melakaṃ kṛtvā sa siṃho vijñaptaḥ*’. (line 4) (7)
- (e) What offer do all the beasts make to the lion? (lines 5 and 6) (2)
- (f) Translate ‘*vṛddhaśaśakasya vāsaraḥ prāptaḥ*’. (line 9) (5)
- (g) In line 12, what, according to the hare, is pointless? (1)

(20 marks)

**(B) Answer all questions.**

- (a) Write out the letters for which the following *pratyāhāras* are the names, and describe each group as succinctly as possible in grammatical terms:  
 (i) *ac*  
 (ii) *yaṇ* (4)
- (b) Explain the *sūtras* (i) ‘*ādeḥ parasya*’  
 (ii) ‘*vṛddhireci*’ (8)
- (c) For each of the following pairs of words give the final form when they combine together in *sandhi*, and the main *sūtra* governing the change:  
 (i) *khagān jalam*  
 (ii) *rāmaḥ gacchati* (6)
- (d) List the *ghoṣa* sounds. (1)
- (e) What does the *sūtra* ‘*taparastatkālasya*’ tell us about vowels followed by *t* in Pāṇini’s *sūtras*? (1)

(20 marks)

## Sanskrit Epic Civilization Questions

5. Answer all questions.

- (a) *Brahmā*, 'the Creator', presides over *sṛṣṭi*, 'creation'. Give English equivalents of the other two members of this trinity, *Viṣṇu* and *Śiva*. Say, in Sanskrit and English, over what each of these two presides. (6)
- (b) What is *saṃskāra*? Describe each of its aspects, namely *sañcita*, *prārabdha* and *kriyamāṇa*. (8)
- (c) One of the five *karmendriyas*, or organs of action, is speaking, which works through the mouth. Name two others, saying through what they work. (4)
- (d) What is the *antaḥkaraṇa*? Give the Sanskrit terms for three of its components, explaining each briefly. (8)
- (e) Give brief explanations of the following:
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (i) <i>tamas</i>     | (iv) <i>prāṇa</i>   |
| (ii) <i>māyā</i>     | (v) <i>mahāyuga</i> |
| (iii) <i>avyakta</i> | (vi) <i>śakti</i>   |
- (12)
- (f) What are *samaṣṭi* and *vyāṣṭi*? (4)
- (g) Say a little about each of the following beings:
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) <i>indra</i>     | (iv) <i>avatāra</i>   |
| (ii) <i>yama</i>     | (v) <i>parvatī</i>    |
| (iii) <i>apsaras</i> | (vi) <i>sarasvatī</i> |
- (12)
- (h) The *brāhmaṇa* is the priest. Name in Sanskrit the three other divisions of caste, giving an English equivalent for each. (6)

(60 marks)

END

