



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SANSKRIT**

**0499/21**

Paper 2 Literature and Epic Civilisation

**May/June 2023**

**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.

अन्ततः सः धीमतः कण्वस्य आश्रमम् आगच्छत् । तत्र दुष्यन्तः	1
अतीव सुन्दरीम् कन्याम् अपश्यत् । सः तस्याम् अनन्तरम्	2
अस्निह्यत् । का त्वम् इति अपृच्छत् दुष्यन्तः । अहम् शकुन्तला	3
नाम विश्वामित्रस्य दुहिता । मम माता मेनका माम् वने	4
अत्यजत् । जलम् पिब अन्नम् खाद च इति अवदत् कन्या ।	5
अचिरेण तयोः विवाहः आसीत् । तयोः पुत्रः भरतः नाम	6
आसीत् । सः सिंहान् गृहीत्वा तैः सह अक्रीडत् । दुष्यन्तः राजगृहम्	7
पुनः अगच्छत् । चिरेण भरतः आश्रमे अवसत् ।	8

- (a) (i) Which sage's hermitage is spoken of in line 1? [1]
- (ii) How is the sage described? (line 1) [1]
- (b) Translate '*saḥ tasyām anantaram asnihyat*'. (lines 2 and 3) [3]
- (c) What question did Duṣyanta ask? (line 3) [2]
- (d) Whom does Śakuntalā name as her father? (line 4) [1]
- (e) Where did Śakuntalā's mother abandon her? (line 4) [1]
- (f) What was the name of Śakuntalā's son, and what did he do? (lines 6 and 7) [3]
- (g) How did Śakuntalā show hospitality in line 5? Say if you think it is important to show hospitality in today's world and give a reason for 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.

तस्मादसक्तः सततं कार्यं कर्म समाचर ।	1
असक्तो ह्याचरन्कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः ॥	2
पत्रं पुष्पं फलं तोयं यो मे भक्त्या प्रयच्छति ।	3
तदहं भक्त्युपहृतमश्नामि प्रयतात्मनः ॥	4
यो मामजमनादिं च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरम् ।	5
असम्मूढः स मर्त्येषु सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते ॥	6

*Chap. 3, verse 19; Chap. 9, verse 26; Chap. 10, verse 3*

- (a) How is Arjuna instructed to perform action? (line 1) [1]
- (b) What, according to line 2, is the result of performing actions in this way? [3]
- (c) Name three of the offerings mentioned in line 3. [3]
- (d) Do you think that making such offerings with love, as line 3 suggests, is helpful? Give reasons for your view. [2]
- (e) Translate lines 5 and 6. [6]

[Total: 15]

## 3 Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

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

(i) *karman* [2]

(ii) *saṃskāra* [2]

(iii) *prakṛti* [2]

(iv) *vikalpa* [2]

(b) *Manas* and *buddhi* are two aspects of the *antaḥkaraṇa*. Explain the contrasting functions and characteristics of these two aspects. [4]

(c) *Agni*, fire, is one of the great elements with its property, form or beauty. Name in Sanskrit another great element and the English translation of its property. [2]

(d) *Devayajña* is sacrifice to the gods. Name, in English, three of the four other types of sacrifice. [3]

(e) Briefly explain each of the following literary terms:

(i) *āraṇyaka* [2]

(ii) *vedānta* [2]

(iii) *smṛti* [2]

(iv) *purāṇa* [2]

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

EITHER

(i) *Brahmā*, *Viṣṇu* and *Śiva* are said to be responsible for processes in creation. Explain this system giving details of their consorts and say whether you think this is a valid way of viewing these processes.

OR

(ii) The concepts of *puṇya* (merit) and *pāpa* (sin) are important in the Sanskrit epics. Explain these concepts, giving examples of each and say whether you think these concepts are relevant today. [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.

*An old tiger has offered a golden bracelet to a passing traveller.*

ततो लोभाकृष्टेन केन चित्पान्थेनालोचितम् । भाग्येनैतत्संभवति ।	1
किं त्वस्मिन्नात्मसंदेहे प्रवृत्तिर्न विधेया । यतः	2
अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा ।	3
यत्रास्ति विषसंसर्गोऽमृतं तदपि मृत्यवे ॥	4
किं तु सर्वत्रार्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः संदेह एव । तथा चोक्तम् ।	5
न संशयमनारूढ्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति ।	6
संशयं पुनरारूढ्य यदि जीवति पश्यति ॥	7
तन्निरूपयामि तावत् । प्रकाशं ब्रूते । कुत्र तव कङ्कणम् । व्याघ्रो	8
हस्तं प्रसार्य दर्शयति । पान्थोऽवदत् । कथं मारात्मके त्वयि	9
विश्वासः । व्याघ्र उवाच । शृणु रे पान्थ ॥	10

- (a) Translate '*kena cit pānthenālocitam*'. (line 1) [4]
- (b) (i) What does the compound '*ātmasaṁdeha*' mean? (line 2) [2]  
(ii) What type of compound is this? [1]
- (c) (i) What is being said in line 3? [3]  
(ii) What comparison supports that idea? (line 4) [1]
- (d) (i) What is being said in line 6? [3]  
(ii) How has the poet made the message memorable? (line 7) [1]
- (e) What does the traveller say aloud? (line 8) [3]
- (f) Translate '*vyāghro hastam prasārya darśayati*'. (lines 8 and 9) [5]
- (g) How does the traveller describe the tiger in line 9? [2]

[Total: 25]





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