

Question	Answer	Marks
	<i>General Note: In all cases reasonable alternative answers which are not specifically mentioned in the marking scheme will be accepted, and either some of the marks or all of the marks for that question will be awarded. Candidates may use upper or lower case initial letters for transliterating Sanskrit proper nouns. By 'construal' is meant understanding the overall meaning of the words as a sentence and conveying this in the English translation.</i>	
SECTION A: PRESCRIBED TEXTS		
1(a)	<i>Hitopadeśa (Lanman, p. 35, lines 9 to 21; p. 36, lines 1 and 2)</i>	
1(a)(i)(a)	'afflicted by thirst' [1] <i>tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
1(a)(i)(b)	'every day' [1] <i>avyayībhāva</i> compound [1]	2
1(a)(i)(c)	'old hare/rabbit' [1] <i>karmadhāraya, tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
1(a)(i)(d)	'lord of the herd' [1] <i>tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
1(a)(ii)	<p>"Who are you? Whence have you come?" He said, "I am a messenger sent by the revered moon." The chief of the herd said, "Speak your purpose." Vijaya said, "Listen, chief of elephants."</p> <p>"Even among raised weapons, a messenger does not speak falsely. Through the immunity of his nature he surely is always a speaker of truth."</p> <p>"Therefore I speak by his command. Listen! The fact that you caused these hares, guardians of the moon-lake, to be driven away, that was not rightly done."</p>	6
1(a)(iii)	The old hare demonstrates various useful ways of responding to a calamity. He remains calm and thinks of an intelligent plan, carrying it out with bravery and confidence. He refers to authoritative principles which the elephants recognise and accept. These include a warning about the use of power by those who have dominance over others. The final verse refers to the use of pretext which can be used to ensure one's success in dealings.	2
1(b)	<i>Hitopadeśa (Lanman, p. 41, lines 15 to 21; p.42, lines 1 and 2)</i>	
1(b)(i)(a)	'means for safety' [1] <i>tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
1(b)(i)(b)	'strewn with the fish skeletons' [1] <i>tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
1(b)(ii)	<p>"Alas, I am an unfortunate, done for! Well, I will act suitably to the occasion." Thus thinking, that crab severed the crane's neck. The crane died. Therefore I say "A certain crane, having out of excessive greed devoured many fish of high, low and middling quality, died from the grip of a crab."</p>	7
1(b)(iii)	'Thus I say'. This phrase, introductory to a verse, refers back to the character's quotation of the verse at an earlier point which occasioned the telling of the intervening story. Thus the book is a series of stories, one within another.	3
2(a)	<i>Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki (Araṇyakāṇḍa 44 verses 1,2,3,12 and 13)</i>	
2(a)(i)	'But, having so instructed that brother, Rāma (descendent of Raghu) of great splendour, bound on his sword which had a hilt made of gold. Thereupon, having taken his triple bent bow, which was an ornament to himself, and	6

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	having bound on two quivers, he of towering courage, went.'	
2(a)(ii)	'from a number of trees' [1] <i>tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
2(a)(ii)(b)	'one of firm decision' [1] <i>bahuvrīhi</i> compound [1]	2
2(a)(ii)(c)	'crusher of foes' [1] <i>bahuvrīhi</i> compound [1]	2
2(a)(iii)	Rāma, kills Mārīca, but meanwhile, Sītā is distracted by worry and sends her guardian, Lakṣmaṇa to defend Rāma, thus leaving her exposed to being kidnapped by Rāvaṇa. The main part of the following story deals with Rāma's rescue of her.	3
2(b)	<i>Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki (Sundarakāṇḍa 31 verses 13 to 17)</i>	
2(b)(i)	'He gave the monkey kingdom to the great-souled Sugrīva. By Sugrīva were commanded monkeys able to change form at will, who in all directions, in thousands, searched for that divine lady. I, due to the statement of Sampatī, went a hundred yojanas.....'	6
2(b)(ii)(a)	'of she of large eyes' [1] <i>bahuvrīhi</i> compound [1]	2
2(b)(ii)(b)	'her of such form' [1] <i>bahuvrīhi</i> compound [1]	2
2(b)(ii)(c)	'screened with hair' [1] <i>bahuvrīhi</i> compound [1]	2
2(b)(iii)	Hanumān is meeting Sītā. Through his divine powers he has crossed the ocean in his quest to find Sītā, who has been abducted by Rāvaṇa. Having reassured Sītā, he, after spying on the military situation in Laṅkā, returns to the mainland to inform Rāma, who leads a monkey army across the ocean to reclaim Sītā, defeating Rāvaṇa and his forces.	3
3	<i>Bhagavad Gītā (Chap. 2, verses 38 and 47; Chap. 3, verses 7 and 8)</i>	
3(i)(a)	'pleasure and pain' [1] <i>dvandva</i> compound [1]	2
3(i)(b)	'in inaction' [1] <i>karmadhāraya</i> , <i>nañ</i> compound [1]	2
3(i)(c)	'by organs of action' [1] <i>tatpuruṣa</i> compound [1]	2
3(ii)	Kṛṣṇa is explaining why Arjuna should fight after he has refused. This is one of the arguments Kṛṣṇa uses to encourage Arjuna to engage in the battle.	2
3(iii)	— — — — — / — — — — — — — — — — / — — — — — This is a <i>śloka</i> , consisting of four quarters of eight feet in each.	6
3(iv)	The mind should govern which sense objects the senses should be allowed to connect with and dwell upon.	2
3(v)	'Do your duty as prescribed; for action for duty's sake is superior to inaction. Even the maintenance of the body would be impossible for you if you were inactive.'	4
SECTION B: ESSAYS		
	20 marks for each of the essays. Candidates are expected to write about 300 words for each of their answers, making relevant points, and producing a reasoned	

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	<p><i>argument where necessary. Marks should be awarded on the basis of the following chart:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="319 353 1334 1973"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="325 362 512 389">Essay Marks</th> <th data-bbox="518 362 1327 389">Description of Mark Categories</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 398 512 533">19 +</td> <td data-bbox="518 398 1327 533">Exceptional work. Excellent ability to organise material, and thorough knowledge and full consideration of the essay title. Really articulate and intelligent answers should be considered in this category even if there are still flaws and omissions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 542 512 698">17–18</td> <td data-bbox="518 542 1327 698">Very good. Close attention to detail of texts, well structured writing, perceptive use of illustration, good insight when discussing issues. 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	<p>in this category are awarded almost on the basis of quantity; up to 2 for a sentence or two showing a glimpse of knowledge, 3 or 4 for several sentences, provided there is also a hint of relevance to the essay title. It is possible for a candidate to write a whole page demonstrating no knowledge at all (has the candidate read the book?), containing only misunderstood background facts or very vague general remarks unrelated to the essay title.</p>	40