

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**SANSKRIT — Option B**

0499/03

PAPER 3. Translation and Set Texts / Pāṇini Grammar

MAY/JUNE 2017

Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 120

Instructions to Candidates

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Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.

Information for Candidates

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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 wounded potter is mistakenly taken into a king's army.*

कस्मिंश्चिद्देशे कुम्भकारः वसति स्म। स कदाचिद्भ्रूग्नकुम्भस्योपरि पतितः। तस्य ललाटं भग्नकुम्भेन छिन्नम्। चिरं व्रणो ललाटे दृष्टः। स कस्यापि नृपस्य सेवकोऽभवत्। स नृपस्तस्य ललाटे व्रणं दृष्ट्वाचिन्तयत्स वीरो मम सेनायां भविष्यतीति। सेनायामन्ये सैनिका दुर्बलं कुम्भकारं दृष्ट्वा नृपभयान्न किञ्चिदवदन्। युद्धे 5 तु कुम्भकारो भयाविष्टो नृपेण दृष्टः। कस्मिन् युद्धे ललाटव्रणः प्राप्त इति नृपोऽपृच्छत्। व्रणो युद्धे न प्राप्तः। कुम्भकारोऽहं भग्नकुम्भे पतित इति प्रत्यवदत्कुम्भकारः ॥

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman)

*kumbhakāra* (m)  
*bhagna* (mfn)  
*kumbha* (m)  
*lalāṭa* (n)

potter  
broken  
pot  
forehead

*vraṇa* (m)  
*āviṣṭa* (mfn)  
*prāpta* (mfn)

wound  
filled with  
received

- (a) Upon what did the potter fall? (lines 1 and 2) [2]
- (b) What was cut open by the fall? (line 2) [2]
- (c) Translate '*sa kasyāpi nṛpasya sevako'bhavat*'. (line 3) [6]
- (d) What did the king think after seeing the potter's wound? (lines 3 and 4) [3]
- (e) Translate '*kumbhakāraṃ dṛṣṭvā nṛpabhayān na kiñcid avadan*'. (line 5) [8]
- (f) What question did the king ask the potter? (lines 6 and 7) [3]
- (g) Does the potter reply truthfully? (lines 7 and 8) [1]

**[Total: 25 marks]**

**[Turn over**

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

*Citrāṅga, hungry, goes to another town, but soon decides to return home.*

अस्ति कुक्कुरश्चित्राङ्गो नाम। तस्य नगरेऽन्नाभावादाहारो जनैः  
 कुक्कुरेभ्यो न दत्तः। तस्माच्चित्राङ्गोऽन्यन्नगरं गतः। तत्रैकं गृहं  
 प्रविश्य तेन बहु खादितम्। स संतुष्टो गृहमत्यजत्। तदा तु  
 पुष्टश्चित्राङ्गोऽन्यैः कुक्कुरैरनुधावितो दंशितश्च। ततः सोऽचिन्तय-  
 दहो मम देशेऽन्नं नास्ति किंतु तत्र न कोऽपि युद्धं करोतीति। 5  
 एवं चिन्तयित्वा चित्राङ्गः स्वस्थानं प्रति गतः। स्वनगरमागम्य  
 तु स सर्वैर्जन्तुभिः पृष्टः कुत्राहार इति ॥

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman)

*abhāva* (m)  
*datta* (mfn)

lack  
 given

*puṣṭa* (mfn)  
*sthāna* (n)

well fed  
 place

[Total: 30 marks]

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

पुरा अस्मिन् एव मरुसि एवंविधेषु धीवरेषु उपस्थितेषु मत्स्यत्रयेण  
आलोचितम्। तत्र अनागतविधाता नाम एकः मत्स्यः। तेन उक्तम्—  
अहम् तावत् जलाशयान्तरम् गच्छामि। इति उक्त्वा गतः ॥

[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.

