



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SANSKRIT**

**0499/22**

Paper 2 Literature and Epic Civilisation

**May/June 2022**

**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.

कृष्णः वृक्षस्य अधः उपाविशत् । एकः व्याधः कृष्णस्य समीपे 1  
 अचरत् । तेन व्याधेन कृष्णस्य पादौ एव दूरे दृष्टौ । व्याधः 2  
 अचिन्तयत् मृगः वृक्षस्य अधः अस्ति इति । व्याधः शरम् 3  
 शीघ्रम् अक्षिपत् । व्याधस्य शरः कृष्णम् प्राविशत् । कृष्णम् 4  
 आगम्य व्याधः दुःखेन अक्रोशत् हे कृष्ण माम् व्यापादय इति । 5  
 कृष्णः तु अवदत् हे व्याध अभीतः भव । त्वम् स्वर्गम् 6  
 गमिष्यसि इति । 7

- (a) (i) Who sat down? (line 1) [1]  
 (ii) Where did he sit? (line 1) [2]
- (b) Translate 'ekah vyādhaḥ kṛṣṇasya samīpe acarat'. (lines 1 and 2) [4]
- (c) What could be seen in the distance, and what mistaken idea did this give? (lines 2 and 3) [2]
- (d) (i) Translate 'akrośat he kṛṣṇa mām vyāpādaya'. (line 5) [3]  
 (ii) How do you think the hunter was feeling when he said this? [1]
- (e) In what two ways is the hunter reassured? (lines 6 and 7) [2]

[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.

श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् ।	1
स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः ॥	2
यस्य सर्वे समारम्भाः कामसङ्कल्पवर्जिताः ।	3
जानाग्निदग्धकर्माणं तमाहुः पण्डितं बुधाः ॥	4
सर्वकर्माण्यपि सदा कुर्वाणो मद्व्यपाश्रयः ।	5
मत्प्रसादादवाप्नोति शाश्वतं पदमव्ययम् ॥	6

*Chap. 3, verse 35; Chap. 4, verse 19; Chap. 18, verse 56*

- (a) Translate lines 1 and 2. [6]
- (b) Translate the compound 'kāmasaṅkalpavarjitāḥ'. (line 3) [2]
- (c) By what, according to line 4, are the deeds of a wise person burnt up? [1]
- (d) (i) Translate 'madvyapāśrayaḥ'. (line 5) [2]  
(ii) What type of compound is this? [1]
- (e) (i) What advice is Kṛṣṇa giving in line 5? [2]  
(ii) What do you think this advice means in practice? [1]

[Total: 15]

## 3 Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

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

(i) *mokṣa* [2]

(ii) *buddhi* [2]

(iii) *tapas* [2]

(iv) *ahiṃsā* [2]

(b) The *kṛta yuga* is the golden age. Name in Sanskrit two of the three other ages, giving their translations. [4]

(c) Explain the terms *samaṣṭi* and *vyaṣṭi*. [2]

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

(e) Explain in brief the following Sanskrit literary terms:

(i) *śruti* [2]

(ii) *vyāsa* [2]

(iii) *śāstra* [2]

(iv) *śrīmad bhāgavatam* [2]

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

EITHER

(i) Write about the divine and demonic creatures in the Sanskrit literature you have studied. To what extent do you think that ideas of the 'divine' and 'demonic' are relevant in today's society?

OR

(ii) Which virtues are promoted in the Sanskrit literature you have studied? How useful would these virtues be in modern society? [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 mongoose looks after a child.*

ततस्तेन नकुलेन बालकसमीपमागच्छता कृष्णसर्पो दृष्टो व्यापादित- 1  
 श्च । अथामौ नकुलो ब्राह्मणमायान्तमवलोक्य रक्तविलिप्तमुखपादः 2  
 सत्वरमुपागम्य तस्य चरणयोर्लुलोठ । ततोऽमौ ब्राह्मणस्तं तथाविधं 3  
 दृष्ट्वा मम पुत्रोऽनेन भक्षित इत्यवधार्य व्यापादितवान् । अनन्तरं 4  
 यावदमावुपमृत्य पश्यति ब्राह्मणस्तावद्बालकः सुस्थः सर्पश्च 5  
 व्यापादितस्तिष्ठति । ततस्तमुपकारकमेव नकुलं निरूप्य विभावित- 6  
 कृत्यः संतप्तचेताः स परं विषादमगमत् । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि । 7  
 योऽर्थतत्त्वमविज्ञाय क्रोधस्यैव वशं गतः । 8  
 स तथा तप्यते मूढो ब्राह्मणो नकुलाद्यथा ॥ 9

- (a) What is seen by the mongoose in line 1? [1]
- (b) (i) Translate 'raktavilīptamukhapāda'. (line 2) [3]  
 (ii) Name the type of compound. [1]
- (c) Translate 'mama putro 'nena bhakṣita ityavadhārya vyāpāditavān'. (line 4) [6]
- (d) How is the child described in line 5? [1]
- (e) What other discovery informs the brahmin that the mongoose has actively helped him? (lines 5 and 6) [2]
- (f) The brahmin is described in lines 6 and 7 as 'vibhāvitakṛtyaḥ'. What does this mean? [2]
- (g) How is the mood of the brahmin described in line 7? [2]
- (h) (i) Explain fully lines 8 and 9, saying how they support the main aim of the Hitopadeśa. [4]  
 (ii) How does the writer make lines 8 and 9 memorable and striking? [3]

[Total: 25]





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