

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 '*kapotarājaṃ baddhaṃ 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 ह्युधया 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

