

**SANSKRIT**

**0499/02**

Paper 2 Literature and Epic Civilisation

**May/June 2019**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

In Sanskrit passages, underlined words are glossed.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

## 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.

राजा दुष्यन्तः सैनिकैः सह वने मृगम् अन्वधावत् । अन्ततः सः  
धीमतः कण्वस्य आश्रमम् आगच्छत् । तत्र दुष्यन्तः अतीव  
सुन्दरीम् कन्याम् अपश्यत् । सः तस्याम् अनन्तरम् अस्निह्यत् ।  
का त्वम् इति अपृच्छत् दुष्यन्तः । अहम् शकुन्तला नाम  
विश्वामित्रस्य दुहिता । मम माता मेनका माम् वने अत्यजत् । 5  
जलम् पिब अन्नम् खाद च इति अवदत् कन्या । अचिरेण तयोः  
विवाहः आसीत् । तयोः पुत्रः भरतः नाम आसीत् । सः  
सिंहान् गृहीत्वा तैः सह अक्रीडत् । दुष्यन्तः राजगृहम् पुनः  
अगच्छत् । चिरेण भरतः आश्रमे अवसत् । अन्ते तु भरतः  
पुनः पितरम् आगच्छत् राजा अभवत् च ॥ 10

- (a) What was King Duṣyanta doing in the forest? (line 1) [2]
- (b) Translate 'antataḥ saḥ dhīmataḥ kaṇvasya āśramam āgacchat'. (lines 1 and 2) [4]
- (c) Name the mother of Śakuntalā. (line 5) [1]
- (d) Which **two** things did Śakuntalā tell King Duṣyanta to do? (line 6) [2]
- (e) Translate 'acireṇa tayoḥ vivāhaḥ āsīt'. (lines 6 and 7) [3]
- (f) Name **two** qualities demonstrated in lines 7 to 10 which suggest that Bharata will become a great leader. In your view, how useful would these qualities be in leaders today? [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

## 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.

कलैव्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते ।

शुद्रं हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्तोत्तिष्ठ परन्तप ॥

तस्मादसक्तः सततं कार्यं कर्म समाचर ।

असक्तो ह्याचरन्कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः ॥

मया ततमिदं सर्वं जगदव्यक्ततमूर्तिना ।

मत्स्थानि सर्वभूतानि न चाहं तेष्ववस्थितः ॥

5

*Chap. 2, verse 3; Chap. 3, verse 19; Chap. 9, verse 4*

- (a) (i) To whom does 'pārtha' (line 1) refer? [1]  
(ii) What does this name literally mean? [1]
- (b) (i) Translate the compound 'hṛdayadaurbalyam'. (line 2) [2]  
(ii) Name the type of compound. [1]
- (c) Translate lines 3 and 4. [6]
- (d) With what type of form does Kṛṣṇa pervade the whole universe? (line 5) [1]
- (e) Kṛṣṇa says that all beings dwell in Him, but He does not dwell in them (line 6).  
Write down your understanding of this statement. [3]

**[Total: 15 marks]**

## 3 Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

(a) Briefly explain the following:

(i) *sthiti* [2]

(ii) *antaḥkaraṇa* [2]

(iii) *mokṣa* [2]

(iv) *vikalpa* [2]

(b) What are the '*jñānendriyāṇi*' and the '*karmendriyāṇi*'? Give **one** example of each. [4]

(c) Briefly explain each of the following Sanskrit terms:

(i) *dhātu* [2]

(ii) *pratyaya* [2]

(iii) *yogasūtrāṇi* [2]

(iv) *mantra* [2]

(d) Pārvatī, the power of law, is the consort of Śiva. Name in Sanskrit the consort of either Brahmā or Viṣṇu, and say in English what her power is. [1]

(e) A *yakṣa* is a guardian spirit. Name in Sanskrit **two** other celestial beings along with English translations for each. [4]

(f) Write a short essay of about 100 words, in English, on one of the following:

EITHER

(i) Explain the system of *karma* and *saṃskāra*, and say whether you think this is a helpful way of viewing life.

OR

(ii) *Tapas* can be viewed as a disciplined action that purifies and enhances energy. Give examples of *tapas* in Sanskrit epic literature. In your view, can disciplined action enhance energy in modern life? [10]

[Total: 35 marks]

## 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 offers something valuable to passing travellers.*

अहमेकदा दक्षिणारण्ये चरन्नपश्यम् । सको वृद्धव्याघ्रः स्नातः  
कुशहस्तः सरस्तीरे ब्रूते । भो भोः पान्थाः । इदं सुवर्णकङ्कणं  
गृह्यताम् । तद्वचनमाकर्ण्य भयात्कोऽपि तत्पार्श्वं न भजते ।  
ततो लोभाकृष्टेन केन चित्पान्थेनालोचितम् । भाग्येनैतत्संभवति ।  
किं त्वस्मिन्नात्मसंदेहे प्रवृत्तिर्न विधेया । यतः

5

अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा ।  
यत्रास्ति विषसंसर्गोऽमृतं तदपि मृत्यवे ॥

किं तु सर्वत्रार्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः संदेह एव । तथा चोक्तम् ।

न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति ।  
संशयं पुनरारुह्य यदि जीवति पश्यति ॥

10

- (a) Where was the speaker of this passage travelling? (line 1) [2]
- (b) Where was the old tiger, and what had he just done? (lines 1 and 2) [3]
- (c) (i) Translate the compound 'kuśahastah'. (line 2) [2]  
(ii) Name the type of compound. [1]
- (d) What does the old tiger offer to travellers? (line 2) [2]
- (e) Translate 'advacanam ākarṇya bhayāt ko 'pi tatpārśvaṃ na bhajate'. (line 3) [5]
- (f) What does the compound 'lobhākṛṣṭena' mean? (line 4) [2]
- (g) How, in your view, are the two verses in lines 6 and 7, and 9 and 10, typical of verses found in Hitopadeśa stories? Refer to both verses to support your answer. [8]

[Total: 25 marks]





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