

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SANSKRIT — Option B

0499/03

PAPER 3. Translation and Set Texts / Pāṇini Grammar

MAY/JUNE 2014

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 hungry jackal is distracted by the sound coming from a discarded kettle-drum.

कश्चिच्छृगालः श्लुधापीडितो वनेऽचरत् । स निर्जनं युद्धक्षेत्रम्
आगच्छत् । तत्र तेन वृक्षशाखया तुद्यमानस्य युद्धदुन्दुभेः शब्दः
श्रुतः । अथ भीतोऽचिन्तयत् — अहो बहवः सैनिका आगच्छन्ति ।
नष्टोऽस्मि । त्यक्तं दुन्दुभिं दृष्ट्वा तु पुनरचिन्तयत् — अस्माकं
महदन्नमापतितम् । एष दुन्दुभिर्निश्चितमन्नपूर्णः । एकदेशे
दन्तैश्छिद्रं कृत्वा संतुष्टहृदयो मध्ये प्राविशत् । दुन्दुभेर्मध्यं
प्रविश्य तु तेन शृगालेन न किञ्चिदन्नं दृष्टम् । शब्दमात्राद्भयं
मास्त्विति सम्मितमुक्त्वा शृगालो दुन्दुभिं शीघ्रं त्यक्त्वा
स्वगृहमगच्छत् ॥

5

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman)

śrgāla (m)
nirjana (mf)
śākhā (f)
dundubhi (m)
āpatita (mf)

jackal
desolate
branch
drum
befallen

niścitam
danta (m)
chidra (n)
-mātra (mf) (at the end of a compound) mere
certainly
tooth
hole

- (a) How is the jackal described in line 1? [2]
- (b) Where was the jackal? (line 1) [1]
- (c) To where did the jackal come? (lines 1 and 2) [2]
- (d) Translate '*yuddhadundubheḥ śabdaḥ śrutaḥ*'. (lines 2 and 3) [5]
- (e) By what was the drum being hit? (line 2) [2]
- (f) What does the jackal fear? (line 3) [2]
- (g) Translate '*dantaiś chidram kṛtvā santuṣṭahṛdayo madhye prāviśat*'. (line 6) [8]
- (h) What does the jackal smilingly say in lines 7 and 8? [3]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

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

The snake Atyahañkāra is overcome by red ants attracted by the smell of its blood.

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वल्मीके महाकायः कृष्णसर्पोऽत्यहंकारो नाम ।
 एकस्मिन्दिने स अनुचितमार्गेऽगच्छत् । अल्पविवरेण गच्छतः
 तस्य चर्म छिन्नम् । अथ बहवः पिपीलिकाः सर्परक्तेनाकृष्टाः
 सत्वग्मागच्छन् । ताः सर्वत्र कृष्णसर्पस्य देहेऽधावन् । आकु-
 लेनात्यहंकारेणानेकाः पिपीलिका हताः । रक्तगन्धमनुभूय तु
 पिपीलिकानां शतानि कृष्णसर्पव्रणं पुनः पुनः प्रविश्य तस्य रक्तम-
 पिबन् । दुर्बलो भूत्वात्यहंकारो मन्दं मन्दमचरत् । अन्ते तस्य
 देहः पिपीलिकाभिः खादितः । महासेनया सह युद्धं न कर्तव्यम् ॥

5

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman)

<i>valmīka</i> (m)	anthill	<i>ākṛṣṭa</i> (mfn)	attracted
<i>anucīta</i> (mfn)	unfamiliar	<i>gandha</i> (m)	smell
<i>vivara</i> (m)	hole	<i>vraṇa</i> (m)	wound
<i>pipīlikā</i> (f)	red ant	<i>kartavya</i> (mfn)	should be done
<i>rakta</i> (n)	blood		

[Total: 30 marks]

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

काकः ब्रूते न असौ स्वामिना व्यापादयितव्यः । अस्माभिः एव
तथा कर्तव्यम् यथा असौ स्वदेहदानम् अङ्गीकरोति । सिंहः तत्
श्रुत्वा तूष्णीम् स्थितः । ततः असौ लब्धावकाशः सर्वानादाय
सिंहान्तिकम् गतः । अथ काकेन उक्तम् आहारः न प्राप्तः ॥

[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.

