



Cambridge IGCSE™

SANSKRIT

0499/22

Paper 2 Literature and Epic Civilisation

May/June 2024

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 Mahābhārata (adapted text)

Read the following Sanskrit passage. Do **not** write out a translation. Answer **all** the questions. Your answers should be in English, with Sanskrit names in transliteration.

मृगस्य वचनानि श्रुत्वा पाण्डुः दुःखेन अचिन्तयत् कथम् मम पुत्राः 1
 भविष्यन्ति इति। पुरा तु यदा कुन्ती कन्या तदा ऋषिः तस्यै कम् अपि 2
 मन्त्रम् अददात्। तेन मन्त्रेण कः चन देवः तुभ्यम् पुत्रम् दास्यति इति 3
 ऋषिः अवदत्। सूर्यम् चिन्तयित्वा कुन्ती मन्त्रम् अवदत्। सूर्यः ताम् 4
 आगम्य तस्यै पुत्रम् अददात्। सः पुत्रः कर्णः नाम। सः तु कुन्त्या 5
 त्यक्तः। एवम् पञ्च पुत्राः मन्त्रेण जाताः। तेषाम् जनकाः देवाः। ते 6
 युधिष्ठिरः भीमः अर्जुनः नकुलः सहदेवः च ॥ 7

- (a) When Kuntī was a girl, what was she given and by whom? (lines 2 and 3) [2]
- (b) Translate '*kaḥ cana devaḥ tubhyam putram dāsyati*'. (line 3) [4]
- (c) Which god does Kuntī think of in line 4? [1]
- (d) (i) What was the name of Kuntī's son? (line 5) [1]
 (ii) What did she do with him? (lines 5 and 6) [1]
- (e) Translate '*pañca putrāḥ mantreṇa jātāḥ*'. (line 6) [3]
- (f) In this story the divine and the human meet. Is this meeting portrayed as positive in your view? Give evidence from the text to support your answer. [3]

[Total: 15]

2 Mahābhārata – Bhagavad Gītā

Read the following Sanskrit verses. Do **not** write out a translation. Answer **all** the questions. Your answers should be in English, with Sanskrit names in transliteration.

वामांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि ।	1
तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ॥	2
यदादित्यगतं तेजो जगद्वासयतेऽखिलम् ।	3
यच्चन्द्रमसि यच्चाग्नौ तत्तेजो विद्धि मामकम् ॥	4
सर्वकर्माण्यपि सदा कुर्वाणो मद्व्यपाश्रयः ।	5
मत्प्रसादादवाप्नोति शाश्वतं पदमव्ययम् ॥	6

Chap. 2, verse 22; Chap. 15, verse 12; Chap. 18, verse 56

- (a) (i) What comparison is used in line 1? [2]
(ii) What is this comparison used to illustrate? [1]
- (b) Translate lines 3 and 4. [6]
- (c) (i) Translate the compound 'madvyapāśrayaḥ'. (line 5) [2]
(ii) What type of compound is this? [1]
- (d) What is your view of Kṛṣṇa's statement in lines 5 and 6? [3]

[Total: 15]

3 Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

(a) Give **two** details for each of the following terms:

(i) *avidyā* [2]

(ii) *brahman* [2]

(iii) *avyakta* [2]

(iv) *rajas* [2]

(b) One aspect of the inner organ of mind or *antaḥkaraṇa* is *manas*, the lower level of mind that thinks or deliberates. Explain the aspects of:

(i) *buddhi* [2]

(ii) *citta* [2]

(iii) *ahāṅkāra* [2]

(c) Give **two** details for each of the following literary terms:

(i) *śāstra* [2]

(ii) *mantra* [2]

(iii) *pratyaya* [2]

(iv) *āraṇyaka* [2]

(d) One of the four aspects of the purpose of human life is liberation. Name in English the other three. [3]

(e) Write a short essay of about 100 words, in English, on one of these two topics:

EITHER

(i) Discuss the four stages of life or *āśrama* portrayed in Sanskrit epic literature. Do you think this system could act as a guide for modern society?

OR

(ii) Which of the Sanskrit texts you have studied would, in your view, be most useful in modern times? [10]

[Total: 35]

4 Hitopadeśa

Read the following Sanskrit passage. Do **not** write out a translation. Answer **all** the questions. Your answers should be in English, with Sanskrit names in transliteration.

A teacher is found for princes.

राजोवाच । भो भोः पण्डिताः । श्रूयताम् । अस्ति कश्चिदेवंभूतो	1
विद्वान्यो मम पुत्राणां नित्यमुन्मार्गगामिनामनधिगतशास्त्राणामिदानीं	2
नीतिशास्त्रोपदेशेन पुनर्जन्म कारयितुं समर्थः । यतः ।	3
काचः काञ्चनसंमर्गाद्धृत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिम् ।	4
तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणताम् ॥	5
उक्तं च । हीयते हि मतिस्तात हीनैः सह समागमात् ।	6
समैश्च समतामेति विशिष्टैश्च विशिष्टताम् ॥	7
अत्रान्तरे विष्णुशर्मनामा महापण्डितः सकलनीतिशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञो	8
बृहस्पतिरिवाब्रवीत् । देव । महाकुलसंभूता एते राजपुत्राः । तन्मया	9
नीतिं ग्राहयितुं शक्यन्ते ।	10

- (a) Who is speaking in line 1 and what command does he give? [2]
- (b) (i) Translate '*unmārgagāminām*'. (line 2) [2]
(ii) What type of compound is this? [1]
- (c) Translate '*idanīm nītiśāstropadeśena punarjanma kārayitum samarthaḥ*'. (lines 2 and 3) [5]
- (d) Explain fully lines 4 and 5, '*kācaḥ kāñcanaśaṃsargād ... pravīṇatām*', saying how they relate to the story as a whole. [5]
- (e) Name a poetic device used in lines 6 and 7, '*hīyate ... viśiṣṭatām*'. Quote an example from these lines to support your answer. [2]
- (f) How is Viṣṇuśarma described in line 8 according to the two compounds given? [4]
- (g) Which Sanskrit word does Viṣṇuśarma use to address the king and what does this word literally mean? (line 9) [2]
- (h) How are the princes described in line 9? [2]

[Total: 25]

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