

Friday, 14 May 2004

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.

In the forest a doe drank water from a river. A powerful lion made a roar. Having heard that, the doe made a jump to the other bank of the river. Thinking 'Soon the lion will eat me', the doe quickly ran to a cave, and collapsed out of fear.

doe
roar
jump

mrgī (f)
garjana (n)
plavana (n)

cave
collapses
fear

guhā (f)
patati
bhaya (n)

(15 marks)

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

ततः दमनकः पिङ्गलकसमीपम् गत्वा देव समागतः
असौ पापाशयः । तत् सञ्जीभूय स्थीयताम् इति
उक्त्वा पूर्वोक्ताकारम् कारयामास । सञ्जीवकः अपि
आगत्य विक्रमम् चकार । ततः तयोः प्रवृत्ते महाहवे
सञ्जीवकः सिंहेन अचिरेण व्यापादितः ॥

(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.

धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः ।
मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत सञ्जय ॥
यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र लोकोऽयं कर्मबन्धनः ।
तदर्थं कर्म कौन्तेय मुक्तसङ्गः समाचर ॥

- 5 अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः ।
अहमादिश्च मध्यं च भूतानामन्त एव च ॥

- (a) Who spoke lines 1 and 2, and to whom ? (2)
- (b) What do the terms 'dharmakṣetre' and 'yuyutsavaḥ' mean ? (line 1) (2)
- (c) How could 'māmakāḥ' (line 2) be translated, and to which group of people does it refer ? (2)
- (d) How, according to line 3, is action not binding ? (1)
- (e) Explain the term 'kaunteya' (line 4), and say to whom it refers. (3)
- (f) Translate the compound 'muktasaṅgaḥ' (line 4). (2)
- (g) Translate lines 5 and 6. (8)

(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 sage causes a mouse to undergo transformations.

पश्चात्तपःप्रभावात्तेन मुनिना मूषिको बलिष्ठो
बिडालः कृतः । स बिडालः कुक्कुराद्विभेति । ततो
ऽसौ कुक्कुरः कृतः । कुक्कुरस्य व्याघ्रान्महद्भयम् ।
तदनन्तरं स व्याघ्रः कृतः । अथ व्याघ्रमपि तं
5 मूषिकनिर्विशेषं पश्यति मुनिः । अतः सर्वे तत्रस्था
जनास्तं व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा वदन्ति । अनेन मुनिना मूषि-
कोऽयं व्याघ्रतां नीतः । एतच्छ्रुत्वा स व्याघ्रः स-
व्यथोऽचिन्तयत् । यावदनेन मुनिना जीवितव्यं ता-
वदिदं मम स्वरूपारख्यानमकीर्तिकरं न पलायिष्यते ।
10 इति समालोच्य मुनिं हन्तुं समुद्यतः । ततो मु-
निना तस्य चिकीर्षितं ज्ञात्वा पुनर्मूषिको भवेत्युक्त्वा
मूषिक एव कृतः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि ।

नीचः श्लाघ्यपदं प्राप्य स्वामिनं लोप्तुमिच्छति ।
मूषिको व्याघ्रतां प्राप्य मुनिं हन्तुं गतो यथा ॥

[Turn over]

- (a) Translate ‘*tapahprabhāvāt*’ (line 1), and say what type of compound this is. (3)
- (b) Name the three transformations that the mouse undergoes in lines 1 to 4. (3)
- (c) Explain fully the tiger’s troubled thoughts (lines 8 and 9). (5)
- (d) What did the tiger do after having these thoughts ? (line 10) (3)
- (e) Having known of the tiger’s intention, what did the sage say ? (line 11) (3)
- (f) Translate ‘*nīcaḥ ślāghyapadam prāpya svāminam loptum icchati*’. (line 13) (8)

(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) *yaṇ*
 (ii) *haś*. (4)
- (b) What is the special use of the *ṣaṣṭhī vibhakti* in Pāṇini’s sūtras. State the sūtra that tells us this. (3)
- (c) Explain the sūtra ‘*halantyaṃ*’. (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) *rāmas śete*
 (ii) *saḥ gacchati* (6)
- (e) How does Pāṇini define ‘*guṇa*’ ? Give the sūtra and briefly explain it. (3)

(20 marks)

Sanskrit Epic Civilization Questions

5. Answer all questions.

- (a) What are *sṛṣṭi*, *sthiti* and *pralaya*? Give the Sanskrit names of the deities that preside over each of these. (6)
- (b) Explain in short the terms '*puṇyasamskāra*' and '*pāpasamskāra*'. (3)
- (c) Briefly contrast the functions of *manas* and *buddhi*. (2)
- (d) Give a short explanation of each of the following:
(i) *kriyamāṇa* (iv) *bhāṣya*
(ii) *vikalpa* (v) *avatāra*
(iii) *śruti* (vi) *manvantara* (12)
- (e) Which forces are embodied by Pārvatī, Lakṣmī and Sarasvatī? (3)
- (f) The Kali Yuga is said to be characterised by lawlessness. Give the Sanskrit names for the other three yugas, and briefly describe each. (6)
- (g) Which beings are denoted by the following terms:
(i) *indra* (iv) *rākṣasa*
(ii) *yama* (v) *nāga*
(iii) *gandharva* (vi) *vāyu* (6)
- (h) The first of the four *varṇa*, or castes, is the *brāhmaṇa*, the priest or teacher. Give the Sanskrit names for the remaining three castes, and give translations of each. (6)
- (i) Choose three characters from the *Rāmāyaṇa* and say a few things about the role played by each in the epic. (9)
- (j) *Kāma* is enjoyment. Give the Sanskrit names for the three remaining *puruṣārtha*, along with their translations. What does '*puruṣārtha*' mean? (7)

(60 marks)

END