

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SANSKRIT — Option B

0499/03

PAPER 3. Translation and Set Texts / Pāṇini Grammar

MAY/JUNE 2010

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.

Turn over

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.

Hiranyagarbha, the swan king, hears about Citravarṇa, the peacock king, from the crane Dīrghamukha.

अस्ति द्वीपे सरः । तत्र हिरण्यगर्भो नाम राजहंसो वसति ।
 स च सर्वैः खगैः खगराज्येऽभिषिक्तः । एकदा स राजहंसः
 सेवकानां मध्येऽतिष्ठत् । ततोऽन्यस्माद्देशादागम्य दीर्घमुखो नाम
 बक उपविशति स्म । राजोवाच – दीर्घमुख का वार्त्तेति । सोऽ
 वदद्देव अस्ति वार्त्ता । तां वक्तुमिह शीघ्रमागतोऽस्मि । अस्ति
 खगानामन्यो राजा । स चित्रवर्णो नाम मयूरः । तस्यानुचरैः
 खगैरहं दृष्टः पृष्टश्च – कस्त्वम् । तदा मयोक्तं राजहंसस्यानुचरोऽ
 हमिति ॥

5

(adapted from the *Hitopadeśa* of Nārāyaṇa)

dvīpa (m)
haṃsa (m)
abhiṣikta (mfn)
mukha (n)
baka (m)

island
 swan
 enthroned
 mouth, beak
 crane

vārtā (f)
mayūra (m)
anucara (m)
pr̥ṣṭa (mfn)
 news
 peacock
 attendant
 asked

- (a) Where did Hiraṇyagarbha live? (line 1) [2]
- (b) Who enthroned Hiraṇyagarbha? (line 2) [2]
- (c) Translate '*sa rājahaṃsaḥ sevakānāṃ madhye'tiṣṭhat*'. (lines 2 and 3) [6]
- (d) What does *dīrghamukha* literally mean, and what type of compound is this? (line 3) [2]
- (e) From where had Dīrghamukha come? (line 3) [2]
- (f) Translate '*tāṃ vaktum iha śīghram āgato'smi*'. (line 5) [7]
- (g) Who saw Dīrghamukha, and what did they ask him? (lines 6 and 7) [4]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

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

After witnessing the decapitation of Vīravara and his family, King Śūdraka holds a sword above his own head.

वीरवर उवाच — देवि जयतु शूद्रको राजा । गृह्यतामिदं
दानमित्युक्त्वा पुत्रस्य शिरस्तेन छिन्नम् । ततो वीरवरोऽचिन्तयत्
— अधुना पुत्रेण विना मे जीवनं दुःखम् । इति चिन्तयित्वात्मनः
शिरस्तेन छिन्नम् । तदा वीरवरस्य पत्नी पतेः पुत्रस्य च शोकादे-
वमकरोत् । एतत्सर्वं दृष्ट्वा शूद्रको राजावदत् — वीरवरेण 5
विना मम राज्यमहेतु । इत्युक्त्वा तेन स्वशिरस उपरि खड्गो धृतः ।
अथ देव्या राजा हस्ते गृहीत उक्तश्च — राजन्प्रसन्नास्मि ते ।
अनेन साहसेनालम् । अयं सपरिवारो वीरवरो जीवतु । इत्युक्त्वा
देव्यदृश्याभवत् ॥

(adapted from the *Hitopadeśa* of Nārāyaṇa)

<i>grhyatām</i>	let be received	<i>prasanna</i> (mfn)	pleased
<i>śiras</i> (n)	head	<i>sāhasa</i> (n)	reckless behaviour
<i>khaḍga</i> (m)	sword	<i>sapariivāra</i> (mfn)	together with family

[Total: 30 marks]

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

दूतः उवाच — यदि स्रवम् तत् अत्र सरसि शशाङ्कम्
प्रणम्य प्रसाद्य गच्छ । रात्रौ यूथपतिः प्रणामम् कारितः ।
तेन च उक्तम् — अज्ञानात् अनेन अपराधः कृतः । तस्मात्
हस्तिराजः क्षम्यताम् ॥

[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 lion elicits the help of a cat.

