

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education **ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY** Level

SANSKRIT

8608/2

Paper 2. Unprepared Translation and Composition

MAY/JUNE 2004

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers on the answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The maximum number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

When questions require answers in continuous English prose, candidates are reminded that the assessment criteria include the ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, with correct use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

This question paper consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.

SECTION A:

Translate into English:

Daśaratha's sons Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, together with Sītā, visit the sage Agastya.

The cherished disciple of Agastya reverentially approached that best of sages, whose austerities had rendered him invincible. Without delay he told Agastya of Rāma's arrival, and, in conformity with Lakṣmaṇa's words, said:

पुत्रौ दशरथस्येमौ रामो लक्ष्मण एव च ।
 प्रविष्टावाश्रमपदं सीतया सह भार्यया ॥
 द्रष्टुं भगवन्तमायातौ शुश्रूषार्थमरिंदमौ ।
 यदत्रानन्तरं तत्त्वमाज्ञापयितुमर्हसि ॥
 ततः शिष्यादुपश्रुत्य प्राप्तं रामं सलक्ष्मणम् ।
 वैदेहीं च महाभागामिदं वचनमब्रवीत् ॥
 दिष्ट्या रामश्चिरम्याद्य द्रष्टुं मां समुपागतः ।
 मनसा काङ्क्षितं ह्यस्य मयाप्यागमनं प्रति ॥
 गम्यतां सत्कृतो रामः सभार्यः सहलक्ष्मणः ।
 प्रवेश्यतां समीपं मे किमसौ न प्रवेशितः ॥

[Rāmāyaṇa, Aranyakāṇḍa 12, verses 7–11]

<i>āśramapada</i> (n)	hermitage	<i>vaidehī</i> (f)	Sītā
<i>bhagavat</i> (m)	your honour	<i>mahābhāga</i> (mfn)	highly fortunate
<i>śuśrūṣārtham</i>	in order to pay respects	<i>bravīti</i>	speaks
<i>dama</i> (mfn)	(at end of a compound)	<i>diṣṭyā</i>	by good fortune
	conquering	<i>cirasya</i>	at last
<i>tattva</i> (n)	what should be done	<i>kāṅkṣati</i>	wishes
<i>upaśṛṇoti</i>	hears	<i>satkṛta</i> (mfn)	honoured
<i>prāpta</i> (mfn)	arrived	<i>asau</i> (m)	that man

[40 marks]

SECTION B:

Translate the following into Sanskrit using the Devanāgarī script and observing the rules of sandhi:

Rāma and Kṛṣṇa, who were really protectors of the worlds, now protected small calves. One day, after leaving home, the boys went to a river with the calves. The boys now saw a large bird in the sky coming towards them. It was a demon in the form of a crane, who wanted to eat Kṛṣṇa.

The bird devoured Kṛṣṇa, but Kṛṣṇa's body immediately became extremely hot. The crane vomited up Kṛṣṇa, who only laughed. Kṛṣṇa killed the bird, and flowers fell from heaven.

[*Śrīmad Bhāgavatam* (adapted)]

The following suggestions may, but need not, be used:

protector	<i>rakṣitr</i> (m)	crane	<i>baka</i> (m)
protects	<i>rakṣati</i>	body	<i>deha</i> (m)
calf	<i>vatsa</i> (m)	hot	<i>uṣṇa</i> (mfn)
towards	<i>prati</i> (+ 2nd case ending)	vomits up	<i>utkṣīpati</i>
demon	<i>rākṣasa</i> (m)		

[40 marks]

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