

Wednesday, 11 May 2005

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.

A palace was made by Duryodhana for the Pāṇḍavas. The Pāṇḍavas dwelt there for a long time, and dug a tunnel under the house. Bhīma, together with his brothers, set light to the house and entered the tunnel. Everyone thought that they had been burnt in the fire. The Pāṇḍavas were walking in the forest.

made	<i>kṛta</i> (mfn)	brother	<i>bhrātr</i> (m)
digs	<i>khanati</i>	sets light to	<i>dāhayati</i>
tunnel	<i>gūḍhamārga</i> (m)	burnt	<i>dagdha</i> (mfn)

(15 marks)

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

परेद्युः चलितुम् असमर्थम् सर्पम् मण्डूकनाथः
अवदत् किम् अद्य भवान् मन्दगतिः । सर्पः
ब्रूते देव आहारविरहात् असमर्थः अस्मि । मण्डू-
कनाथेन उक्तम् अस्मदाज्ञया मण्डूकान् भक्षय ।
गृहीतः अयम् महाप्रसादः इति उक्त्वा मण्डूकान्
खादितवान् ॥

(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.

प्रजहाति यदा कामान्सर्वान्पार्थ मनोगतान् ।
आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते ॥
परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् ।
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे ॥

- 5 मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु ।
मामेवैष्यसि युक्तैवमात्मानं मत्परायणः ॥

- (a) According to line 1, what does one of steady knowledge cast off? (3)
- (b) What further description of the 'sthitaprajña' is given in line 2? (4)
- (c) Translate lines 3 and 4. (8)
- (d) How could 'manmanā bhava' (line 5) be translated? (3)
- (e) Explain briefly the significance of 'yuktvā' (line 6). (2)

(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 donkey is killed when its true identity is revealed.

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

[Turn over]

- (a) Where did Karpūravilāsa live, and what was his profession? (line 1) (2)
- (b) Why had his donkey become weak? (line 2) (3)
- (c) Translate 'vyāghracarmaṇā pracchādya'. (line 3) (4)
- (d) Where was the donkey let loose? (line 4) (2)
- (e) Translate 'dūrād avalokya vyāghrabuddhyā kṣetrapatayaḥ satvaram palāyante'. (lines 4 and 5) (9)
- (f) What did one of the men protecting the corn cover his body with? (lines 6 and 7) (2)
- (g) What does 'puṣṭāṅgaḥ' mean? (line 8) (2)
- (h) How was the donkey's identity given away? (line 9) (1)

(25 marks)

(B) Answer all questions.

- (a) Write out the letters for which the following *pratyāhāras* are the names, and describe each group in grammatical terms as succinctly as possible:
 (i) *ak*
 (ii) *ñam*
 (iii) *jaś* (6)
- (b) What special use does the saptamī vibhakti have in Pāṇini's sūtras? Give the sūtra which states this usage. (4)
- (c) Explain the sūtras (i) 'ādyantau ṭakitau' (4)
 (ii) 'tasya lopah' (4)
- (d) For each of the following pairs of words give the final form when they come together in sandhi, and the main sūtra governing the change:
 (i) *iti etad*
 (ii) *rāmaḥ api* (6)
- (e) List the *antaḥstha* sounds. (1)

(25 marks)

Sanskrit Epic Civilization Questions

3. Answer all questions.

- (a) Brahmā, the creator, presides over the activity of *sṛṣṭi*, creation, and is the first of three deities. Give the Sanskrit names of the deities that preside over the activities of preservation and dissolution, and also give the Sanskrit terms for these two activities. (4)
- (b) Explain in brief *sattvagūṇa*, *rajogūṇa* and *tamogūṇa*. (4)
- (c) *Prārabdha* is the *saṁskāra* which manifests the present circumstances. Name in Sanskrit the other two types of *saṁskāra*, giving a short account of each. Also give the Sanskrit terms for merit and sin. (6)
- (d) Give a brief explanation of each of the following:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) <i>antaḥkaraṇa</i> | (iv) <i>tapas</i> |
| (ii) <i>samaṣṭi</i> | (v) <i>satya</i> |
| (iii) <i>yama</i> | (vi) <i>svādhyāya</i> |
- (12)
- (e) The *kṛtayuga* is said to be characterised by perfection. Give the Sanskrit names for the other three *yugas* and give a short explanation of each. (6)
- (f) Write a few words about each of the following Sanskrit literary terms:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) <i>smṛti</i> | (iv) <i>vedāṅga</i> |
| (ii) <i>sūtra</i> | (v) <i>āraṇyaka</i> |
| (iii) <i>bhāṣya</i> | (vi) <i>dhātu</i> |
- (12)
- (g) One of the *mahābhūtāni* is earth (*pṛthivī*), which has the property of smell. Write the Sanskrit terms for each of the other four elements, in each case naming its property in English. (8)
- (h) Choose two characters from the *Mahābhārata*, and write a little about the role played by each in the epic. (6)
- (i) What is meant by *saṅkalpa* and *vikalpa*? (2)

(60 marks)

END