अस्त्युत्तरापथेऽर्बुदशिखरनाम्नि पर्वते महाविक्रमो नाम सिंहः ।
तस्य पर्वतकन्दरमधिशयानस्य केसराग्रं मूषिकः कश्चिच्छिनत्ति ।
स सिंहः केसराग्रं लूनं बुद्ध्वा कुपितो विवरान्तर्गतं मूषिकम-
लभमानोऽचिन्तयत् । किं विधेयमत्र । भवतु । एवं श्रूयते ।

दुद्रशत्रुर्भवेद्यस्तु विक्रमान्न स नम्यते ।

5

तं निहन्तुं पुरस्कार्यः सदृशस्तस्य सैनिकः ॥

इत्यालोच्य तेन ग्रामं गत्वा दधिकर्णनामा बिडालो मांसा-
द्याहारेण संतोष्य प्रयत्नादानीय स्वकन्दरे धृतः । ततस्तद्भ्या-
न्मूषिको बहिर्न निःसरति । तेनासौ सिंहोऽक्षतकेसरः सुखं
स्वपिति ॥

10

- (a) What was the name of the mountain on which the lion lived, and in which region was this mountain situated? (line 1) [2]
- (b) Where would the lion sleep? (line 2) [1]
- (c) Translate '*kesarāgraṃ mūṣikaḥ kaścicchinati*'. (line 2) [6]
- (d) What part of speech is '*alabhamānaḥ*'. Translate the word. (lines 3 and 4) [2]
- (e) Copy and scan the verse in lines 5 and 6, and say what metre this is. [3]
- (f) Where did the lion initially find the cat? (line 7) [1]
- (g) With what did the lion entice the cat? (lines 7 and 8) [1]
- (h) Translate '*tadbhayān mūṣiko bahir na niḥsarati*'. (lines 8 and 9) [7]
- (i) What does '*akṣata*' (line 9) mean? [1]
- (j) How did the lion now sleep? (line 9) [1]

[Total: 25 marks]

[Turn over

OR (B) PĀṆINI GRAMMAR

Answer all questions.

- (a) List the letters referred to by each of the following *pratyāhāras*, and then describe each grouping as economically as possible:
- (i) *ec*
- (ii) *khay* [4]
- (b) Translate and explain the following *sūtras* giving at least one example of the application of each:
- (i) '*sthāne'ntaratamaḥ*'
- (ii) '*tasya lopaḥ*' [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 iti*
- (ii) *rāmān jalam*
- (iii) *rāmaḥ api* [9]
- (d) List three *ūṣman* sounds. [1]
- (e) What does the *sūtra* '*ādyantau ṭakitau*' tell us about *pratyayas*? [2]
- (f) What does the word '*upadeśa*' signify when found in a Pāṇini *sūtra*? [1]

[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.

एतान्न हन्तुमिच्छामि घ्नतोऽपि मधुसूदन ।
अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते ॥

एवमुक्त्वा हृषीकेशं गुडाकेशः परन्तपः ।
न योत्स्य इति गोविन्दमुक्त्वा तूष्णीं बभूव ह ॥

सत्त्वं रजस्तम इति गुणाः प्रकृतिसम्भवाः ।
निबध्नन्ति महाबाहो देहे देहिनमव्ययम् ॥

5

- (a) Translate literally the compound *madhusūdhana* in line 1. To whom does this compound refer? [3]
- (b) Who is speaking lines 1 and 2? [1]
- (c) What does the compound *mahīkṛte* (line 2) mean? Discuss the significance of this expression in the context of the whole *Mahābhārata*. [3]
- (d) Translate lines 3 and 4. [8]
- (e) Explain the ideas presented in line 5, giving English equivalents alongside each Sanskrit term. [5]
- (f) What does '*dēhinam avyayam*' (line 6) mean? Give in English three ways in which the *ātman* is described in the *Bhagavad Gītā* in verses other than those quoted here, and expand on what these descriptions have meant for you. [5]

[Total: 25 marks]

