

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**SANSKRIT — Option B**

0499/03

PAPER 3. Translation and Set Texts / Pāṇini Grammar

MAY/JUNE 2011

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.

*The crow Laghupatanaka watches as the king of the pigeons is trapped.*

महावृक्षे लघुपतनको नाम वायसो वसति स्म ।  
 वृक्षस्य समीपे जालहस्तो यमरूपो नरस्तेन दृष्टः ।  
 वायसः शङ्कितमना अचिन्तयत् — कुतोऽयं  
 दुर्जनोऽत्रागच्छतीति । एवं चिन्तयित्वा  
 लघुपतनकस्तस्माद्वृक्षात्सर्वमपश्यत् । नरो जालं 5  
 प्रसार्य तत्रैव तण्डुलानक्षिपत् । तत्कृत्वा  
 नातिदूराद्गत्वा निभृतः स्थितः । अथ चित्रग्रीवो  
 नाम कपोतराजस्तांस्तण्डुलान्पश्यन्प्रपतत् । कपोतराजं  
 बद्धं ज्ञात्वा नरस्तं प्रत्यधावत् । चित्रग्रीव आत्मानं  
 बद्धं मत्वा नरमागच्छन्तं दृष्ट्वाचिन्तयद्भयं मास्त्विति ॥ 10

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Viṣṇuśarman )

vāyasa (m)  
 jāla (n)  
 śaṅkita (mfn)  
 prasārya  
 taṇḍula (m)

crow  
 net  
 alarmed  
 having spread out  
 grain

nibhṛta (mfn)  
 citra (mfn)  
 kapota (m)  
 nipatati

hidden  
 bright-coloured  
 pigeon  
 flies down

- (a) Where did Laghupatanaka live? (line 1) [2]
- (b) What does *yamarūpaḥ* mean, and what type of compound is this? (line 2) [3]
- (c) Translate '*kuto'yam durjano'trāgacchati*'. (lines 3 and 4) [6]
- (d) What did the man do after setting his trap? (line 7) [2]
- (e) What was the Sanskrit name of the king of the pigeons, and what does this name literally mean? (line 7) [2]
- (f) Translate '*kapotarājam baddham jñatvā naraḥ taṃ pratyadhāvat.*' (lines 8 and 9) [7]
- (g) What does the king of the pigeons think when he sees the man coming? (line 10) [3]

**[Total: 25 marks]**

**[Turn over**

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

*When food is scarce the servants of a lion called Madotkaṭa want their master to kill a camel.*

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वने मदोत्कटो नाम सिंहः ।  
 तस्य सेवकाः काको व्याघ्रो जम्बुकश्च । अथ  
 तैः कश्चिदुष्टो दृष्टः पृष्टश्च । कुतो भवानागतः ।  
 स चात्मकथामकथयत् । ततस्तैः सिंह उष्टः  
 समर्पितः । तेन सिंहेनोष्ट्रायाभयवाग्दत्ता । अथ 5  
 कदाचित्तरन्नमलभमानैश्चिन्तितम् — उष्टमेव यथा  
 स्वामी व्यापादयति तथा क्रियताम् । व्याघ्र उवाच  
 स्वामिनाभयवाचं दत्त्वानुगृहीतस्तत्कथमेवं भवति ।  
 काकेनोक्तम् — इदानीं द्युधया पीडितो मदोत्कटो  
 ऽपराधं करिष्यति । एवमुक्त्वा काकः सिंहस्य 10  
 समीपं जगाम ॥

(adapted from the *Hitopadeśa* of Nārāyaṇa)

<i>jambuka</i> (m)	jackal	<i>abhayavāc</i> (f)	promise of safety
<i>uṣṭra</i> (m)	camel	<i>anugr̥hīta</i> (mfn)	favoured
<i>kathayati</i>	tells		
<i>samarpita</i> (mfn)	presented to (+7th case ending)		

[Total: 30 marks]

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

अथ उ निर्मण्डूकम् सरः विलोक्य मण्डूकनाथः अपि  
तेन खादितः । तस्मात् अहम् ब्रवीमि — स्कन्धेन  
अपि वहेत् शत्रून् इत्यादि । देव यातु इदानीम्  
पुरावृत्ताख्यानकथनम् । हिरण्यगर्भः राजा संधीयताम्  
इति मे मतिः । राजा उवाच — कः अयम् ॥

