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 2012

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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   How is the teacher-pupil relationship portrayed in the *Mahābhārata*?

2   What is the type of knowledge which the Upaniṣads teach?

3   Why has the *Bhagavad Gītā* been considered one of the gems of world literature?

4   Discuss the interaction of humans and animals in the *Rāmāyaṇa*.

5   Outline the range of laws encompassed by *Manu*.

6   From the Sanskrit literature you have read, choose two passages that have made an impression on you, and explain why they have been significant.

7   Is Buddhism optimistic?

8   Discuss the portrayal of armed conflict in the Sanskrit literature you have encountered.

[Each essay carries 12 marks.]

B

<u>Either</u> **(i)**   **Pāṇinian Grammar**

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

Essay questions [10 marks each]:

   1 One category of Pāṇini's *sutras* has the function of naming and establishing technical terms for use in his overall system. Quote and explain two such 'naming' *sutras*, and demonstrate the use of each of these technical terms in another *sutra*.

   2 Summarise the main varieties of compound words expounded in Pāṇini's grammar system giving the Sanskrit terms for each and an example of each with translation.

   3 Sanskrit words, in the main, are constructed from *dhātus* with prefixes and suffixes. Show through examples how their meaning is determined by these elements, including the various 'strengths' of *dhātus*.

Technical questions [6 marks each]:

   4 Explain the *sūtra 'na vibhaktau tusmāḥ'*.

   5 Give all the stages of sandhi change, as well as the *sūtras* governing these changes, for the following pair of words: *abhavas hetuḥ*

   6 Explain the following terms:
      (i) *kṛtpratyaya,*   **(ii)** *ghoṣa,*   **(iii)** *saptamī.*

   7 Give the meaning of each of the following terms when found in a Pāṇini *sūtra:*
      (i) *ut,*   (*ii*) *liṭ,*   **(iii)** *pǔ.*

   8 Of what sounds are the following *pratyāhāras* the names:
      (i) *ic,*   **(ii)** *khar,*   **(iii)** *śar.*

   9 Explain the formation of *rāme* from *rāma-ṅi*, and *rāmaiḥ* from *rāma-bhis*, naming the *sūtras* applying at each step of the process.

  10 Explain the following *paribhāṣā sūtras*:
      (i) *ādeḥ parasya,*   **(ii)** *tasminniti nirdiṣṭe pūrvasya.*

[Total: 34 marks]

[Turn over

`or`   **(ii)**   **Higher Level Prose Composition**

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

> Going here and there among the houses, that monkey searched the city. Then he saw a beautiful palace with large <u>courtyards</u> filled with warriors, elephants, horses and chariots. Here dwelt Rāvaṇa, king of the demons. It was the <u>jewel</u> of Laṅkā, <u>certainly</u> heaven on earth. Like the night sky <u>adorned</u> with the moon and stars, it <u>shone</u>.
>
> Yet the son of the wind was not able to find the daughter of Janaka, who was in much sorrow. Soon, however, he came to a huge <u>hall</u>, in which Rāvaṇa's wives lived. Entering this, Hanuman thought "Is this the region of the gods or the <u>state</u> of supreme bliss?"
>
> There he beheld many women asleep. But it was <u>clear</u> that none of these had the virtues of Sītā.

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Rāmāyaṇa (adapted)

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

courtyard	*prāṅgaṇa* (n)	shines	*bhāti*
jewel	*ratna* (n)	hall	*śālā* (f)
certainly	*niścitam*	state	*avasthā* (f)
adorned	*alaṃkṛta* (mfn)	clear	*spaṣṭa* (mfn)

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[34 marks]

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END

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