

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SANSKRIT — Option B

0499/03

PAPER 3. Translation and Set Texts / Pāṇini Grammar

MAY/JUNE 2012

Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 120

Instructions to Candidates

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.

Information for Candidates

In Sanskrit passages, underlined words are glossed.

The marks for the various parts of questions are shown in brackets: e.g. [2].

You are reminded of the importance of accurate spelling, punctuation, grammar and orderly presentation in your answers.

This paper has five questions.

Passage for Comprehension

- 1 Read through the following passage carefully. Do not write out a translation, but answer the questions which follow. Your answers should be in English, with Sanskrit names in transliteration.

A crow narrates how the home of a sparrow was taken over by a rabbit.

कस्मिंश्चिद्वृक्षे पुगहमवसम् । तस्य वृक्षस्य
कोटरे चटको वसति स्म । अथावां मित्रेऽभवाव ।
कदाचिच्चटकोऽन्यैः खगैः महान्यं देशं गतः । यदा
स पुनर्गृहं नागच्छत्तदाहं दुःखपूर्णोऽचिन्तयम् – स
केनापि व्यापादितः । ततश्च तत्र कदाचिच्छशकस्तदेव
कोटरं प्राविशत् । अथान्यस्मिन्दिने चटकः स्वकोटरं
प्रत्यगच्छत् । असौ कोटरान्तर्गतं शशकं दृष्ट्वा साक्षेपमाह
– शशक न त्वया सुन्दरं कृतं यन्मम गृहं प्राविशः ।
शशक आह — न तवेदं गृहम् । किंतु ममैव ॥

5

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman)

koṭara (n)
caṭaka (m)
kadācit

hollow
sparrow
at some time

antargata (mfn)
sākṣepam

entered into
bitterly

- (a) Where did the crow, the narrator of this story, live previously? (line 1) [2]
- (b) Where did the sparrow live? (lines 1 and 2) [2]
- (c) Translate '*caṭako'nyaiḥ khagaiḥ sahānyam deśam gataḥ*'. (line 3) [8]
- (d) When the sparrow did not return to his home, what emotion did the crow feel and what did he think? (lines 4 and 5) [3]
- (e) With what emotion did the sparrow address the rabbit? (line 7) [1]
- (f) Translate '*na tvayā sundaram kṛtam*'. (line 8) [5]
- (g) How did the rabbit reply? (line 9) [4]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

2 Translate the following into English, giving Sanskrit names in transliteration.

Princess Candravatī falls in love with a prince at first sight.

अथ नृपकन्या चन्द्रवती नाम सुन्दररूपा मित्रेण सह
नगरं पश्यन्त्यतिष्ठत् । तत्रैव च कश्चिद्राजपुत्रोऽतीववीरो
मनोरमश्च कथमपि तया दृष्टः । तस्मिन्नेव काले
सा कामेन हतेव राजपुत्रेऽस्निह्यत् । सा मित्रमाह
यथैतेन नरेण समागमो भवति तथाद्य त्वया यतितव्यम् ।
एवं च श्रुत्वा मित्रं तत्समीपं गत्वा शीघ्रमवदत् —
अहं चन्द्रवत्या प्रेषिता । त्वां दृष्ट्वा सा स्नेहाकुला ।
तेनोक्तम् — कदा राजगृहं मया प्रवेष्टव्यम् । मित्रं
प्रत्यवदत् — रात्रौ भवानागच्छतु ॥

5

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman)

<i>manorama</i> (mfn)	charming	<i>preṣita</i> (mfn)	sent
<i>samāgama</i> (m)	meeting	<i>sneha</i> (m)	affection, love
<i>yatitavya</i> (mfn)	to be tried	<i>praveṣṭavya</i> (mfn)	should be entered

[Total: 30 marks]

3 Rewrite the following lines using sandhi. Do not translate.

असौ नकुलः ब्राह्मणम् आयान्तम् अवलोक्य तच्चरणयोः
लुलोठ । विप्रः तम् दृष्ट्वा बालकः खादितः इति
अवधार्य नकुलम् व्यापादितवान् । यावत् उपमृत्य
अपत्यम् पश्यति ब्राह्मणः तावत् बालकः सुस्थः ॥

[Total: 15 marks]

[Turn over

4 ANSWER EITHER:

(A) PROSE SET TEXT — HITOPADEŚĀ

Passage for Comprehension

Read through the following passage carefully. Do not write out a translation, but answer the subsequent questions. Your answers should be in English, and Sanskrit names should be in transliteration.

