

Friday, 12 May 2006

# Sanskrit – Higher Level

## Paper 2

Time: 2 hours

### 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 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 powerful Kīcaka was fond of Draupadī. Draupadī was afraid. She had a plan. She told Kīcaka that he should come to her in the palace at night. Draupadī told Bhīma everything. When Kīcaka came there, he found Bhīma. Bhīma killed Kīcaka.

is fond of  
plan

*snihyati* (+ 7th case)  
*upāya* (m)

afraid  
night

*bhīta* (mfn)  
*rātri* (f)

(15 marks)

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

पक्षिभिः उक्तम् । अस्माकम् भूमौ चरन् अस्माकम्  
स्वामिनम् अधिक्षिपसि तत् न क्षन्तव्यम् इदानीम् ।  
इति उक्त्वा ते सर्वे सकोपाः ऊचुः । पश्य मूर्ख तव  
राजा सर्वथा मृदुः । तस्य राज्ये अधिकारः एव न  
अस्ति । यतः मृदुः करतलगतम् अपि अर्थम् रक्षितुम्  
अक्षमः ॥

(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.

विहाय कामान्यः सर्वान्पुमांश्चरति निःस्पृहः ।  
निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः स शान्तिमधिगच्छति ॥

पिताऽहमस्य जगतो माता धाता पितामहः ।  
वेद्यं पवित्रमोङ्कार ऋक् साम यजुरेव च ॥

ब्रह्मभूतः प्रसन्नात्मा न शोचति न काङ्क्षति । 5  
समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु मद्भक्तिं लभते पराम् ॥

- (a) What prerequisites for attainment of peace are stated in lines 1 and 2? (6)
- (b) How does Kṛṣṇa describe himself in line 3? (5)
- (c) What are the three literary works enumerated in line 4? (1)
- (d) 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 hare kills a lion by a clever stratagem.*

ततः सिंहोऽपि षुधा पीडितः कोपात्तमुवाच ।  
कुतस्त्वं विलम्ब्यागतोऽसि । शशकोऽब्रवीत् ।  
नाहमपराद्धः । पथि सिंहान्तरेण बलाद्धृतस्तस्याग्रे  
पुनरागमनाय शपथं कृत्वा स्वामिनं निवेदयितुमत्रा-  
5 गतोऽस्मि । सिंहः सकोपमाह । सत्वरं गत्वा मां  
दर्शय । क्वासौ दुरात्मा तिष्ठति । ततः शशकस्तं  
गृहीत्वा गम्भीरकूपसमीपं गतः । अत्रागत्य पश्यतु  
स्वामीत्युक्त्वा तस्मिन्कूपजले तस्यैव प्रतिबिम्बं दर्शि-  
तवान् । ततोऽसौ दर्पाध्मातस्तस्योपर्यात्मानं  
10 निक्षिप्य पञ्चत्वं गतः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि । यस्य  
बुद्धिर्बलं तस्येत्यादि ॥

[Turn over]

- (a) Why was the lion hungry? (line 2) (3)
- (b) What does the hare say happened to him on the way? (lines 3 and 4) (6)
- (c) Translate 'satvaraṅ gatvā mān darśaya'. (lines 5 and 6) (5)
- (d) Which Sanskrit term does the lion, in his anger, use to describe the other lion? (line 6) How can this be translated? (2)
- (e) Translate 'śaśakas taṅ gṛhītvā gambhīrakūpasamīpaṅ gataḥ'. (lines 6 and 7) (8)
- (f) According to the moral, what gives real strength? (lines 10 and 11) (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 economically as possible:  
 (i) *ic*  
 (ii) *khar* (4)
- (b) Explain the sūtras (i) 'taparastatkālasya' (4)  
 (ii) 'cuṭū' (4)
- (c) 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) *atra api*  
 (ii) *rāmaḥ śete*  
 (iii) *tad nāma* (9)
- (d) List the *anunāsika* sounds. (1)
- (e) Give three pairs of sounds which are *savarṇa*. (3)

(25 marks)

### Sanskrit Epic Civilization Questions

3. Answer all questions.

- (a) *Sañcita* is the store of *saṃskāra*. Give the Sanskrit names of the other two aspects of *saṃskāra*, and briefly describe each. (4)
- (b) *Manas*, *buddhi*, *citta* and *ahaṅkāra* are aspects of the inner organ of mind. Define in English these four Sanskrit terms. (4)
- (c) One of the *karmendriyas* is speaking, which works through the mouth. Name in English the four other *karmendriyas*, and say what they work through. (8)
- (d) What are *vyāṣṭi* and *samaṣṭi*? (2)
- (e) Briefly explain the following terms:
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) <i>śruti</i>    | (iv) <i>vyākaraṇa</i> |
| (ii) <i>purāṇa</i>  | (v) <i>vedānta</i>    |
| (iii) <i>bhāṣya</i> | (vi) <i>dharma</i>    |
- (12)
- (f) The *śakti* of *śiva* is *pārvatī*, the force of law. Name the two other gods that make up the supreme trinity, and also name their consorts and the respective forces they embody. (6)
- (g) Say a little about each of the following:
- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (i) <i>yama</i>   | (iv) <i>avatāra</i>  |
| (ii) <i>indra</i> | (v) <i>gandharva</i> |
| (iii) <i>deva</i> | (vi) <i>apsaras</i>  |
- (12)
- (h) The first of the *varṇa*, or 'castes', of men is the *brāhmaṇa*, the priest or teacher. Name in Sanskrit the three other *varṇa* and briefly describe each. (6)
- (i) Choose two characters from the *Rāmāyaṇa* and give a short account of the role played by each in the text. (6)

(60 marks)

END

