

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**SANSKRIT**

**9606/2**

PAPER 2. Unprepared Translation,  
Unprepared Comprehension and  
Prose Composition

**MAY/ JUNE 2014**

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.

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

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**This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.**

## 1 Translate into English:

*Arjuna is delighted by Kṛṣṇa's company, but Kṛṣṇa is displeased that Arjuna has forgotten all that he was taught.*

'When the great Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna after killing their enemies went to the assembly rooms, what conversation, O twice-born one, took place between them?'

कृष्णेन सहितः पार्थः स्वं राज्यं प्राप्य केवलम् ।

तस्यां सभायां दिव्यायां विजहार मुदा युतः ॥

तत्र कंचित् सभोद्देशं स्वर्गोद्देशममं नृप ।

यदृच्छया तौ मुदितौ जग्मतुः स्वजनावृतौ ॥

ततः प्रतीतः कृष्णेन सहितः पाण्डवोऽर्जुनः ।

5

निरीक्ष्य तां सभां रम्यामिदं वचनमब्रवीत् ॥

विदितं मे महाबाहो संग्रामे समुपस्थिते ।

माहात्म्यं देवकीमातस्तच्च ते रूपमैश्वरम् ॥

यत् तद् भगवता प्रोक्तं पुरा केशव सौहृदात् ।

तत् सर्वं पुरुषव्याघ्र नष्टं मे भ्रष्टचेतसः ॥

10

एवमुक्तस्तु तं कृष्णः फाल्गुनं प्रत्यभाषत ।

परिष्वज्य महातेजा वचनं वदतां वरः ॥

अबुद्ध्या नाग्रहीर्यस्त्वं तन्मे सुमहदप्रियम् ।

न च साद्य पुनर्भूयः स्मृतिर्मे सम्भविष्यति ॥

*Mahābhārata (Aśvamedhika Parva 16: vv 2 to 6 incl., 8 and 10)*

<i>pārtha</i> (m)	Arjuna	<i>ramya</i> (mfn)	delightful
<i>sabhā</i> (f)	assembly hall	<i>māhātmya</i> (n)	greatness
<i>mud</i> (f)	delight	<i>keśava</i> (m)	Kṛṣṇa
<i>yuta</i> (mfn)	filled	<i>sauhṛda</i> (n)	friendship
<i>uddeśa</i> (m)	place	<i>bhraṣṭa</i> (mfn)	fickle
<i>yadṛcchayā</i>	spontaneously	<i>phālguna</i> (n)	Arjuna
<i>mudita</i> (mfn)	delighted	<i>pariṣvajate</i>	embraces
<i>pratīta</i> (mfn)	cheerful	<i>smṛti</i> (f)	memory

[ 15 marks ]

[Turn over

- 2 Read through the following passage carefully. Do not write out a translation. Your answers to the subsequent questions should be in English.

*Daśaratha's councillors praise Rāma as superior to the Īkṣvākus and an equal of Bṛhaspati.*

Those high-minded men in agreement with the citizens as well as with the people of other territories replied to the emperor: "Many good qualities inhere in your son, O king."

गुणान् गुणवतो देव देवकल्पस्य धीमतः ।

प्रियानानन्दनान् कृत्स्नान् प्रवक्ष्यामोऽद्य ताञ्छृणु ॥

दिव्यैर्गुणैः शक्रसमो रामः सत्यपराक्रमः ।

इक्ष्वाकुभ्योऽपि सर्वेभ्यो ह्यतिरिक्तो विशाम्पते ॥

रामः सत्पुरुषो लोके सत्यः सत्यपरायणः ।

5

साक्षाद् रामाद् विनिर्वृत्तो धर्मश्चापि श्रिया सह ॥

प्रजासुखत्वे चन्द्रस्य वसुधायाः ह्यमागुणैः ।

बुद्ध्या बृहस्पतेस्तुल्यो वीर्ये साक्षाच्छचीपतेः ॥

धर्मज्ञः सत्यसंधश्च शीलवाननसूयकः ।

द्वान्तः सान्त्वयिता श्लक्ष्णः कृतज्ञो विजितेन्द्रियः ॥

10

मृदुश्च स्थिरचित्तश्च सदा भव्योऽनसूयकः ।

प्रियवादी च भूतानां सत्यवादी च राघवः ॥

बहुश्रुतानां वृद्धानां ब्राह्मणानामुपासिता ।

तेनास्येहातुला कीर्तिर्यशस्तेजश्च वर्धते ॥

*Rāmāyaṇa (Ayodhyākāṇḍa, 2 vv 27 to 33 incl.)*

<i>kalpa</i> (mfn) (at the end of a compound)	resembling	<i>śīlavat</i> (mfn)	of moral conduct
<i>śakra</i> (m)	Indra	<i>anasūyaka</i> (mfn)	free from ill will
<i>viśāmpati</i> (m)	king	<i>kṣānta</i> (mfn)	tranquil
<i>parāyaṇa</i> (n)	chief aim	<i>sāntvayitr</i> (mfn)	comforting
<i>vinirvṛtta</i> (mfn)	come forth	<i>ślakṣṇa</i> (mfn)	sincere
<i>kṣamā</i> (f)	patience	<i>bhavya</i> (mfn)	gracious
<i>śacīpati</i> (m)	Indra	<i>upāsitr</i> (mfn)	devoted to
<i>sandha</i> (mfn)	holding to	<i>atula</i> (mfn)	matchless

- (a) What do the councillors say they will recount in lines 1 and 2? [3]
- (b) In line 3, with respect to what is Rāma said to be equal to Indra? [2]
- (c) Translate '*rāmaḥ satpuruṣo loke satyaḥ satyaparāyaṇaḥ*'. (line 5) [8]
- (d) What, according to line 6, has proceeded from Rāma? [2]
- (e) List in order the virtues in respect of which Rāma is said, in lines 7 and 8, to be the equal of the earth, Bṛhaspati and Indra. [3]
- (f) Translate the compound '*sthiracittaḥ*' (line 11) and say what type of compound this is. [3]
- (g) Name at least one group of people to whom Rāma is said to be devoted. (line 13) [1]
- (h) Translate '*asyehātulā kīrtir yaśas tejaśca vardhate*'. (line 14) [8]

[Total 30/2 = 15 marks]

[Turn over

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

King Khāṇḍikya was defeated in battle by Keśīdvaja. Khāṇḍikya was expelled from his kingdom and went to the forest. When Keśīdvaja was performing worship, however, his cow was slain by a fierce tiger. Keśīdvaja thought he would perform a penance but did not know what penance was suitable. His wise ministers told him that only Khāṇḍikya, his enemy, had this knowledge.

Keśīdvaja went to Khāṇḍikya in the forest. Seeing Keśīdvaja, Khāṇḍikya was angry and thought 'This evil man should be killed, and my kingdom regained.'

When, however, Keśīdvaja asked what he should do, Khāṇḍikya became contented. He thought 'Wealth in this world is temporary. By not killing him, I shall gain merit in the next world.'

*Viṣṇu Purāṇa (adapted)*

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

expelled	<i>nirākṛta</i> (mfn)	temporary	<i>vyaya</i> (mfn)
fierce	<i>ugra</i> (mfn)	merit	<i>puṇya</i> (n)
penance	<i>tapas</i> (n)	next	<i>para</i> (mfn)
suitable	<i>ucita</i> (mfn)		

[ 20 marks ]

END