Some birds' nests are destroyed by monkeys.

अस्ति नर्मदातीरे पर्वतोपत्यकायां विशालः शाल्मलीतरुः । तत्र निर्मितनीडक्रोडे पक्षिणः सुखेन वर्षाम्बपि निवसन्ति । अथ नीलपटैरिव जलधरपटलैरावृते नभस्तले धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्बभूव । ततो वानरांस्तरुतले ऽवस्थिताञ्छीतार्तान्कम्पमानानवलोक्य पक्षिभिरुक्तम् । भो भो वानराः । श्रूयताम् ।

5

अस्माभिर्निर्मिता नीडाश्चञ्चुमात्राहृतैस्तृणैः ।

हस्तपादादिसंयुक्ता यूयं किमवसीदथ ॥

तच्छ्रुत्वा वानरैर्जातामर्षैरालोचितम् । अहो । निर्वातनीडगर्भावस्थिताः सुखिनः पक्षिणो ऽस्मान्निन्दन्ति । तद्भवतु । तावद्वृष्टेरुपशमः । अनन्तरं शान्ते पानीयवर्षे तैर्वानरैर्वृक्षमारुह्य सर्वे नीडा भग्नाः । तेषां पक्षिणामण्डानि चाधः पतितानि । अतो ऽहं ब्रवीमि ।

10

विद्वानेवोपदेष्टव्यो नाविद्वांस्तु कदा चन ।

वानरानुपदिश्याज्जान्स्थानभ्रंशं ययुः खगाः ॥

- (a) On the bank of which river was the Śālmālī tree situated? (line 1) [1]
- (b) Translate '*pakṣiṇaḥ sukheṇa varṣāsvapi nivasanti*'. (line 2) [6]
- (c) How are the monkeys under the tree described? (line 4) [2]
- (d) According to the birds, what natural advantage do the monkeys have? (line 7) [2]
- (e) Translate '*jātāmarṣaiḥ*' and say what type of compound this is. (line 8) [3]
- (f) What did the monkeys wait for before taking their revenge? (line 9) [2]
- (g) Translate '*vānarair vṛkṣam āruhya sarve nīḍā bhagnāḥ*'. (lines 10 and 11) [7]
- (h) Who, according to line 13 should be advised, and who should not? [2]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

OR (B) PĀṆINI GRAMMAR

Answer all questions.

- (a) Write out the letters for which the following *pratyāhāras* are the names, describing each grouping as accurately as possible in grammatical terms:
- (i) *ak*
(ii) *car* [4]
- (b) Translate and explain the following *sūtras* giving at least one example of the application of each:
- (i) *alo 'ntyasya*
(ii) *uraṇ raparaḥ* [8]
- (c) For each of the following pairs of words give the final form when they combine together in *sandhi*, and the main *sūtra* governing the change:
- (i) *sadā aicchat*
(ii) *khagaḥ śaśakam* [6]
- (d) What does the *sūtra vṛddhirādaic* mean? What type of *sūtra* is this? [3]
- (e) Explain as fully as possible these two 'it' *sūtras*
- (i) *halantyam*
(ii) *laśakvataddhite* [4]

[Total: 25 marks]

VERSE SET TEXT – BHAGAVAD GĪTĀ

Passage for Comprehension

- 5 Read through the following verses carefully. Do not write out a translation, but answer the subsequent questions. Your answers should be in English, and Sanskrit names should be in transliteration.

प्रकृतेः क्रियमाणानि गुणैः कर्माणि सर्वशः ।
 अहङ्कारविमूढात्मा कर्ता ऽहमिति मन्यते ॥
 परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् ।
 धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे ॥
 सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि ।
 ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा सर्वत्र समदर्शनः ॥

5

- (a) Translate lines 1 and 2. [8]
- (b) In lines 3 and 4, for what purposes does Kṛṣṇa say he is born? [6]
- (c) What does 'yuge yuge' mean? (line 4) [2]
- (d) Translate 'sarvabhūtāni' and say what type of compound this is. (line 5) [3]
- (e) The word 'ātman' is used three times in lines 5 and 6. Explain how it is used on each occasion, translating any compounds in which it occurs. [6]

[Total: 25 marks]

END

