

Friday, 8 May 2009

Sanskrit – Higher Level

Paper 2

Time: 2 hours

Instructions to Candidates

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.

Information for Candidates

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.

The king of the vultures, Jaṭāyu by name, saw Rāvaṇa in his chariot. Sītā, distressed, stood near him. The aged Jaṭāyu cried out: “When brave Rāma hears that Sītā has been taken away he will certainly kill you.”

vulture *gṛdhra* (m)
distressed *pīḍita* (mfn)
aged *vṛddha* (mfn)

taken away *apahṛta* (mfn)
certainly *niścayena*

(15 marks)

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

तत्र तावत् बहुभिः गुणैः उपेतः संधेयः अयम् राजा ।
चक्रवाकः अवदत् प्रणिधे सर्वम् अवगतम् । व्रज
पुनः ज्ञात्वा आगमिष्यसि । नृपः चक्रवाकम् पृष्टवान्
असंधेयाः कति । मन्त्री ब्रूते देव तत् कथयामि ॥

(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.

एतान्न हन्तुमिच्छामि घ्नतोऽपि मधुसूदन ।
अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते ॥

प्रजहाति यदा कामान्सर्वान्पार्थ मनोगतान् ।
आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते ॥

पिताऽहमस्य जगतो माता धाता पितामहः ।
वेद्यं पवित्रमोङ्कार ऋक्साम यजुरेव च ॥

5

- (a) Who speaks in lines 1 and 2? (1)
- (b) Translate literally 'madhusūdana' (line 1), explain the term, and say to whom it refers. (4)
- (c) Translate lines 3 and 4. (8)
- (d) What three family relationships are mentioned in line 5? (3)
- (e) Explain the four literary references in line 6. (4)

(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.

A washerman's donkey is killed on seeing a possible mate.

अस्ति हस्तिनापुरे कर्पूरविलासो नाम रजकः ।
तस्य गर्दभोऽतिभारवाहनाद्दुर्बलो मुमूर्षुरिवाभवत् ।
ततस्तेन रजकेनासौ व्याघ्रचर्मणा प्रच्छाद्यारण्यसमीपे
सस्यक्षेत्रे मोचितः । ततो दूरादवलोक्य व्याघ्रबुद्ध्या
5 क्षेत्रपतयः सत्वरं पलायन्ते । स च सुखेन सस्यं
चरति । अथैकदा केनापि सस्यरक्षकेण धूसरकम्ब-
लकृततनुत्राणेन धनुष्काण्डं सज्जीकृत्यावनतकायेनै-
कान्ते स्थितम् । तं च दूरे दृष्ट्वा गर्दभः पुष्टाङ्गो
गर्दभीयमिति मत्वा शब्दं कुर्वाणस्तदभिमुखं धावि-
10 तः । ततस्तेन सस्यरक्षकेण गर्दभोऽयमिति ज्ञात्वा
लीलयैव व्यापादितः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि ।
सुचिरं हि चरन्मौनं श्रेयः पश्यत्यबुद्धिमान् ।
द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद्गर्दभो हतः ॥

[Turn over]

- (a) How did Karpūravilāsa make his living, and where did he live? (line 1) (2)
- (b) Why was his donkey very weak? (line 2) (3)
- (c) With what did the washerman cover the donkey, and where was it released? (lines 3 and 4) (4)
- (d) Translate ‘*vyāghrabuddhyā kṣetrapatayaḥ satvaram palāyante*’. (lines 4 and 5) (7)
- (e) For what did the donkey mistake the guard of the field who was covered with a grey blanket? (line 9) (2)
- (f) Translate ‘*śabdaṃ kurvāṇas tadabhimukhaṃ dhāvitaḥ*’. (lines 9 and 10) (6)
- (g) On account of what fault does line 13 suggest that the donkey was killed? (1)

(25 marks)

(B) Answer all questions.

- (a) List the letters referred to by each of the following *prayāhāras*, and then describe each grouping as succinctly as possible:
 (i) *ic*
 (ii) *śar* (4)
- (b) Explain the *sūtras* (i) ‘*ādyantau ṭakitau*’
 (ii) ‘*halantyam*’ (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) *tadā apī*
 (ii) *khagān jalam*
 (iii) *ramaḥ śete* (9)
- (d) List the *anunāsika* sounds. (1)
- (e) What does the *sūtra* ‘*tasya lopah*’ tell us about Pāṇini’s system? (3)

(25 marks)

Sanskrit Epic Civilization Questions

5. Answer all questions.

- (a) The *guṇāḥ* are the three constituents of the universe, beginning with *sattva*, purity. Give the Sanskrit names of the two other *guṇa* along with their English equivalents. (4)
- (b) Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva preside over three activities in the creation. Śiva, for example, presides over *pralaya*, or dissolution. Say in Sanskrit and English what Brahmā and Viṣṇu preside over. (4)
- (c) Briefly explain the following:
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (i) <i>avidyā</i> | (iv) <i>prakṛti</i> |
| (ii) <i>saṃsāra</i> | (v) <i>manas</i> |
| (iii) <i>samaṣṭi</i> | (vi) <i>vikalpa</i> |
- (d) *Buddhi* and *ahaṃkāra* are aspects of *antaḥkaraṇa*. Give explanations in English for each of these three Sanskrit terms. (3)
- (e) Say a little about each of the following Sanskrit literary terms:
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (i) <i>smṛti</i> | (iv) <i>sūtra</i> |
| (ii) <i>vyākaraṇa</i> | (v) <i>dhātu</i> |
| (iii) <i>vedāṅga</i> | (vi) <i>āraṇyaka</i> |
- (f) The consort of Śiva is Parvatī, the power of law. Give the Sanskrit names of the consorts of Viṣṇu and Brahmā, and say in English the powers they represent. (4)
- (g) The *kṛta* or *satya yuga* is the Golden Age. Give the Sanskrit names of the other three ages, along with their English equivalents. (6)
- (h) *Puruṣārtha* means the purpose of a human life. There are said to be four of these, beginning with *kāma*, desire. Give the other three with English translations. (6)
- (i) Say in English what each of these virtues refers to:
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) <i>tapas</i> | (iv) <i>dānam</i> |
| (ii) <i>ahiṃsā</i> | (v) <i>indriyanigraha</i> |
| (iii) <i>asteyam</i> | (vi) <i>dayā</i> |

- (j) The first of the four stages of life, or *āśrama*, is the *brahmacārin* or student. Name in English the other three. (3)

(60 marks)

END