

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SANSKRIT

9606/2

PAPER 2. Unprepared Translation,
Unprepared Comprehension and
Prose Composition

MAY/ JUNE 2017

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:

Lopāmudrā asks to marry Agastya in order to protect her parents from Agastya's curse.

'When the sage Agastya thought that Lopāmudrā was ready for marriage, he went to the ruler of the earth, the king of Vidarbha, and spoke to him as follows':

राजन्निवेशे बुद्धिर्मे वर्तते पुत्रकारणात् ।

वरये त्वां महीपाल लोपामुद्रां प्रयच्छ मे ॥

एवमुक्तः स मुनिना महीपालो विचेतनः ।

प्रत्याख्यानाय चाशक्तः प्रदातुं चैव नैच्छत ॥

ततः स भार्यामभ्येत्य प्रोवाच पृथिवीपतिः ।

5

महर्षिर्वीर्यवानेष क्रुद्धः शापाग्निना दहेत् ॥

तं तथा दुःखितं दृष्ट्वा सभार्यं पृथिवीपतिम् ।

लोपामुद्राभिगम्येदं काले वचनमब्रवीत् ॥

न मत्कृते महीपाल पीडामभ्येतुमर्हसि ।

प्रयच्छ मामगस्त्याय त्राह्यात्मानं मया पितः ॥

10

दुहितुर्वचनाद्राजा सोऽगस्त्याय महात्मने ।

लोपामुद्रां ततः प्रादाद्विधिपूर्वं विशाम्पते ॥

प्राप्य भार्यामगस्त्यस्तु लोपामुद्रामभाषत ।

महार्हाण्युत्सृजैतानि वासाम्याभरणानि च ॥

Mahābhārata (Vanaparva 97: vv 2 to 8 incl.)

<i>niveśa</i> (m)	life of a householder	<i>pīḍā</i> (f)	pain
<i>varayate</i>	asks for	<i>trāyate</i>	protects
<i>mahīpāla</i> (m)	ruler of the earth	<i>vidhipūrvam</i>	duly
<i>prayacchati</i>	offers	<i>viśāmpati</i> (m)	king Yudhiṣṭhira
<i>vicetana</i> (mfn)	faint	<i>mahārha</i> (mfn)	valuable
<i>pratyākhyāna</i> (n)	refusal	<i>utsrjati</i>	throws away
<i>aśakta</i> (mfn)	unable	<i>vāsas</i> (n)	robe
<i>pradadāti</i>	gives in marriage	<i>ābharāṇa</i> (n)	ornament

[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 appeals to Sītā for her love, but is angrily rejected.

'The city is crowded with elephants, horses and chariots and is noisy with the sound of musical instruments; it abounds in trees yielding all kinds of coveted fruits, and is beautified by gardens.'

तत्र त्वं वस हे सीते राजपुत्रि मया सह ।
न स्मरिष्यमि नारीणां मानुषीणां मनस्विनि ॥

भुञ्जाना मानुषान्भोगान्दिव्यांश्च वरवर्णिनि ।
न स्मरिष्यमि रामस्य मानुषस्य गतायुषः ॥

स्थापयित्वा प्रियं पुत्रं राज्ये दशरथो नृपः । 5
मन्दवीर्यस्ततो ज्येष्ठः सुतः प्रस्थापितो वनम् ॥

तेन किं भ्रष्टराज्येन रामेण गतचेतसा ।
करिष्यमि विशालाक्षि तापसेन तपस्विना ॥

रक्ष रक्षसभर्तारं कामय स्वयमागतम् ।
न मन्मथशराविष्टं प्रत्याख्यातुं त्वमर्हसि ॥ 10

एवमुक्त्वा तु वैदेही क्रुद्धा संरक्तलोचना ।
अब्रवीत्परुषं वाक्यं रहिते रक्षसाधिपम् ॥

अवश्यं विनशिष्यन्ति सर्वे रावण रक्षसाः ।
येषां त्वं कर्कशो राजा दुर्बुद्धिरजितेन्द्रियः ॥

Rāmāyaṇa (Aranyakāṇḍa 48: vv 13 to 17 incl.; vv 20 and 22)

<i>manasvin</i> (mfn)	intelligent	<i>manmatha</i> (m)	god of love
<i>bhuñjāna</i> (mfn)	enjoying	<i>pratyākhyāti</i>	refuses
<i>varavarṇin</i> (mfn)	having a beautiful complexion	<i>vaidehī</i> (f)	Sītā
<i>āyus</i> (n)	life	<i>paruṣa</i> (mfn)	harsh
<i>suta</i> (m)	son	<i>adhipa</i> (m)	ruler
<i>bhraṣṭa</i> (mfn)	lost	<i>avaśyam</i>	certainly
<i>cetas</i> (n)	mind	<i>karkaśa</i> (mfn)	hard hearted

- (a) Translate '*tatra tvam vasa he sīte rājaputri mayā saha*'. (line 1) [8]
- (b) What, according to lines 2 and 4, will Sītā not remember? [3]
- (c) Translate '*tato jyeṣṭhaḥ sutaḥ prasthāpito vanam*'. (line 6) [6]
- (d) How is Rāma described in lines 7 and 8? [4]
- (e) What does the expression '*svayam āgatam*' in line 9 mean? [2]
- (f) How does Rāvaṇa depict himself in line 10? [3]
- (g) What visible evidence of Sītā's anger is spoken of in line 11? [1]
- (h) Translate the compound '*durbuddhiḥ*' (line 14) and say what type of compound this is. [3]

[Total: 30/2 = 15 marks]

[Turn over

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

There was an ascetic called Kaṇḍu. He performed severe austerities on the bank of the river Gomatī. The king of the gods, fearful of Kaṇḍu's power, sent a nymph called Pramlocā to him. Kaṇḍu lived with Pramlocā for many years, devoted to worldly enjoyment. Whenever Pramlocā told Kaṇḍu that she wanted to go back to the world of the gods, the ascetic would reply 'O beautiful lady, stay with me.' Pramlocā was afraid of the curse of the ascetic. She thought 'Kaṇḍu is very attached to me, and will experience great misery if I leave him.' Finally, however, Kaṇḍu realised that he had been deceived by the king of the gods, and said angrily to Pramlocā 'Go, go!'

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam (adapted)

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

fearful	<i>bhīru</i> (mfn)	worldly	<i>laukika</i> (mfn)
sends	<i>preṣayati</i>	attached	<i>āsakta</i> (mfn)
nymph	<i>apsaras</i> (f)	deceived	<i>vañcita</i> (mfn)
devoted	<i>bhakta</i> (mfn)		

[20 marks]