[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 priest is tricked by three rogues.*

अस्ति गौतमारण्ये प्रस्तुतयज्ञः कश्चिद्ब्राह्मणः ।  
 स च यज्ञार्थं ग्रामान्तराच्छागमुपक्रीय स्कन्धे कृत्वा  
 गच्छन्धूर्तत्रयेणावलोकितः । ततस्ते धूर्ता यद्येष  
 छागः केनाप्युपायेन प्राप्य खाद्यते तदा मतिप्रकर्षो  
 भवतीत्यालोच्य प्रान्तरे वृक्षत्रयतले ब्राह्मणस्य वर्त्मन्युपविश्य 5  
 स्थिताः । तत्रैकेन धूर्तेन स ब्राह्मणो गच्छन्नभिहितः ।  
 भो ब्राह्मण । किमिति त्वया कुक्कुरः स्कन्धेनोह्यते ।  
 ब्राह्मणो ब्रूते । नायं श्वा । यज्ञच्छागोऽयं । अनन्तरं  
 पुनर्द्वितीयेन क्रोशमात्रावस्थितेन तदेवोक्तम् । तदाकर्ण्य  
 ब्राह्मणस्तं छागं भूमौ निधाय मुहुर्मुहुर्निरीक्ष्य पुनः स्कन्धे 10  
 कृत्वा दोलायमानमतिश्चलितः । तदनन्तरं पुनर्गच्छन्स  
 ब्राह्मणस्तृतीयेन धूर्तेनोक्तः । भो ब्राह्मण । किमिति  
 कुक्कुरं स्कन्धेन भवान्वहति । तदाकर्ण्य निश्चितमेवायं  
 कुक्कुर इति मत्वा छागं त्यक्त्वा स्नात्वा स्वगृहं ययौ ॥

- (a) Translate the compound '*prastutayajñah*' and say what type of compound this is. (line 1) [3]
- (b) Translate '*gacchan dhūrtatrayeṇāvalokitaḥ*'. (line 3) [5]
- (c) What was the final aim of the rogues' plan? (line 4) [2]
- (d) Where did the rogues place themselves in wait for the priest? (line 5) [4]
- (e) Translate '*dviṭīyena krośamātrāvasthitena tadevoktam*'. (line 9) [7]
- (f) What does the priest do with the goat in line 10 after placing it on the ground? [2]
- (g) What does the priest do in line 14 after leaving the goat, and before going home? Why did he do this? [2]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

**OR (B) PĀṆINI GRAMMAR**

Answer all questions.

- (a) Write out the letters referred to by the following *pratyāhāras*, and describe each grouping as succinctly as possible:
- (i) *śar*  
(ii) *jaś* [4]
- (b) Translate and explain the following *sūtras* giving at least one example of the application of each, quoting other *sūtras* if necessary:
- (i) '*tasmādityuttarasya*'  
(ii) '*che ca*' [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) *tadā atra*  
(ii) *jalam khagāya* [6]
- (d) List the *anunāsika* sounds. [1]
- (e) According to the *sūtra* '*adeṅguṇaḥ*' what are the three *guṇa* sounds? [1]
- (f) What is an '*it*' *sūtra*? Name two, explaining each briefly. [5]

[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.

देही नित्यमवध्योऽयं देहे सर्वस्य भारत ।  
 तस्मात्सर्वाणि भूतानि न त्वं शोचितुमर्हसि ॥  
 प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान् ।  
 आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते ॥  
 विहाय कामान् यः सर्वान् पुमांश्चरति निःस्पृहः । 5  
 निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः स शान्तिमधिगच्छति ॥

- (a) Translate lines 1 and 2. [8]
- (b) Translate 'pārtha' in line 3, and explain this word fully. [3]
- (c) Who, according to Kṛṣṇa, is said to be one of steady wisdom? (lines 3 and 4) [5]
- (d) Translate and explain as fully as possible the terms 'niḥspr̥haḥ' (line 5), 'nirmamaḥ' and 'nirahankārah'. (line 6) [5]
- (e) Outline two other aspects of the teaching given by Kṛṣṇa to Arjuna, and say whether you think this advice was useful in the situation, and whether it has a wider application. [4]

[Total: 25 marks]

END

