

Monday, 12 May 2003

# Sanskrit – Intermediate Level

## Paper 1

Time: 1 hour and 30 minutes

### 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 Sanskrit passages, underlined words are glossed.

The marks for the various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

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

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

*Turn over*

Answer all THREE questions.

1 . Translate into English:

*Through her blindfold, Gāndhārī with her glance scorches Yudhiṣṭhira's toe in her anger.*

युद्धस्यान्ते पाण्डवा राज्ञीं गान्धारीमागच्छन् । हे  
भीम मम प्रियः पुत्रस्त्वया हत इति कुपिता  
गान्धार्यरोदीत् । भीमस्तु प्रत्यवदत्तव पुत्रो दुर्जन  
आसीदिति ।

- 5 तदा ज्येष्ठः पाण्डवो युधिष्ठिरो नाम तां  
नारीमागच्छत् । हे गान्धारि मां शपेत्युक्त्वा स तस्या  
पादयोरपतत् । तस्मिन्नेव काले तु युधिष्ठिरस्य पाद-  
स्याङ्गुलिर्गान्धार्या दृष्टा । आलोकनेनैवाङ्गुलिर्दग्धा ।  
गान्धार्याः क्रोधं दृष्ट्वान्ये पाण्डवा दूरेऽतिष्ठन् ।
- 10 कृष्णस्तु तया शप्तो हे कृष्ण तव बन्धवोऽचिरेण  
मृता भविष्यन्तीति । कृष्णस्तस्या वचनैर्न पीडितः ॥

*pāṇḍavāḥ*

the Pāṇḍava brothers

*arodīt*

cried

*aṅguli* (f)

toe

*ālokana* (n)

seeing

*dagdha* (mfn)

scorched

*śapta* (mfn)

cursed

*bandhu* (m)

relative

(25 marks)

**THERE ARE NO  
QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE:  
GO ON TO PAGE 4  
FOR QUESTION 2.**

Passage for Comprehension

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

*King Ila magically changes into a woman and gives birth to his successor.*

इलो वीरो नृप आसीत् । एकदा स सेवकैः सह  
मृगमन्वधावत् । तस्मिन्वने सर्वे मृगाः मायया  
स्त्रीलिङ्गा अभवन् । इलोऽपि स्त्रीलिङ्गोऽभवत् ।  
शोकेन पीडितो नृपः पार्वत्याः पादयोरपतत् । सा  
5 देव्यवदत्कदा चित्त्वं स्त्रीलिङ्गो भविष्यसि कदा  
चित्पुंलिङ्गो भविष्यसि हे राजन्निति । एकदा  
सुन्दरीला सरस्यक्रीडत् । तत्र महान्मुनिर्बुधो नाम  
तपोऽकरोत् । इलायाः सुन्दरं रूपं दृष्ट्वा बुधस्तस्या-  
मन्वरज्यत । अचिरेणैला बुधस्य भार्याभवत् ।  
10 साधुः पुत्रो जातः । यदेलोऽम्रियत तदा तस्य पुत्रो  
नृपोऽभवत् ॥

<i>māyā</i> (f)	magic	<i>saras</i> (n)	lake
<i>strīliṅga</i> (mfn)	female	<i>tapas</i> (n)	hard discipline
<i>pārvatī</i> (f)	the goddess Pārvati	<i>budha</i> (m)	Budha
<i>kadā cit</i>	sometimes	<i>anurajyate</i>	falls in love with
<i>puṁliṅga</i> (mfn)	male		(+ 7th case)

- (a) How is King Ila described in line 1 ? (1)
- (b) Translate '*sa sevakaiḥ saha mrgam anvadhāvat*' (lines 1 and 2). (6)
- (c) Which creatures, apart from King Ila, also became female? (line 2) (2)
- (d) What is King Ila's state of mind in line 4? (2)
- (e) Translate '*pārvatyāḥ pādayor apatat*' (line 4). (4)
- (f) Where was Ilā playing when Budha saw her? (line 7) (1)
- (g) What was Budha doing at the time ? (line 8) (1)
- (h) When did Ila's son become king ? (line 10) (2)

(19 marks)

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*Turn over*

SET TEXT – RĀMĀYANA (adapted)

Passage for Comprehension

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

Story: Mithilā

यदा दशरथस्तस्यानुजामददात्तदा मुनिना सह रामोऽ  
रण्यमगच्छत् । तत्र वने बहव ऋषयोऽवसनाश्रमेषु ।  
ते सर्वदा ध्यानमाचरन्त्यजानकुर्वन् । तस्मिन्नेव काले  
बहवो राक्षसास्तान्मुनीनबाधन्त । राक्षसेभ्यो मुनीनां  
5 रक्षणायागच्छद्रामः । यत्र यत्रागच्छद्राघवस्ततस्ततो  
निशाचरा भीता अभवनगच्छंश्च । यत्र कुत्रापि राक्ष-  
सानपश्यतां रामो लक्ष्मणश्च तत्र तान्व्यापादयताम् ।  
यदा सर्वे निशाचरा हता निर्गता वासन्तदा रामो  
वनमत्यजन्मिथिलां चागच्छत् । तस्मिन्देशेऽतीव  
10 पण्डितो नृपो जनको नाम राज्यमकरोत् । जनक-  
स्यातीव सुन्दरी कन्या सीता नाम ॥

- (a) When, according to line 1, did Rāma go to the forest? (2)
- (b) With whom did he go ? (line 1) (1)
- (c) Translate '*tatra vane bahava ṛṣayo'vasan āśrameṣu*' (line 2). (7)
- (d) What did the sages always do ? (line 3) (3)
- (e) What problem did the sages have ? (line 4) (2)
- (f) Translate '*rākṣasebhyo muninām rakṣaṇāyāgacchad rāmaḥ*' (lines 4 and 5). (6)
- (g) What happened to the night-wandering demons wherever Rāma went ? (line 6) (2)
- (h) When Rāma had overcome all the night-wandering demons, what did he do ? (line 9) (4)
- (i) Translate '*janakasyātīva sundarī kanyā sītā nāma*' (lines 10 and 11). (6)

(33 marks)

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END