

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SANSKRIT

9606/3

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

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 Are there any real victors in the *Mahābhārata*?
- 2 What are the central teachings of the Upaniṣads?
- 3 If you were only allowed to take one book to a desert island, what justification could you give for taking the *Bhagavad Gītā*?
- 4 Is the *Rāmāyaṇa* principally a love story?
- 5 What techniques does the author of the *Hitopadeśa* use to convey his teaching?
- 6 If you had some friends who had no experience of Sanskrit literature, what would you recommend they read from that literature, and why?
- 7 Is Buddhism a religion or a philosophy?
- 8 Discuss the theme of crime in the Sanskrit literature you have read so far.

[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 Explain concisely the system of *samāśas* expounded in the *Siddhānta Kaumudī* tradition, giving examples with translations.
- 2 Outline the relationship between the functions of the ‘three great sages’ of the Pāṇinian grammatical tradition, giving a brief account of the nature of the contribution of each.
- 3 Pāṇini’s exposition of Sanskrit grammar is so systematic and comprehensive that Sanskrit has been cited as a possible artificial language for use in computer systems. State the features of his system that make it possible for this to be the case.

Technical questions [6 marks each]:

- 4 Explain the *sūtras* ‘*adeṅguṇaḥ*’ and ‘*vṛddhirādaic*’.
- 5 Of what sounds are the following *pratyāhāras* the names? Where possible, give the answers in collective terms rather than as individual sounds.
(a) *haś*, (b) *ac*, (c) *jhaś*.
- 6 Explain the following three terms, giving in each case the *Pāṇini sūtra* which defines it:
(a) *pada*, (b) *udātta*, (c) *anunāsika*.
- 7 Give all the stages of sandhi change, and the *sūtras* governing these changes, for the following pairs of words:
(a) *hariḥ nāma*, (b) *tat liṅgaḥ*.
- 8 Give the meaning of each of the following terms when found in a Pāṇini *sūtra*:
(a) *ūt*, (b) *lan*, (c) *kū*.
- 9 Give the three *sūtras* governing *guru* and *laghu*, with their translations.
- 10 Explain the concept of *pragrhya*, giving two examples.

[Total: 34 marks]

[Turn over

or (ii) Higher Level Prose Composition

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

An ascetic called Śāubhari dwelt in a river for many years. There lived the king of the fish, who used to play happily amidst his offspring.

Seeing the sport of the king of the fish, Śāubhari thought:

‘Although born in the form of a fish, this creature is experiencing enormous joy with his progeny. I am experiencing great envy.’

Having had these thoughts, the ascetic left the river, and went to king Māndhātṛ and said:

‘O king, give me one of your daughters.’

Māndhātṛ, beholding the old ascetic’s worn out body, but fearful of his wrath, replied:

‘O sage, in our family the custom is that daughters are only given to those they themselves choose.’

When Śāubhari was taken to the daughters, he assumed a handsome form, and was chosen by all the daughters.

Viṣṇu Purāṇa (adapted)

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

plays	<i>krīḍati</i>	worn out	<i>jīrṇa</i> (mfn)
sport	<i>krīḍā</i> (f)	fearful	<i>bhīru</i> (mfn)
envy	<i>īrṣyā</i> (f)	chosen	<i>vṛta</i> (mfn)
old	<i>vṛddha</i> (mfn)		

[34 marks]

END