

Friday, 16 May 2003

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 six 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 brave monkeys threw large trees. Indrajit, the son of Rāvaṇa, having become angry, killed many of them. Other monkeys, seeing their relatives dead, ran towards Indrajit crying out in anger 'Kill him!'. Now even the mountains trembled.

throws *kṣipati*

angry *kupita* (mfn)

relative *bandhu* (m)

towards *prati* (+ 2nd case)

trembles *kampate*

(15 marks)

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

सिंहेन उक्तम् न कदा चित् एवम् उचितम् । अथ
चित्रकर्णः अपि जातविश्वासः तथा एव आत्मदानम्
आह । तत् वदन् एव असौ व्याघ्रेण व्यापादितः
तैः सर्वैः भक्षितः च ॥

(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.

देही नित्यमवध्योऽयं देहे सर्वस्य भारत ।
तस्मात्सर्वाणि भूतानि न त्वं शोचितुमर्हसि ॥
सत्त्वं रजस्तम इति गुणाः प्रकृतिसम्भवाः ।
निबध्नन्ति महाबाहो देहे देहिनमव्ययम् ॥

- 5 नष्टो मोहः स्मृतिर्लब्धा त्वत्प्रसादान्मयाऽच्युत ।
स्थितोऽस्मि गतसन्देहः करिष्ये वचनं तव ॥

- (a) Explain what is meant by 'dehī' in line 1. (2)
- (b) What advice does the speaker give in line 2 ? (4)
- (c) Translate lines 3 and 4. (8)
- (d) Who spoke lines 5 and 6, and to whom ? Whereabouts in the *Bhagavad Gītā* do you think this verse occurs ? (3)
- (e) Translate the compound 'tvatprasādāt' in line 5 and say what type of compound this is. (3)

(20 marks)

4. ANSWER EITHER (A) OR (B)

(A) PROSE SET TEXT – HITOPADEŚA

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 black snake has been eating the young of a crow couple.

कस्मिंश्चित्तरौ वायसदंपती निवसतः । तयोश्चाप-
त्यानि तरुकोटरावस्थितकृष्णसर्पेण खादितानि । ततः
पुनर्गर्भवती वायसी ब्रूते । स्वामिन् । त्यज्यतामयं
तरुः । अत्र यावत्कृष्णसर्पस्तावदावयोः संततिः कदा
5 चिदपि न भविष्यति । यतः ।

दुष्टा भार्या शठं मित्रं भृत्यश्चोत्तरदायकः ।

समर्पे च गृहे वासो मृत्युरेव न संशयः ॥

वायसो ब्रूते । प्रिये । न भेतव्यम् । वारं वारं
मयैतस्य महापराधः सोढः । इदानीं पुनर्न
10 क्षन्तव्यः । वायस्याह । कथमनेन बलवता कृष्ण-
सर्पेण सार्धं भवान्विग्रहीतुं समर्थः । वायसो ब्रूते ।
अलमनया चिन्तया । यतः ।

[Turn over]

यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य निर्बुद्धेस्तु कुतो बलम् ।
वने सिंहो बलोन्मत्तः शशकेन निपातितः ॥

- (a) Where did the black snake live ? (line 2) (2)
- (b) How is the female crow described in line 3 ? (1)
- (c) Translate '*atra yāvat kṛṣṇasarpas tāvad āvayoḥ santatiḥ kadā cid
api na bhaviṣyati*' (lines 4 and 5). (9)
- (d) What four circumstances, according to the female crow, undoubtedly
mean death ? (lines 6 and 7) (8)
- (e) Translate '*alam anayā cintayā*' (line 12). (3)
- (f) Who, according to the male crow, has strength ? (line 13) (1)
- (g) Which story is introduced in line 14 ? (1)

(25 marks)

(B) Answer all questions.

- (a) Identify the letters for which the following *pratyāhāras* are the names, and briefly describe each group in grammatical terms:
(i) *ac*
(ii) *yaṇ* (4)
- (b) What is the special use of the *pañcamī vibhakti* in Pāṇini's sūtras? State the sūtra that tells us this. (3)
- (c) Explain the sūtra '*upadeśe'janunāsika it*'. (4)
- (d) For each of the following pairs of words give the final form when they combine in sandhi, and the main sūtra governing the change:
(i) *tatra idam*
(ii) *rāmaḥ hasati* (6)
- (e) How does Pāṇini define *vṛddhi*? Give the sūtra and briefly explain it. (3)
- (20 marks)**
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[Turn over]

Sanskrit Epic Civilization Questions

5 . Answer all questions.

- (a) Give the Sanskrit words for the three *guṇa*, or qualities, and give a brief explanation in English of each. (6)
- (b) What are *saṅkalpa* and *vikalpa* ? (2)
- (c) Briefly explain the following terms:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) <i>ahaṅkāra</i> | (iv) <i>indra</i> |
| (ii) <i>prakṛti</i> | (v) <i>avatāra</i> |
| (iii) <i>vyāsa</i> | (vi) <i>pralaya</i> |
- (d) *Sañcita* is the name of the store of *saṁskāra* that each human being is born with. Give the Sanskrit names for the two other aspects of *saṁskāra*, explaining each. (6)
- (e) One of the five great elements is space (*ākāśa*), which has the property of sound. Name the other four great elements in Sanskrit, giving their respective properties in English. (8)
- (f) The following are terms relating to Sanskrit literature. Say a few words about each:
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) <i>veda</i> | (iv) <i>sūtra</i> |
| (ii) <i>brāhmaṇa</i> | (v) <i>vedāṅga</i> |
| (iii) <i>upaniṣad</i> | (vi) <i>purāṇa</i> |
- (g) Name in Sanskrit the respective consorts of Śiva, Viṣṇu and Brahmā. (3)
- (h) Choose three characters from the *Mahābhārata* and say a little about the role played by each in the epic. (9)
- (i) Give the Sanskrit for two virtues given by Manu or Kṛṣṇa. Say what they mean in English. (2)

(60 marks)

END