



# Cambridge IGCSE™

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**SANSKRIT****0499/21**

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

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**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 [ ].

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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.

शिविः नृपः आसीत् । एकदा कपोतः तम् आगच्छत् । हे राज्ञ 1  
 नृप गृध्रः माम् खादिष्यति इति कपोतः अवदत् । शिविः प्रत्यवदत् 2  
 अहम् त्वाम् रक्षिष्यामि इति । गृध्रः तु नृपस्य वचनम् श्रुत्वा 3  
 अवदत् हे नृप यस्मात् त्वम् कपोतम् मह्यम् न ददासि तस्मात् 4  
 तव मांसम् देहि इति । शिविः स्वदेहात् मांसम् हित्वा तत् गृध्राय 5  
 अददात् । गृध्रः तु संतुष्टः न आसीत् । नृपेण स्वदेहात् मांसम् पुनः 6  
 हिनम् । अन्ते गृध्रः संतुष्टः अभवत् । एवम् कपोतः रक्षितः । गृध्रः 7  
 अवदत् त्वम् श्रेष्ठः नृपः लोके इति ॥ 8

- (a) What was the name of the king? (line 1) [1]  
 (b) Translate 'gṛdhraḥ mām khādiṣyati iti kapotaḥ avadat.' (line 2) [4]  
 (c) What answer did the king give to the pigeon in line 3? [2]  
 (d) Translate 'tasmāt tava māṃsaṃ dehi.' (lines 4 and 5) [3]  
 (e) What did the vulture finally say to the king? (line 8) [2]  
 (f) Which ideals or virtues does this story intend to teach? Refer to the passage in 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.

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।	1
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥	2
वीतरागभयक्रोधा मन्मया मामुपाश्रिताः ।	3
बहवो ज्ञानतपसा पूता मद्भावमागताः ॥	4
अहङ्कारं बलं दर्पं कामं क्रोधं परिग्रहम् ।	5
विमुच्य निर्ममः शान्तो ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते ॥	6

*Chap. 3, verse 21; Chap. 4, verse 10; Chap. 18, verse 53*

- (a) In the context of the battle about to take place, why did Kṛṣṇa speak lines 1 and 2 to Arjuna? [2]
- (b) Translate lines 3 and 4. [6]
- (c) Line 5 lists six negative qualities that need, according to Kṛṣṇa, to be given up. Name four of these. [4]
- (d) Line 6 speaks of 'becoming Brahman'. In your view, what does this mean and is it a desirable goal? Refer to Kṛṣṇa's words in your answer. [3]

[Total: 15]

## 3 Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

(a) Briefly explain each of the following concepts:

(i) *puruṣa* [2](ii) *vikalpa* [2](iii) *śakti* [2](iv) *indra* [2](b) *Agni* is the god of fire. Name in Sanskrit two other gods or goddesses that rule over the elements, giving the elements in English. [4]

(c) Name in English the three stages of life that traditionally follow that of being a student. [3]

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

(i) *dhātu* [2](ii) *purāṇa* [2](iii) *pāṇini* [2](iv) *āraṇyaka* [2](e) One of the three *guṇa* or 'constituents of the universe' is the quality of purity. Name in English the other two *guṇa*. [2]

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

EITHER

(i) Discuss the *vedāṅga* or 'supports of the Veda' and say whether you think they have any relevance to education today.

OR

(ii) Outline the caste or '*varṇa*' system. How, in your view, could this system be misunderstood? [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.

*King Sudarśana asks an assembly of the wise for help.*

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

- (a) How does King Sudarśana describe his sons? (line 3) [4]
- (b) Which particular scriptures does the king wish his sons to be taught? (line 3) [1]
- (c) (i) Translate 'satsaṃnidhānena mūrkhō yāti pravīnatām'. (line 6) [5]
- (ii) What does line 5 say to explain line 6? [3]
- (d) (i) Explain fully lines 7 and 8, saying how they relate to the story as a whole. [4]
- (ii) How does the writer make lines 7 and 8 memorable and striking? [3]
- (e) (i) What is the name of the teacher who presents himself? (line 9) [1]
- (ii) With which deity is the teacher compared? (line 10) [1]
- (f) Translate 'mahākulasambhūtāḥ'. (line 10) [3]

[Total: 25]

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