

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SANSKRIT 0499/01

Paper 1 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 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 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.







1 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.

Rāma returns to Ayodhyā with Sītā.

राक्षमानाम् नृपम् अजयत् । तदा मः मीतया मह अमिलत् । विमानेन अयोध्याम् पूनः गमिष्यामः इति रामः अवदत । रामः सीता कपयः च विमानम प्राविशन विमानः वायौ अगच्छत् । भूम्याम् हताः नराः कपयः राक्षमाः च मीतया दृष्टाः । पश्य तत्र मेतम कपिभिः कृतम इति 5 रामः मीताम् अवदत् । विमानः कपीनाम् राज्ये विमानम् प्राविशन् । तासाम् वस्त्राणि सुन्दराणि कपीनाम भार्याः पुनः वायौ गत्वा विमानः अयोध्याम् आगच्छत् । अयोध्याम् आगम्य ते सर्वे अतीव संतुष्टाः अभवन् । रामस्य सोदरः अवदत् रामः मत्यः नुपः इति । रामस्य राज्ये सर्वे जनाः 10 तत्र न भयम । तत्र न चौराः । तत्र न व्याधिः ॥

vimāna (m)aeroplaneprāviśatenteredbhūmyāmon the groundsetu (m)bridge

avātarat satya (mfn) caura (m) vyādhi (m) descended true thief disease

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(a)	Whom did Rāma conquer? (line 1)	[2]
(b)	Translate 'tadā saḥ sītayā saha amilat'. (lines 1 and 2)	[5]
(c)	What did Sītā see on the ground? (lines 4 and 5)	[4]
(d)	What did Rāma point out to Sītā? (line 5)	[1]
(e)	Where did the aeroplane first land? (line 6)	[2]
(f)	Translate 'tāsām vastrāṇi sundarāṇi'. (line 7)	[4]
(g)	Write out, using <i>devanāgarī</i> script, lines 8 to 10 <i>'punaḥ vāyau … nṛpaḥ iti'</i> , and put into sa	ndhi. [10]
(h)	How are the people in Rāma's kingdom described? (lines 10 and 11)	[2]
	[Total: 30 ma	ırks]



2 Read the following Sanskrit passages. Answer all the questions. Your answers should be in English, with Sanskrit names in transliteration.

A merchant expels a family member for paying too much for a book.

आमीत	् कस्मिन्	चित्	नगरे	एक:	वैश्यः	। तस्य	। पुत्रेण	रूपक-
शतेन	पुस्तकम्	क्रीतम्	। र्ता	म्मन्	पुस्तके	लिखित	म् प्राप्त	<u>ग्थम्</u>
धनम्	लभते म	नुष्यः	। तस्म	ात् न	शोचा	मि न	हृष्यामि	इति ।

rūpa	sya (m) aka (m) a (mfn)	merchant rupee bought	prāptavya (mfn) hṛṣyati	deserved rejoices			
(a) List the missing words (i)-(x) to complete the English translation of the passage							
	In some (i) or other, there was (ii) merchant. His (iii) bought a book for a						
	(iv) ru	rupees. In (v) book it was (vi) 'A (vii) obtains the (viii)					
	he deserves. (ix) I do not (x) nor do I rejoice.'						
(b)	Translate into	English the following sente	nces which continue the	e story above:			

(i) तत् दृष्ट्वा <u>वैश्येन</u> पुत्रः <u>पृष्टः</u> केन धनेन इदम् पुस्तकम् गृहीतम् इति । सः अवदत् रूपकशतेन इति ।

तत् श्रुत्वा वैश्यः अवदत् मूर्ख तिस्मिन् पुस्तके द्वे एव

तत् श्रुत्वा <u>वश्यः</u> अवदत् <u>मृख</u> तास्मन् पुस्तक द्व स्व वचने । ईदृशया बुद्धचा कथम् धनोपार्जनम् इति ।

vaiśya (m)merchantmūrkha (m)foolpṛṣṭa (mfn)askedbuddhi (f)intelligencerūpaka (m)rupeeupārjana (n)gain

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[5]

[5]

(ii)

(c) Translate into English the following sentences which continue the story above:

⁽ⁱ⁾ अनन्तरं पुत्रो <u>वैश्येन</u> गृहान<u>्निःमारितः</u> । म च दुःखेनान्यं देशं गतः ।

[5]

(ii)
पुत्रो नरेण <u>पृष्टो</u> भवतो नाम किमिति । <u>प्राप्तव्यं</u> धनमिति
प्रत्यवदत् ॥

[5]

vaiśya (m) merchant niḥsārita (mfn) expelled

pṛṣṭa (mfn) asked prāptavya (mfn) deserved

(adapted from the *Pañcatantra* of Pūrṇabhadra)

[Total: 30 marks]

- 3 Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit using *devanāgarī* script. Sandhi should not be used. One mark will be given for the correct word order in each sentence.
 - (a) The king saw the brave soldiers.

[5]

(b) Bliss will arise in the hearts of the wives.

[5]

(c) Having heard the truth, the pupil sat down.

[5]

[Total: 15 marks]

4 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.

Vardhamāna employs the services of bulls.

relative

अस्ति सुवर्णवती नाम नगरी । तत्र वर्धमानो नाम पुरुषो निवसति । तस्य बहुधनम् । अपरान्बन्धूनतिसमृद्धान्दृष्ट्वा तु पुनर्धनवृद्धिं करिष्यामीत्यचिन्तयत् । नन्दकसंजीवकनामानौ वृषमौ शक्टे नियोज्यान्यं देशं प्रति गतः । अथ मार्गे संजीवको वृषमो मृत इव पतितः । संजीवकं तत्र त्यक्वा वर्धमानोऽन्यमृषम- 5 मन्यस्मान्नगरादानीय पुनर्मार्गेऽगच्छत् । संजीवकस्तु मार्गे त्यक्त उदितष्ठदन्नमखादत्पुनर्बलपूर्णोऽभवच्च । स्कः सिंहः संजीवकस्य गर्जनं श्रुत्वा भीतोऽभवत्॥

śakaţa (n)

(adapted from the Hitopadeśa of Nārāyaṇa)

cart

atisamṛddha (mfn) vṛddhi (f) vṛṣabha (m)		very wealthy increase bull	niyojya garjana (n)	having yoked bellowing		
(a)	(a) What was the name of the city? (line 1)					
(b)	b) How is Vardhamāna described? (line 2)					
(c)	c) Translate 'punar dhanavṛddhiṃ kariṣyāmītyacintayat'. (line 3)					
(d)	After yoking two b	oulls to a cart, to where	e did Vardhamāna set of	f? (line 4)	[1]	
(e)	(e) Which bull fell down as if dead? (lines 4 and 5)					
(f)	(f) From where did Vardhamāna obtain another bull? (line 6)					
(g)	(i) Translate the	e compound <i>'balapūrņ</i> a	aḥ'. (line 7)		[1]	
	(ii) What type of	f compound is it?			[1]	
(h)	Why did the lion b	pecome afraid? (lines	7 and 8)		[2]	
				[Tot	al: 15 marks]	

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bandhu (m)

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