

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SANSKRIT

9606/2

PAPER 2. Unprepared Translation,
Unprepared Comprehension and
Prose Composition

MAY/ JUNE 2016

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.

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

1 Translate into English:

Bhīṣma explains how the followers of the system of Yoga who are strong attain liberation, while those who are weak are ruined.

Yudhiṣṭhira said “If the vows, the purity, the mercy and the fruits thereof recommended in both the Sāṃkya and the Yoga systems are the same, O grandfather, why then are not their scriptures the same?”

भीष्म उवाच

रागं मोहं तथा स्नेहं कामं क्रोधं च केवलम् ।
योगाच्छित्त्वा ततो दोषान् पञ्चैतान्प्राप्नुवन्ति तत् ॥

यथा चानिमिषाः स्थूला जालं छित्त्वा पुनर्जलम् ।
प्राप्नुवन्ति तथा योगास्तत्पदं वीतकल्मषाः ॥

5

तथैव वागुरां छित्त्वा बलवन्तो यथा मृगाः ।
प्राप्नुयुर्विमलं मार्गं विमुक्ताः सर्वबन्धनैः ॥

लोभजानि तथा राजन् बन्धनानि बलान्विताः ।
छित्त्वा योगाः परं मार्गं गच्छन्ति विमलं शिवम् ॥

अबलाश्च मृगा राजन् वागुरासु तथा परे ।
विनश्यन्ति न संदेहस्तद्वद्योगबलादृते ॥

10

बलहीनाश्च कौन्तेय यथा जालं गता भूषाः ।
वधं गच्छन्ति राजेन्द्र योगास्तद्वत् सुदुर्बलाः ॥

दुर्बलश्च यथा राजन् स्रोतसा ह्रियते नरः ।
बलहीनस्तथा योगो विषयैर्ह्रियतेऽवशः ॥

15

Mahābhārata (Śāntiparva 300: vv 11 to 16 incl. and v 22)

<i>sneha</i> (m)	affection	<i>sandeha</i> (m)	doubt
<i>animiṣa</i> (m)	fish	<i>ṛte</i> (with noun in 5th case)	without
<i>sthūla</i> (mfn)	large	<i>hīna</i> (mfn)	devoid of
<i>yoga</i> (m)	a follower of the Yoga system	<i>jhaṣa</i> (m)	fish
<i>kalmaṣa</i> (n)	sin	<i>vadha</i> (m)	destruction
<i>vāgurā</i> (f)	net	<i>srotas</i> (n)	current of a river
<i>vimala</i> (mfn)	pure	<i>hriyate</i>	is carried away
<i>bandhana</i> (n)	bonds	<i>viṣaya</i> (m)	a sense object
<i>lobha</i> (m)	greed	<i>avaśa</i> (mfn)	helpless

[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.

Rāvaṇa tries to persuade Sītā that she should accept him as her husband.

Rāvaṇa spoke as follows to Sītā, who with her dark ends of hair was duly dressed and adorned with jewels and shone like the radiance of the sun.

त्रिषु लोकेषु विख्यातं यदि भर्तारमिच्छामि ।

मामाश्रय वरारोहे तवाहं सदृशः पतिः ॥

मां भजस्व चिराय त्वमहं श्लाघ्यः पतिस्तव ।

नैव चाहं क्वचिद्भूदे करिष्ये तव विप्रियम् ॥

त्यज्यतां मानुषो भावो मयि भावः प्रणीयताम् ।

5

राज्याच्च्युतमसिद्धार्थं रामं परिमितायुषम् ॥

कैर्गुणैरनुरक्तामि मूढे पण्डितमानिनि ।

यः स्त्रियो वचनाद्राज्यं विहाय समुहज्जनम् ॥

अस्मिन्व्यालानुचरिते वने वसति दुर्मतिः ।

इत्युक्त्वा मैथिलीं वाक्यं प्रियार्हां प्रियवादिनीम् ॥

10

अभिगम्य सुदुष्टात्मा राक्षसः काममोहितः ।

जग्राह रावणः सीतां बुधः खे रोहिणीमिव ॥

सा गृहीतातिचक्रोश रावणेन यशस्विनी ।

रामेति सीता दुःखार्ता रामं दूरं गतं वने ॥

Rāmāyaṇa (Aranyakāṇḍa, 49 vv 11 to 16 incl. and v 21)

<i>vikhyāta</i> (mfn)	famous	<i>anurakta</i> (mfn)	attached
<i>āroha</i> (m)	waist	<i>mūḍha</i> (mfn)	deluded
<i>bhajate</i>	loves	<i>vyāla</i> (m)	beast of prey
<i>bhadra</i> (mfn)	blessed	<i>duṣṭa</i> (mfn)	evil
<i>bhāva</i> (m)	affection	<i>budha</i> (m)	the planet Mercury
<i>cyuta</i> (mfn)	banished	<i>rohiṇī</i> (f)	the constellation Rohiṇī
<i>parimita</i> (mfn)	limited	<i>yaśasvin</i> (mfn)	illustrious

- (a) Where, according to line 1, is Rāvaṇa famous? [2]
- (b) What promise does Rāvaṇa make to Sītā in line 4? [3]
- (c) What type of affection does Rāvaṇa, in line 5, say that Sītā should give up? [1]
- (d) In which three ways does Rāvaṇa find fault with Rāma in line 6? [3]
- (e) What question does Rāvaṇa ask Sītā in line 7? [3]
- (f) How should ‘*sasuhṛjjanam*’ (line 8) be translated in this context, and what type of compound is this? [4]
- (g) Translate the expression ‘*suduṣṭātmā rākṣasaḥ kāmamohitaḥ*’. (line 11) [7]
- (h) Translate ‘*grhītāticukrośa rāvaṇena yaśasvinī rāmeti*’. (lines 13 and 14) [7]

[Total 30/2 = 15 marks]

[Turn over

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

The sage Mārkaṇḍeya performed many austerities. He was immersed in deep meditation for a long time. Indra, the lord of the gods, was full of fear, thinking 'Mārkaṇḍeya will soon become too powerful'. Therefore the god of love was sent to the sage. The god of love approached Mārkaṇḍeya and beautiful women danced in his presence. A host of heavenly musicians sang. Mārkaṇḍeya, however, was not distracted. Finally heavenly nymphs were sent. One of these was called Puñjikasthālī, who was playing with a ball. From her loosened hair flowers fell. At that very time her garment was carried away by the wind. Seeing this, the god of love shot his arrows towards the sage, but Mārkaṇḍeya remained immobile. Indra was dejected. The sage did not feel even anger.

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam (adapted)

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

immersed	<i>nimagna</i> (mfn)	heavenly nymph	<i>apsaras</i> (f)
love	<i>kāma</i> (m)	ball	<i>kanduka</i> (m)
sent	<i>preṣita</i> (mfn)	loosened	<i>mukta</i> (mfn)
heavenly musician	<i>gandharva</i> (m)	carried away	<i>apavāhita</i> (mfn)
distracted	<i>vyākulita</i> (mfn)	dejected	<i>nirviṇṇa</i> (mfn)

[20 marks]

END