*A sage is endangered by his own powers.*

पश्चात्तपःप्रभावात्तेन मुनिना मूषिको बलिष्ठो बिडालः कृतः । स बिडालः कुक्कुराद्विभेति । ततोऽसौ कुक्कुरः कृतः । कुक्कुरस्य व्याघ्रान्महद्भयम् । तदनन्तरं स व्याघ्रः कृतः । अथ व्याघ्रमपि तं मूषिकनिर्विशेषं पश्यति मुनिः । अतः सर्वे तत्रस्था जनास्तं व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा वदन्ति । अनेन मुनिना मूषिकोऽयं व्याघ्रतां नीतः । एतच्छ्रुत्वा स व्याघ्रः सव्यथोऽचिन्तयत् । यावदनेन मुनिना जीवितव्यं तावदिदं मम स्वरूपाख्यानमकीर्तिकरं न पलायिष्यते । इति समालोच्य मुनिं हन्तुं समुद्यतः । ततो मुनिना तस्य चिकीर्षितं ज्ञात्वा पुनर्मूषिको भवेत्युक्त्वा मूषिक एव कृतः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि ।

नीचः श्लाघ्यपदं प्राप्य स्वामिनं लोप्तुमिच्छति ।  
मूषिको व्याघ्रतां प्राप्य मुनिं हन्तुं गतो यथा ॥

10

- (a) Translate the compound '*tapahprabhāvāt*' and say what type of compound this is. (line 1) [3]
- (b) Translate '*tena muninā mūṣiko baliṣṭho biḍālaḥ kṛtaḥ*'. (line 1) [7]
- (c) In line 2, what is the cat said to fear? [1]
- (d) Translate '*kukkurasya vyāghrān mahadbhayam*'. (lines 2 and 3) [5]
- (e) How, according to lines 3 and 4, does the sage regard the tiger he has magically created? [2]
- (f) What thought is the tiger said to have in lines 6 and 7? [4]
- (g) What is the moral of the story as stated? (lines 10 and 11) [3]

**[Total: 25 marks]**

**[Turn over**

**OR (B) PĀṆINI GRAMMAR**

Answer all questions.

(a) List the letters signified by the following *pratyāhāras*, describing each grouping as clearly as possible:

(i) *aṅ*

(ii) *val*

[4]

(b) Write out the diphthongs.

[1]

(c) Translate and explain the following *sūtras*, giving at least one example of the application of each:

(i) *akaḥ savarṇe dīrghaḥ*

(ii) *tasminniti nirdiṣṭe pūrvasya*

[8]

(d) For each of the following pairs of words, show how they would join together in *sandhi*, and name the main *sūtra* operating:

(i) *iti ātmā*

(ii) *rāmam gacchati*

[6]

(e) There are three main types of *sandhi*. Give the names of these three types, along with their translation.

[3]

(f) List the *antaḥstha* and explain this term used in Sanskrit grammar.

[3]

**[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.

तत्रापश्यत् स्थितान् पार्थः पितृन्थ पितामहान् ।

आचार्यान्मातुलान्भ्रातृन् पुत्रान्यौत्रान्मखींस्तथा ॥

दृष्ट्वेमं स्वजनं कृष्ण युयुत्सुं समुपस्थितम् ।

सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति ॥

सन्तुष्टः सततं योगी यतात्मा दृढनिश्चयः ।

5

मय्यर्पितमनोबुद्धिर्यो मे भक्तः स मे प्रियः ॥

- (a) Translate lines 1 and 2. [8]
- (b) Whom is Arjuna addressing in line 3? [1]
- (c) How does Arjuna describe his own people in line 3? [2]
- (d) What does Arjuna say is happening to his limbs and mouth in line 4? Explain why Arjuna is in this state of mind. [4]
- (e) Explain the terms 'santuṣṭaḥ', 'yogī', 'yatātmā' and 'dṛḍhaniścayaḥ' as fully as possible. (line 5) [6]
- (f) Could line 6 be said to have a wider application than this particular context? Explain your answer. [4]

[Total: 25 marks]

