

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SANSKRIT

9606/3

PAPER 3. **A** Short Essays
 and **B** *either* (i) Pāṇinian Grammar
 or (ii) Higher Level Prose Composition

MAY/ JUNE 2011

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

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 for each question is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

A Write short essays in English on **three** of the following:

- 1 What lessons for life can be taken from the *Mahābhārata*?
- 2 Would the *Hitopadeśa* be suitable for young children?
- 3 Give an account of the life of Buddha.
- 4 What does the *Rāmāyaṇa* teach about lawful conduct?
- 5 Would any of the advice given by Kṛṣṇa to Arjuna in the *Bhagavad Gītā* be relevant to a soldier today?
- 6 Are the doctrines of the *Upaniṣads* practical?
- 7 Has your reading of Sanskrit literature changed your perspective on life? Illustrate your answer with examples.
- 8 How is the subject of human relationships treated in the Sanskrit texts you have studied?

[Each essay carries 12 marks.]

B**Either (i) Pāṇinian Grammar**

Answer **one** of the **first three** questions and **four** from questions 4 – 10.

Essay questions [10 marks each]:

- 1 There are traditionally held to be five main types of compound words. Explain these, giving the Sanskrit terms and an example of each with translation.
- 2 According to the Pāṇinian system, Sanskrit words derive from a simple system of *dhātus* modified by affixes. Illustrate how the various strengths of the *dhātu*, and different categories of affix, can produce a rich variety of word forms.
- 3 Illustrating your description with the eight relevant Pāṇini *sūtras*, explain the system of 'it' sounds employed as a 'metalinguage' by Pāṇini in his grammar.

Technical questions [6 marks each]:

- 4 Explain three of the following terms when found in a Pāṇini *sūtra*:
(a) *pada*, (b) *laṭ*, (c) *āt*, (d) *aci*.
- 5 Give the nine *parasmaipada kriyā vibhakti* endings, complete with their *it* letters.
- 6 State the sounds named by the following *pratyāhāras*, stating in each case their collective designation if you wish:
(a) *haś*, (b) *ic*, (c) *chav*.
- 7 Give all the stages of *sandhi* change, and the *sūtras* governing these changes, for the following pairs of words:
(a) *rāme āsīt*, (b) *tat likhati*.
- 8 Name in Sanskrit two types of grammatical *sūtra*, explaining their function in the Pāṇini system and giving examples.
- 9 For each of the following *sandhi sūtras* give an example of their application in bringing together two words:
(a) *akaḥ savarṇe dīrghaḥ*, (b) *haśi ca*, (c) *mo'nusvāraḥ*.
- 10 Briefly state the three main *sūtras* governing stress, with translations.

[Total: 34 marks]

[Turn over

or (ii) Higher Level Prose Composition

Translate into Sanskrit using the *devanāgarī* script and observing the rules of sandhi:

Seeing Sītā walking behind Vālmīki, people were afflicted with sorrow.
Vālmīki said:

‘Here, O Rāma, is the virtuous Sītā, who was abandoned near my hermitage. These two boys are her sons, and your sons also. I speak the truth. While meditating in the forest, Sītā’s purity was revealed to me.’

Rāma, in the presence of that beautiful princess, replied to that sage:

‘Sītā told me she was innocent but since the people doubted her word, I sent her away. I know these two boys are my own sons. I wish to live in peace with Sītā again.’

Sītā, bowing, said: ‘If I have thought of any man but Rāma, may the earth swallow me.’

The gods, with delighted hearts, cried out: ‘O Sītā, your virtue is supreme.’

Rāmāyaṇa (adapted)

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

abandoned	<i>tyakta</i> (mfn)	doubted	<i>śaṅkita</i> (mfn)
purity	<i>śuddhatva</i> (n)	send away	<i>dūrīkṛta</i> (mfn)
revealed	<i>darśita</i> (mfn)	delighted	<i>prahṛṣṭa</i> (mfn)
innocent	<i>śuddha</i> (mfn)		

[34 marks]

END