

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education **ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY** Level

SANSKRIT

8608/2

SPECIMEN PAPER 2. Unprepared Translation and Composition

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1½ 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 or part question.

This question paper consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.

SECTION A:

Translate into English:

The hunchback Mantharā urges King Daśaratha's wife Kaikeyī to act in her own son's interest.

'Plunged in fathomless fear, full of agony and grief, and burning as it were with fire, I have come here to make known to you your best interest in the matter.'

तव दुःखेन कैकेयि मम दुःखं महद्भवेत् ।
 त्वद्वृद्धौ मम वृद्धिश्च भवेदिह न संशयः ॥
 यथा हि कुर्याच्छत्रुर्वा सर्पो वा प्रत्युपेक्षितः ।
 राज्ञा दशरथेनाद्य सपुत्रा त्वं तथा कृता ॥
 सा प्राप्तकालं कैकेयि क्षिप्रं कुरु हितं तव ।
 त्रायस्व पुत्रमात्मानं मां च विस्मयदर्शने ॥
 मन्थराया वचः श्रुत्वा शयनात्सा शुभानना ।
 उत्तस्थौ हर्षसम्पूर्णा चन्द्रलेखेव शारदी ॥
 अतीव सा तु संतुष्टा कैकेयी विस्मयान्विता ।
 दिव्यमाभरणं तस्यै कुब्जायै प्रददौ शुभम् ॥

[Rāmāyaṇa, Ayodhyākāṇḍa 7, verses 22, 28, and 30 to 32 incl.]

<i>vṛddhi</i> (f)	advancement	<i>lekhā</i> (f)	crescent
<i>pratyupekṣita</i> (mfn)	ignored	<i>śārada</i> (mfn)	autumnal
<i>kṣipram</i>	quickly	<i>-anvīta</i> (mfn)	[at end of a compound]
<i>trāyate</i>	protects		full of
<i>vacas</i> (n)	words	<i>divya</i> (mfn)	divine
<i>śayana</i> (n)	bed	<i>ābharāṇa</i> (n)	jewel
<i>ānana</i> (n)	face	<i>kubjā</i> (f)	hunchback
<i>harṣa</i> (m)	joy		

[40 marks]

SECTION B:

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

Kṛṣṇa made his body very light and jumped towards Kaṁsa. Catching hold of his hair, Kṛṣṇa threw him down from his seat. Kṛṣṇa then fell onto Kaṁsa, who was now dead.

Since out of fear Kaṁsa, whether he be drinking, speaking or walking, was always seeing Kṛṣṇa, therefore at death he entered into Kṛṣṇa's form, which is very difficult for others to attain. Kaṁsa's brothers soon came to that place in great anger, but Balarāma killed them all with an elephant tusk. The gods rejoiced.

Śrīmad Bhāgavatam (adapted)

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

light	<i>laghu</i> (mfn)	tusk	<i>danta</i> (m)
jumps	<i>plavanam karoti</i>	rejoices	<i>ramate</i>

[40 marks]

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