ततः शशकस्तं गृहीत्वा गम्भीरकूपसमीपं गतः । अत्रागत्य
 पश्यतु स्वामीत्युक्त्वा तस्मिन्कूपजले तस्यैव प्रतिबिम्बं दर्शितवान् ।
 ततोऽसौ दर्पाध्मातस्तस्योपर्यात्मानं निक्षिप्य पञ्चत्वं गतः । अतो
 ऽहं ब्रवीमि । यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्येत्यादि । वायसी ब्रूते । श्रुतं
 मया । कर्तव्यतां ब्रूहि । वायसोऽवदत् । प्रिये । आसन्ने सरसि 5
 राजपुत्रः सततमागत्य स्नाति । तस्मिन्प्रस्तरे तदङ्गादवतारितं
 कनकमूत्रं चञ्च्वा धृत्वानीयास्मिन्कोटरे धरिष्यसि । अथ कनक-
 मूत्रानुसरणप्रवृत्तौ राजपुरुषैः कोटरे निरूप्यमाणे कृष्णसर्पो द्रष्टव्यो
 व्यापादयितव्यश्च । अथ कदा चित्स्नातुं प्रविष्टे राजपुत्रे वायस्या
 तदनुष्ठितम् । तथानुष्ठिते तद्वृत्तम् । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि । 10

उपायेन हि तत्कुर्याद्यन्न शक्यं पराक्रमैः ।

काक्या कनकमूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो निपातितः ॥

- (a) Translate '*śaśakas taṃ grhītvā gambhīrakūpasamīpaṃ gataḥ*'. (line 1) [8]
- (b) What did the hare show the lion? (line 2) [1]
- (c) Translate the compound '*darpādhmātaḥ*' and say what type of compound this is. (line 3) [3]
- (d) Explain in brief the moral referred to in the verse beginning '*yasya buddhir balaṃ tasya*'. How is this moral shown by the story of the hare and the lion? (line 4) [4]
- (e) Summarise the plan that the male crow speaks of in lines 5 to 9. [4]
- (f) Translate '*tathānuṣṭhite tad vṛttam*'. (line 10) [5]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

OR (B) PĀṆINI GRAMMAR

Answer all questions.

- (a) What letters are referred to by the following *pratyāhāras*? Describe each grouping as succinctly as possible:
- (i) *ik*
(ii) *ṅam* [4]
- (b) Translate and explain as necessary the following two *sūtras*:
- (i) *laśakvataddhite*
(ii) *alo 'ntyasya*
Show how *alo 'ntyasya* would apply in the application of the *sūtra* '*iko yaṇaci*'. [6]
- (c) For each of the following pairs of words give the final form when they join together in *sandhi*, and the principal *sūtra* governing the change:
- (i) *abhavat nāma*
(ii) *rāmaḥ gacchati* [6]
- (d) Explain the term '*lopa*', showing how the concept is practical in Pāṇini's system. [3]
- (e) Name two '*ac sandhi*' *sūtras*, explaining each briefly. [6]

[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.

धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः ।
 मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत सञ्जय ॥
 भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः सर्वेषां च महीक्षिताम् ।
 उवाच पार्थ पश्यैतान् समवेतान्कुरुनिति ॥
 अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः ।
 अहमादिश्च मध्यं च भूतानामन्त एव च ॥

5

- (a) Translate the compound 'dharmakṣetre' (line 1) and say what type of compound this is. [3]
- (b) Who speaks lines 1 and 2? In view of this, explain to what 'māmakāḥ' (line 2) refers. [2]
- (c) Who speaks lines 3 and 4? What important function does this character have in the context of the Bhagavad Gītā? [2]
- (d) Why is it especially significant that Arjuna is facing Bhīṣma and Droṇa in battle? (line 3) [2]
- (e) Translate 'paśyaitān samavetān kurūn'. (line 4) [5]
- (f) Translate lines 5 and 6. [8]
- (g) What other statements does Kṛṣṇa make about himself in the verses you have studied? What philosophical significance, in your view, do these statements have? [3]

[Total: 25 marks]

END

