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නොවැම්බර 2020

FIRST YEAR (100 LEVEL) EXAMINATION IN BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE  
(EXTERNAL – NEW SYLLABUS) NOVEMBER 2020

PALE102: Unspecified Texts, Pali Grammar and History of  
Pali Grammar

Answer **all questions in Part – I** and  
any **two questions in Part – II**.

(The total number of questions in this paper is 07.)

(Three Hours)

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**Part – I**

1. Translate into English.

Atha kho, bhikkhave, devā tāvatiṁsā yena sakko devānamindo tenupasāṅkamim̄su; upasaṅkamitvā sakkam̄ devānamindam̄ etadavocum – ‘idha te, mārisa, aññataro yakkho dubbaṇo okotimako sakkassa devānamindassa āsane nisinno. Tatra sudam̄, mārisa, devā tāvatiṁsā ujjhāyanti khīyanti vipācenti – acchariyam̄ vata, bho, abbhutam̄ vata, bho! Ayaṁ yakkho dubbaṇo okotimako sakkassa devānamindassa āsane nisinnoti. Yathā yathā kho, mārisa, devā ujjhāyanti khīyanti vipācenti, tathā tathā so yakkho abhirūpato ceva hoti dassanīyataro ca pāsādikataro cāti. So hi nūna, mārisa, kodhabhakkho yakkho bhavissatī’ti.

2. Translate into English.

Naggā dubbaṇṇarūpāsi - kisā dhamanisanthatā,  
Upphāsulike kiske- kā nu tvaṁ idha tiṭṭhasī’ti.

Aham mattā tuvam tissā - sapattī te pure ahum,  
Pāpakammam karitvāna - petalokam ito gatā’ti.

Kim nu kāyena vācāya - manasā dukkaṭam katam,  
Kissa kammavipākena - petalokam ito gatā’ti.

Caṇḍī ca pharusā cāsim - issukī maccharī saṭhā,  
Tāham duruttam vatvāna - petalokam ito gatā’ti.

Sabbam ahampi jānāmi - yathā tvam caṇḍikā ahu,  
Aññañca kho tam pucchāmi - kenāsi paṁsukunthitā’ti.

Sīsaṁnhātā tuvam āsi - sucivatthā alaṅkatā,  
Ahañca kho adhimattam - samalaṅkatatarā tayā.

Tassā me pekkhamānāya - sāmikena samantayi,  
Tato me issā vipulā - kodho me samajāyatha.

Tato paṁsum gahetvāna - paṁsunā tam hi okirim  
Tassa kammavipākena - tenamhi paṁsukunthitā’ti.

3. Translate into Pali.

And how does a monk remain focused on the body in & of itself?

There is the case where a monk — having gone to the wilderness, to the shade of a tree, or to an empty building — sits down folding his legs crosswise, holding his body erect and setting mindfulness to the fore. Always mindful, he breathes in; mindful he breathes out.

Breathing in long, he discerns, 'I am breathing in long'; or breathing out long, he discerns, 'I am breathing out long.' Or breathing in short, he discerns, 'I am breathing in short'; or breathing out short, he discerns, 'I am breathing out short.' He trains himself, 'I will breathe in sensitive to the entire body.' He trains himself, 'I will breathe out sensitive to the entire body.' He trains himself, 'I will breathe in calming bodily fabrication.' He trains himself, 'I will breathe out calming bodily fabrication.'

## Part – II

4. Give an introduction to the development of Pali Language.
  5. Give an introduction to the grammatical works of Pali Language.
  6. Conjugate the root  $\sqrt{paca}$  in parassapada (active voice) and attanopada (middle voice) of the present tense.
  7. Write grammatical notes with examples on any two of the following:
    - i. *Sandhi*
    - ii. *Samāsa*
    - iii. *Taddhita*
    - iv. *Nipāta*
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